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*“The Man Who Feels No Sentiment of
Veneration for the Memory of His Fore-
fathers Who Has No Natural Regard for
His Ancestors, or His Kindred, Is Him-
self Unworthy of Kindred, or Remem-
brance.”*

DANIEL WEBSTER



ROGER WILLIAMS MEMORIAL
PROSPECT TERRACE
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
WITH R. I. STATE CAPITOL IN THE DISTANCE

RALPH S. MOHR

Author

Governors

for

Three Hundred Years

1638-1959

Rhode Island and Providence Plantations



REVISED EDITION

EDITION LIMITED TO ONE THOUSAND COPIES

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OXFORD PRESS

807

This book is dedicated in loving memory of my wife,

MARIAN J. MOHR



RALPH S. MOHR
Author

FOREWORD

Every person should possess some knowledge of the history of his own country. It seems necessary to the existence of true and enlightened patriotism. Youth is the fittest season to acquire this knowledge. It is the season of the most leisure; the memory is then less incumbered; this knowledge gratifies that curiosity, which is natural to the human mind, and which is peculiarly strong in the early period of life.

Among the first settlers of Rhode Island were some of the best and wisest men of the age; men remarkable for their Christian piety, patience, fortitude, and benevolent enterprise, deserving to rank among the worthies who have founded empires, enlightened nations, and given glory to the age and country in which they lived. Its history, in consequence, has been more entirely preserved, and better authenticated, from the time of its first settlement, than that of any other portion of the globe of equal magnitude and importance. No history is more replete with useful instruction and entertainment, and it furnishes many important lessons to warriors, statesmen and divines. It may be read and studied with much profit by our youth.

The materials for the history of this favoured portion of the world, though abundant, have hitherto been scattered in many volumes, too expensive and too disjointed, to be rendered useful to the rising generation. To reduce them to a form, order and size adapted to the use of the higher classes in schools, and to families, has been my aim in compiling this work. I have endeavoured faithfully to bring into view the most operative causes, near and more remote, which led to the settlement of Rhode Island, with the impelling motives of the immediate agents in this bold enterprise, and to trace the steps by which she has risen to her present distinguished rank in the political, literary, and commercial world. To render the work interesting to youth, I have laboured to clothe my ideas in plain, familiar language, and to blend entertainment with instruction.

Conscious, that in compiling and publishing this volume, I have been prompted by an upright regard to the best interests of our country, I commit it to the candor and patronage of the public. I hope the youth of Rhode Island will read with pleasure and improvement, what I have written for their particular use, with labour and delight; that while reading, they will admire, then love, then imitate the shining virtues of their pious forefathers, be emulous to preserve pure their wise institutions, and like them, receive the applause and blessings of succeeding generations.

THE AUTHOR

*The Biographical Histories and other pertinent records as written
in this book were compiled from various sources:*

RHODE ISLAND STATE MANUAL

BIOGRAPHICAL CYCLOPEDIA OF RHODE ISLAND

COLONIAL RECORDS OF RHODE ISLAND

NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA

HISTORICAL DISCOURSE, by John Callender, A.M.

PICTURESQUE RHODE ISLAND, by Wilfred H. Munro

THREE CENTURIES OF DEMOCRACY, by Carroll

PORTSMOUTH TOWN RECORDS

THREE EARLY PROPRIETORS OF PROVIDENCE, by Fred A. Arnold

HISTORY OF RHODE ISLAND, by Samuel G. Arnold

INTERPRETATION OF CHARTER, by John Williams Haley

VARIOUS QUAKER RECORDS AT NEWPORT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

EARLY MAPS, by John Hutchins Cady,
(Reproduction from Rhode Island Boundaries, 1636-1659)

APPLETON'S CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA

ENCYCLOPEDIA AMERICANA

A HISTORY OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

MEN OF NEW ENGLAND

PHOTOGRAPHY BY LEO REARDON

*Grateful appreciation is extended to Clarkson A. Collins, III, Librarian
of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and Clifford P. Monahan, Director of
the Rhode Island Historical Society, for their cooperation and advice.*

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GOVERNOR'S FLAG



FLAG AND PENNANT OF THE GOVERNOR

The flag and pennant of the governor shall be white bearing on each side the following: A gold anchor on a shield with a blue field and gold border; above the shield a gold scroll bearing the words in blue letters "State of Rhode Island"; below the shield a gold scroll bearing in blue letters the word "Hope"; the shield and scrolls to be surrounded by four blue stars; both the flag and pennant to be edged with yellow fringe. (General Laws, Chapter 19, Section 4.)



State House, Providence, Rhode Island

“TO—HOLD—FORTH—A—LIVELY—EXPERIMENT
THAT—A—MOST—FLOURISHING—CIVIL—STATE—MAY—STAND
AND—BEST—BE—MAINTAINED—WITH—FULL—LIBERTY
IN—RELIGIOUS—CONCERNMENTS.”



The Old State House, Newport, Rhode Island

PREFACE

Three hundred years with the Governors of Rhode Island is a presentation of the Past, however, a most important Past. Most of us live not only for today, but for tomorrow, and most of us are prone to forget the Past. It seems so unimportant. Yet, if we would only allow our minds to reflect the Past, I am sure we would have a better understanding of what the future holds in store for us. In the three hundred years that have passed under the guidance of those who directed the future of our state, my story is about them.

It is a great heritage, and a proud heritage, that we find ourselves enjoying. We well should be proud of it. This heritage had an interesting start, and we deal with it from its infancy. It is interesting to follow the first migrators from England to Boston in the early part of 1630, and soon from Boston to Portsmouth and then Newport. It is hard to visualize their exodus to these parts; one wonders about the methods of transportation. Over land? What were the roads? Probably paths worked out by the Indian tribes; although Boston was less than 50 miles away, this distance was considerable 300 years ago, for it took several days to make the trip.

In the compilation of this History Book, it is difficult to place one event ahead of the other; each was important. My first impression, however, starts with those signers of the Portsmouth Compact in 1638. They were the founders of the first Government in the World to allow and insure to its citizens Civil and Religious Liberty. This very spot in which this solemn obligation became a reality still exists and is identified by a bronze marker on a huge boulder in an open field secluded from everything but the sky and God. A narrow path from a dirt road leads to this Sanctuary, and it is at this spot, in that open field, that each of us should thank God that those men, who signed that Compact, did so in our own beloved State.

It is further interesting to follow the career of those men who signed the Compact, for each of them played an important role in the moulding of our Government. Many of them were later chosen to the high office of Governor.

As author of the book, I wish to enlighten the reader that the facts and the historical records, as herewith shown, are a compilation of information attained from reliable sources. The author is not a historian by any manner of means; just a plain every day novice, interested in the forebears of this great State, to assist in the preservation of their deeds by keeping alive their memory, and trying to inculcate into the minds of all Americans the importance of remembrance, and the gratitude we should exemplify, knowing full well that our present way of life, which is the greatest known to mankind, was made possible because of their wisdom and direction.

With the many writings and interpretations by good Rhode Island historians, my work was not too difficult. However, there were the usual discrepancies which, after all, must be expected in recording history 300 years in the making. The historian had to rely on those early records as written and recorded in the various archives. For the most part, those original records covered quite well in detail, except, in many instances, time took its toll in the readability of the early documents.

Our principal objective for this book was locating the last resting place of the Governors. The graves of the early Executives were a trying problem to locate. The death record, if available, invariably gave no detail as to the place of burial. Early Quaker records revealed excellent information; much of our Newport data was secured from the Newport Historical Society, with the kind assistance of Mrs. Peter Bolhouse. Her ever willingness to assist was a much appreciated factor in our work. The real task, after locating cemeteries where these early Executives were buried, was to locate the grave. In many instances, time and weather had taken its toll on the inscriptions which had been engraved in the soft slate markers and which has long since disappeared; and to decipher the recording on the markers, one had to use his ingenious intuitions. In every instance, we feel confident that our deductions are correct.

We have been most fortunate to have been able to locate the graves of all the Executive heads commencing with the first Executive William Coddington, 1638, with the exception of three, namely, William Hutchinson, 1639-40; John Sanford, 1652-53; and Peleg Sanford, 1680-83, the latter being father and son, and all three from Portsmouth. An exhaustive study and research of these three executives have been our most trying problem. So, to further interest the reader, I will publish elsewhere, pages 105-109, a genealogical review of John Sanford, which includes his will and from this document we can definitely pin-point the probable location of his home; and, in all probability, he was buried on his farm, which is indicated near the ferry he operated, and after his death, according to his will, he bequeathed to his son, John, said ferry and the old home. For further reference, your attention is called to the several maps showing the real estate holdings of John Sanford. Also a short genealogical review of Governor Peleg Sanford, son of President John Sanford, whose place of burial still holds in abeyance our every effort to locate, it being my personal conviction that in all probability, he died in Newport and was buried there. Yet, the records of Portsmouth and Newport do not reveal the last resting place of this Governor.

Considerable time was spent in exploiting the final resting place of Governor William Brenton, who served as the second Governor under the Royal Charter. Here also, we were unable to locate from authentic records the place of burial. There were many conflicting writings regarding his grave; some noted historians made record that he was buried in South Swansea. Arnold, during the early part of 1900, wrote, and with the aid of a Rhode Island newspaper, displayed a picture of the cemetery in which they proposed he was buried. Examination and investigation ruled this out. Basis for their deductions presumably were based on the fact that once the Governor owned large land holdings; there, also, he conducted a trading Post near South Swansea, and, still further, his will was filed at Taunton. However, records also reveal that he owned 2,000 acres of land at Fort Adams, and that he built the largest house in the Colony. It was a huge affair, and was noted because of its four chimneys. On this farm he raised sheep, and at one time he boasted of having 11,000 sheep.

The large house he named as "Hammersmith". The name was derived from the town in England where he was born. At his death in 1674, his son, Jahleel, was the administrator of his will, and it is evident that Jahleel lived at Fort Adams after his father's death. We find in the records of the John Stevens' Book (See Page #129 "Picture of Book") that Jahleel purchased from John Stevens a double headstone for the Governor in 1727. This was 53 years after the death of Governor William Brenton, and in this

John Stevens' record book is recorded the entire transaction which included carting of the tombstone, for which a charge of one pound was entered. This would indicate that the stone could not have been carted over a mile or two; thus, it was deduced that it had been hauled to Fort Adams. For here, at Fort Adams, on the gentle slope leading from Officers' Row towards the Administration Building, was the grave of Jahleel Brenton, son of Governor William Brenton. At this grave was a large slate stone covering the grave, and the inscription read, "Jahleel Brenton, born November 14, 1655; died November 8, 1732". The record thus indicates that Jahleel died about 5 years after he had purchased the headstone in remembrance of his father. I was informed by the late Howard Benson "a noted sculptor at Newport" and then owner of the John Stevens Shop, that there were no sculptors in Rhode Island prior to 1705, and it was in that year that John Stevens came to Newport and started cutting headstones, and this would account for the delay in marking the grave of Governor Brenton.

Governor Brenton's record of public service indicates he served the state in various capacities for 37 years; he was the wealthiest man of his time. His land holdings were extensive throughout this state and the Bay Colony. In all probability, the land was acquired because of the fact that he was one of the first surveyors to come to America, and he was so commissioned by King Charles. This allowed him a certain number of acres per mile on all land he should survey in the New England Colonies. On his two thousand acre farm at Fort Adams, the grounds were laid out in a most artistic manner, and were kept in a high state of cultivation; the fruit trees were imported from England, and a wall of granite, five feet high, surrounded his "Hammersmith" Estate.

Now, we find ourselves confronted with the problem: where is Governor Brenton's grave? A complete search of the land at Fort Adams revealed the only ancient grave on those many acres of land was that of Jahleel Brenton, oldest son of Governor Brenton, and, as previously stated, this grave was marked by a flat slate ledger stone, properly identified, and here again, we are beset with further problems, for this grave is swallowed up by a large Navy Housing Project, which necessitated the removal of the grave to another location. Authority for the removal was granted by His Excellency Dennis J. Roberts, and in accordance with Chapter 655, Section 9, of the General Laws of 1938, permitting such removals, Chester W. Williams, Chief of the State Division of Soldiers' Welfare, gave instructions for said removal. The work was done by the A. T. R. Construction Company of Newport, under my direct supervision, as Chairman of the Rhode Island Graves Registration Committee, and Chester W. Williams. First, the body of Jahleel Brenton was exhumed, and the few bones uncovered were placed into a concrete urn, with a written statement containing pertinent information regarding the re-interment, and the urn was sealed airtight. Excavation was continued to the left of Jahleel's grave, and we encountered another grave about 5 feet to the left and adjacent to the grave of Jahleel Brenton. Here, we exhumed what is presumed to be the body of Governor William Brenton, and here we encountered more bones than found in the previous grave, with evidence of better preservation. Our deductions, concluded from the evidence uncovered such as long hand-wrought nails of about forty penny in size, indicated that the casket was made of heavy plank and thus provided protection from collapse for many more years than the previously exhumed casket which also had entirely disintegrated; however, the nails found at that location were, in all probability, about eight penny in size and also were hand-wrought, which indicated that the casket was of light construction and perhaps

collapsed many years before the casket with the remains of the Governor. Here again, all the remaining bones were collected and placed into a concrete urn, with written pertinent information regarding the re-interment.

And again our reasoning that the grave adjacent to Jahleel Brenton was that of the Governor, we felt was substantiated by other early traditions of similar conditions, such as Governor John Cranston, and his son Samuel Cranston. We find both buried side by side with the head in the West and the feet in the East; and in this case, we find that the wives of both Governors are buried in a cemetery elsewhere. Records reveal that Frances Cranston Brenton, wife of Jahleel Brenton, died February 2, 1740, and she is buried in Common Ground Cemetery, Newport, R. I.; and we find that Mary "late ye wife of Samuel Cranston Esq., Governor of this Colony, who decest ye 7th day of ye 4 mo. Sepbr. in ye 48th year of her age 1710," buried at the Clifton Burial Ground, Newport, R. I.

Reinterment of Governor William Brenton and his son Jahleel Brenton is in a special triangular lot provided by the United States Navy, through the authority of Rear Admiral J. H. Wellings, Commander of the Newport Naval Base, as per a letter directed to Chester W. Williams, Chief of the State Division of Soldiers' Welfare, and to myself as Chairman of the Rhode Island Graves Registration Committee. This lot is located near the present Fort Adams Base Cemetery and photographs illustrated under the biography of Governor William Brenton are shown elsewhere in this book.

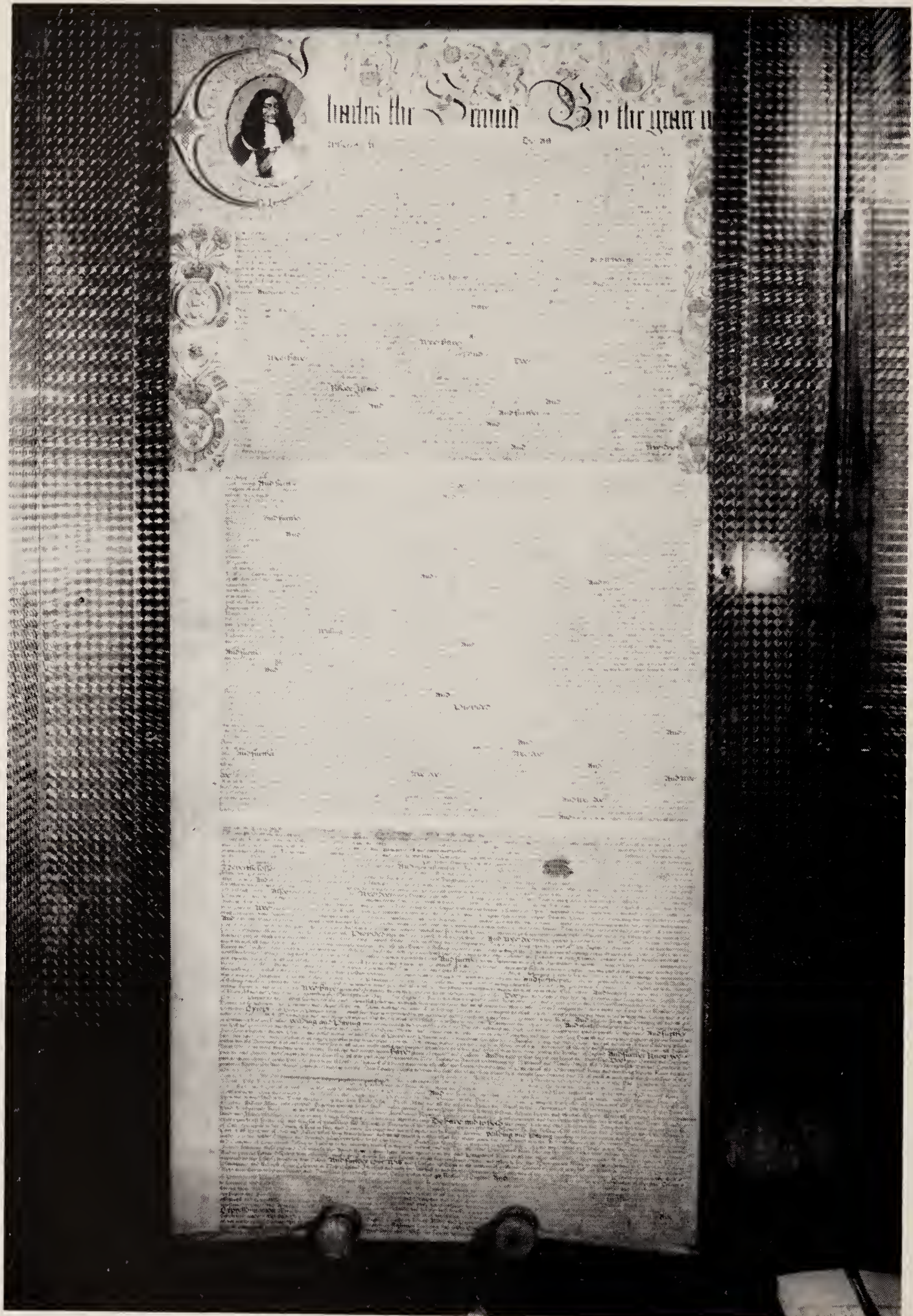
In concluding this preface, I wish to express my grateful appreciation to all those who have made the writing of this book a reality. My sincere thanks to Chester W. Williams for his personal co-operation as well as that of his entire staff, Robert T. Scott, Graves Registrar, Mrs. Eva B. Paquin, Secretary, Mrs. Margaret Smith, Clerk-typist, and Mrs. Alice Thompson Smith, who accomplished an excellent job of research. Her research provided us with the necessary information to intelligently carry out our program. And finally, do I pay my respects to Mr. Leo Reardon, State Photographer, who accompanied me during the entire project. The photography in this book is his accomplishment, and it records a masterpiece of photographic art.

PHOTOGRAPHER LEO REARDON
AND
R. S. MOHR
AT THE ROELKER BURIAL GROUND
WARWICK, R. I.

1954



THE ROYAL CHARTER OF 1663



LOCATED IN THE SENATE LOUNGE STATE HOUSE PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND
 This charter is preserved in a fire proof vault under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State and
 is available to all visitors for observation.

THE CHARTER

GRANTED BY KING CHARLES II,

*July 8, 1663, and in Force Until the Constitution, Adopted in November, 1842, Became Operative
on the First Tuesday of May, 1843*

* * *

CHARLES the Second, by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas, we have been informed, by the humble petition of our trusty and well-beloved subject, John Clarke, on the behalf of Benjamin Arnold, William Brenton, William Codrington, Nicholas Easton, William Boulston, John Porter, John Smith, Samuel Gorton, John Weeks, Roger Williams, Thomas Olney, Gregory Dexter, John Coggeshall, Joseph Clarke, Randall Holden, John Greene, John Roome, Samuel Wildbore, William Field, James Barker, Richard Tew, Thomas Harris, and William Dyre, and the rest of the purchasers and free inhabitants of our island, called Rhode Island, and the rest of the colony of Providence Plantations, in the Narragansett Bay, in New England, in America, that they, pursuing, with peaceable and loyal minds, their sober, serious, and religious intentions, of godly edifying themselves, and one another, in the holy Christian faith and worship, as they were persuaded; together with the gaining over and conversion of the poor ignorant Indian natives, in those parts of America, to the sincere profession and obedience of the same faith and worship, did, not only by the consent and good encouragement of our royal progenitors, transport themselves out of this kingdom of England into America, but also, since their arrival there, after their first settlement amongst other our subjects in those parts, for the avoiding of discord, and those many evils which were likely to ensue upon some of those our subjects not being able to bear, in these remote parts, their different apprehensions in religious concernments, and in pursuance of the aforesaid ends, did once again leave their desirable stations and habitations, and with excessive

labor and travel, hazard and charge did transplant themselves into the midst of the Indian natives, who as we are informed, are the most potent princes and people of all that country; where, by the good Providence of God, from whom the Plantations have taken their name, upon their labor and industry, they have not only been preserved to admiration, but have increased and prospered, and are seized and possessed, by purchase and consent of the said natives, to their full content, of such lands, islands, rivers, harbors and roads, as are very convenient, both for plantations, and also for building of ships, supply of pipe-staves, and other merchandise; and which lie very commodious, in many respects, for commerce, and to accommodate our southern plantations, and may much advance the trade of this our realm, and greatly enlarge the territories thereof; they having by near neighborhood to and friendly society with the great body of the Narragansett Indians, given them encouragement of their own accord, to subject themselves, their people and lands, unto us; whereby, as is hoped, there may, in time, by the blessing of God upon their endeavors be laid a sure foundation of happiness to all America: And whereas, in their humble address, they have freely declared, that it is much on their hearts (if they may be permitted) to hold forth a lively experiment, that a most flourishing civil state may stand and best be maintained, and that among our English subjects, with a full liberty in religious concernments; and that true piety rightly grounded upon gospel principles, will give the best and greatest security to sovereignty, and will lay in the hearts of men the strongest obligations to true loyalty: Now, know ye, that we, being willing to encourage the hopeful undertaking of our said loyal and loving subjects,

and to secure them in the free exercise and enjoyment of all their civil and religious rights, appertaining to them, as our loving subjects; and to preserve unto them that liberty, in the true Christian faith and worship of God, which they have sought with so much travail, and with peaceable minds, and loyal subjection to our royal progenitors and ourselves, to enjoy; and because some of the people and inhabitants of the same colony cannot, in their private opinions, conform to the public exercise of religion, according to the liturgy, forms and ceremonies of the Church of England, or take or subscribe the oaths and articles made and established in that behalf; and for that the same, by reason of the remote distances of those places, will (as we hope) be no breach of the unity and uniformity established in this nation: Have therefore thought fit, and do hereby publish, grant, ordain and declare, That our royal will and pleasure is, that no person within the said colony, at any time hereafter shall be any wise molested, punished, disquieted, or called in question, for any differences in opinion in matters of religion, and do not actually disturb the civil peace of our said colony; but that all and every person and persons may, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, freely and fully have and enjoy his and their own judgments and consciences, in matters of religious concernments, throughout the tract of land hereafter mentioned, they behaving themselves peaceably and quietly, and not using this liberty to licentiousness and profaneness, nor to the civil injury or outward disturbance of others, any law, statute, or clause therein contained, or to be contained, usage or custom of this realm, to the contrary hereof, in any wise notwithstanding. And that they may be in the better capacity to defend themselves, in their just rights and liberties, against all the enemies of the Christian faith, and others, in all respects, we have further thought fit, and at the humble petition of the persons aforesaid are graciously pleased to declare, That they shall have and enjoy the benefit of our late act of indemnity and free pardon, as the rest of our subjects in other our dominions and territories have; and to create and make them a body politic or corporate, with the powers and privileges hereinafter mentioned. And accordingly our will and pleasure is, and of our especial grace, certain knowledge,

and mere motion, we have ordained, constituted and declared, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do ordain, constitute and declare, That they the said William Brenton, William Codrington, Nicholas Easton, Benedict Arnold, William Boulston, John Porter, Samuel Gorton, John Smith, John Weeks, Roger Williams, Thomas Olney, Gregory Dexter, John Coggeshall, Joseph Clarke, Randall Holden, John Greene, John Roome, William Dyre, Samuel Wildbore, Richard Tew, William Field, Thomas Harris, James Barker, Rainborrow,—Williams, and John Nickson, and all such others as now are, or hereafter shall be, admitted and made free of the company and society of our colony of Providence Plantations, in the Narragansett Bay, in New England, shall be, from time to time, and forever hereafter, a body corporate and politic, in fact and name, by the name of the Governor and Company of the English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in New England, in America; and that, by the same name, they and their successors shall and may have perpetual succession, and shall and may be persons able and capable, in the law, to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, to answer, and be answered unto, to defend and to be defended, in all and singular suits, causes, quarrels, matters, actions and things, of what kind or nature soever; and also to have, take, possess, acquire, and purchase lands, tenements or hereditaments, or any goods or chattels, and the same to lease, grant, demise, aliene, bargain, sell and dispose of, at their own will and pleasure, as other our liege people of this our realm of England, or any corporation or body politic, within the same, may lawfully do. And further, that they the said Governor and Company, and their successors, shall and may, forever hereafter have a common seal, to serve and use for all matters, causes, things, and affairs, whatsoever, of them, and their successors; and the same seal to alter, change, break, and make new, from time to time, at their will and pleasure, as they shall think fit. And further, we will and ordain, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, do declare and appoint that, for the better ordering and managing of the affairs and business of the said Company, and their successors, there shall be one Governor, one Deputy-Governor and ten Assistants, to be from time to time, constituted, elected and

chosen, out of the freemen of the said Company, for the time being, in such manner and form as is hereafter in these presents expressed, which said officers shall apply themselves to take care for the best disposing and ordering of the general business and affairs of and concerning the lands, and hereditaments hereinafter mentioned to be granted, and the plantation thereof, and the government of the people there. And, for the better execution of our royal pleasure herein, we do, for us, our heirs and successors, assign, name, constitute, and appoint the aforesaid Benedict Arnold to be the first and present Governor of the said Company, and the said William Brenton to be the Deputy Governor, and the said William Boulston, John Porter, Roger Williams, Thomas Olney, John Smith, John Greene, John Coggeshall, James Barker, William Field, and Joseph Clarke, to be the ten present Assistants of the said Company, to continue in the said several offices, respectively, until the first Wednesday which shall be in the month of May now next coming. And further, we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, do ordain and grant that the Governor of the said Company, for the time being, or, in his absence, by occasion of sickness or otherwise, by his leave and permission, the Deputy-Governor, for the time being, shall and may, from time to time, upon all occasions, give order for the assembling of the said Company and calling them together, to consult and advise of the business and affairs of the said Company. And that forever hereafter, twice in every year, that is to say, on every first Wednesday in the month of May, and on every last Wednesday in October, or oftener, in case it shall be requisite, the Assistants and such of the freemen of the said Company, not exceeding six persons for Newport, four persons for each of the respective towns of Providence, Portsmouth and Warwick, and two persons for each other place, town or city, who shall be, from time to time, thereunto elected or deputed by the major part of the freemen of the respective towns or places for which they shall be so elected or deputed, shall have a general meeting or assembly, then and there to consult, advise and determine, in and about the affairs and business of the said Company and Plantations. And, further, we do, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and

mere motion, give and grant unto the said Governor and Company of the English colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in New England, in America, and their successors, that the Governor, or, in his absence, or, by his permission, the Deputy-Governor of the said Company, for the time being, the Assistants, and such of the freemen of the said Company as shall be so as aforesaid elected or deputed, or so many of them as shall be present at such meeting or assembly, as aforesaid, shall be called the General Assembly; and that they, or the greatest part of them present, whereof the Governor or Deputy-Governor, and six of the Assistants, at least to be seven, shall have, and have hereby given and granted unto them, full power and authority, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, to appoint, alter and change such days, times and places of meeting and General Assembly, as they shall think fit; and to choose, nominate and appoint, such and so many other persons as they shall think fit, and shall be willing to accept the same, to be free of the said Company and body politic, and them into the same to admit; and to elect and constitute such offices and officers, and to grant such needful commissions, as they shall think fit and requisite, for the ordering, managing, and dispatching of the affairs of the said Governor and Company, and their successors; and from time to time, to make, ordain, constitute or repeal, such laws, statutes, orders and ordinances, forms and ceremonies of government and magistracy, as to them shall seem meet, for the good and welfare of the said Company, and for the government and ordering of the lands and hereditaments, hereinafter mentioned to be granted, and of the people that do, or at any time hereafter shall, inhabit or be within the same; so as such laws, ordinances and constitutions, so made, be not contrary and repugnant unto, but as near as may be, agreeable to the laws of this our realm of England, considering the nature and constitution of the place and people there; and also to appoint, order and direct, erect and settle, such places and courts of jurisdiction, for the hearing and determining of all actions, cases, matters and things, happening within the said colony and plantation, and which shall be in dispute, and depending there, as they shall think fit; and also to distinguish and set forth the several

names and titles, duties, powers and limits, of each court, office and officer, superior and inferior; and also to contrive and appoint such forms of oaths and attestations, not repugnant, but as near as may be agreeable, as aforesaid, to the laws and statutes of this our realm, as are convenient and requisite with respect to the due administration of justice, and due execution and discharge of all offices and places of trust by the persons that shall be therein concerned, and also to regulate and order the way and manner of all elections to offices and places of trust, and to prescribe, limit and distinguish the numbers and bounds of all places, towns or cities, within the limits and bounds hereinafter mentioned, and not herein particularly named, who have, or shall have, the power of electing and sending of freemen to the said General Assembly; and also to order, direct and authorize the imposing of lawful and reasonable fines, mulcts, imprisonments, and executing other punishments, pecuniary and corporal, upon offenders and delinquents, according to the course of other corporations within this our kingdom of England; and again to alter, revoke, annul or pardon, under their common seal, or otherwise, such fines, mulcts, imprisonments, sentences, judgments and condemnations, as shall be thought fit; and to direct, rule, order and dispose of, all other matters and things, and particularly that which relates to the making of purchases of the native Indians, as to them shall seem meet; whereby our said people and inhabitants in the said Plantations, may be so religiously, peaceably and civilly governed, as that by their good life and orderly conversation, they may win and invite the native Indians of the country to the knowledge and obedience of the only true God and Saviour of mankind; willing, commanding and requiring and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, ordaining and appointing, that all such laws, statutes, orders and ordinances, instructions, impositions and directions, as shall be so made by the Governor, Deputy-Governor, Assistants and freemen, or such number of them as aforesaid, and published in writing, under their common seal, shall be carefully and duly observed, kept, performed and put in execution, according to the true intent and meaning of the same. And these our letters patent, or the duplicate or exemplifica-

tion thereof, shall be to all and every such officer, superior or inferior, from time to time, for the putting of the same orders, laws, statutes, ordinances, instructions and directions in due execution, against us, our heirs and successors, a sufficient warrant and discharge. And further, our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby, for us, our heirs and successors, establish and ordain, that yearly, once in the year, forever hereafter, namely, the aforesaid Wednesday in May, and at the town of Newport, or elsewhere, if urgent occasion do require, the Governor, Deputy-Governor and Assistants of the said Company, and other officers of the said Company, or such of them as the General Assembly shall think fit, shall be, in the said General Court or Assembly to be held from that day or time, newly chosen for the year ensuing, by such greater part of the said Company, for the time being, as shall be then and there present; and if it shall happen that the present Governor, Deputy-Governor and Assistants, by these presents appointed, or any such as shall hereafter be newly chosen into their rooms, or any of them, or any other the officers of the said Company, shall die or be removed from his or their several offices or places before the said general day of election, (whom we do hereby declare, for any misdemeanor or default, to be removable by the Governor, Assistants and Company, or such greater part of them, in any of the said public courts, to be assembled as aforesaid,) that then, and in every such case, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Governor, Deputy-Governor, Assistants and Company aforesaid, or such greater part of them, so to be assembled as is aforesaid, in any their assemblies, to proceed to a new election of one or more of their Company, in the room or place, rooms or places, of such officer or officers, so dying or removed, according to their discretions; and immediately upon and after such election or elections made of such Governor, Deputy-Governor, Assistant or Assistants, or any other officer of the said Company, in manner and form aforesaid, the authority, office and power, before given to the former Governor, Deputy-Governor, and other officer and officers so removed, in whose stead and place new shall be chosen, shall, as to him and them, and every of them, respectively, cease and determine: *Provided always*, and our will and

pleasure is, that as well such as are by these presents appointed to be the present Governor, Deputy-Governor and Assistants of the said Company, as those that shall succeed them, and all other officers to be appointed and chosen as aforesaid, shall, before the undertaking the execution of the said offices and places respectively, give their solemn engagement, by oath or otherwise, for the due and faithful performance of their duties in their several offices and places, before such person or persons as are by these presents hereafter appointed to take and receive the same, that is to say: the said Benedict Arnold, who is hereinbefore nominated and appointed the present Governor of the said Company, shall give the aforesaid engagement before William Brenton, or any two of the said Assistants of the said Company; unto whom we do by these presents give full power and authority to require and receive the same; and the said William Brenton, who is hereby before nominated and appointed the present Deputy-Governor of the said Company, shall give the aforesaid engagement before the said Benedict Arnold, or any two of the Assistants of the said Company; unto whom we do by these presents give full power and authority to require and receive the same; and the said William Boulston, John Porter, Roger Williams, Thomas Olney, John Smith, John Greene, John Coggeshall, James Barker, William Field, and Joseph Clarke, who are hereinbefore nominated and appointed the present Assistants of the said Company, shall give the said engagement to their offices and places respectively belonging before the said Benedict Arnold and William Brenton, or one of them; to whom respectively we do hereby give full power and authority to require, administer, or receive the same; and further, our will and pleasure is, that all and every other future Governor or Deputy-Governor, to be elected and chosen by virtue of these presents, shall give the said engagement before two or more of the said Assistants of the said Company for the time being; unto whom we do by these presents give full power and authority to require, administer or receive the same; and the said Assistants, and every of them, and all and every other officer or officers to be hereafter elected and chosen by virtue of these presents from time to time, shall give the like engagements, to their officers and

places respectively belonging, before the Governor or Deputy-Governor, for the time being; unto which said Governor, or Deputy-Governor we do by these presents give full power and authority to require, administer or receive the same accordingly. And we do likewise for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant unto the said Governor and Company, and their successors, by these presents, that for the more peaceable and orderly government of the said Plantations, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Deputy-Governor, Assistants and all other officers and ministers of the said Company, in the administration of justice, and exercise of Government, in the said Plantations, to use, exercise, and put in execution, such methods, rules, orders and directions, not being contrary or repugnant to the laws and statutes of this our realm, as have been heretofore given, used and accustomed, in such cases respectively, to be put in practice, until at the next or some other General Assembly, special provision shall be made and ordained in the cases aforesaid. And we do further, for us, our heirs, and successors, give and grant unto the said Governor and Company, and their successors, by these presents, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Governor, or, in his absence, the Deputy-Governor and major part of the said Assistants, for the time being, at any time when the said General Assembly is not sitting, to nominate, appoint and constitute, such and so many commanders, Governors, and military officers as to them shall seem requisite, for the leading conducting and training up the inhabitants of the said Plantations in martial affairs, and for the defense and safeguard of the said Plantations; and that it shall and may be lawful to and for all and every such commander, governor, and military officer, that shall be so as aforesaid, or by the Governor, or in his absence, the Deputy-Governor, and six of the said Assistants, and major part of the freemen of the said Company present at any General Assemblies, nominated, appointed and constituted, according to the tenor of his and their respective commissions and directions to assemble, exercise in arms, martial array, and put in warlike posture, the inhabitants of the said colony, for their special defence and safety; and to lead and conduct the said inhabitants, and to encounter, expulse,

expel and resist, by force of arms, as well by sea as by land, and also to kill, slay and destroy, by all fitting ways, enterprise and means, whatsoever, all and every such person or persons as shall, at any time hereafter, attempt or enterprise the destruction, invasion, detriment or annoyance of the said inhabitants or Plantations; and to use and exercise the law martial in such cases only as occasion shall necessarily require; and to take or surprise, by all ways and means whatsoever, all and every such person and persons, with their ship or ships, armor, ammunition, or other goods of such persons, as shall, in hostile manner, invade or attempt the defeating of the said Plantations, or the hurt of the said Company and inhabitants; and upon just causes, to invade and destroy the native Indians, or other enemies of the said Colony. Nevertheless, our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby declare to the rest of our Colonies in New England, that it shall not be lawful for this our said Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in America, in New England, to invade the natives inhabiting within the bounds and limits of their said Colonies, without the knowledge and consent of the said other Colonies. And it is hereby declared, that it shall not be lawful to or for the rest of the Colonies to invade or molest the native Indians or any other inhabitants inhabiting within the bounds and limits hereafter mentioned, (they have subjected themselves unto us, and being by us taken into our special protection,) without the knowledge and consent of the Governor and Company of our Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. Also our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby declare unto all Christian Kings, Princes and States, that if any person, which shall hereafter be of the said Company or Plantations, or any other, by appointment of the said Governor and Company for the time being, shall at any time or times hereafter, rob or spoil, by sea or land, or do any hurt, or unlawful hostility to any of the subjects of us, our heirs or successors, or any of the subjects of any Prince or State, being then in league with us, our heirs or successors, upon complaint of such injury done to any such Prince or State, or their subjects, we, our heirs and successors, will make open proclamation within any parts of our realm of England, fit for that purpose, that the person or persons committing any

such robbery or spoil shall, within the time limited by such proclamation, make full restitution, or satisfaction of all such injuries, done or committed, so as the said Prince, or others so complaining, may be fully satisfied, and contented; and if the said person or persons who shall commit any such robbery or spoil shall not make satisfaction, accordingly, within such time, so to be limited, that then we, our heirs and successors, will put such person or persons, out of our allegiance and protection; and that then it shall and may be lawful and free for all Princes or others to prosecute with hostility, such offenders, and every of them, their and every of their procurers, aiders, abettors, and counsellors, in that behalf: *Provided also*, and our express will and pleasure is, and we do, by those presents, for us, our heirs and successors, ordain and appoint that these presents, shall not, in any manner, hinder any of our loving subjects, whatsoever, from using and exercising the trade of fishing upon the coast of New England, in America; but that they, and every or any of them, shall have full and free power and liberty to continue and use the trade of fishing upon the said coast, in any of the seas thereunto adjoining, or any arms of the seas, or salt water, rivers and creeks, where they have been accustomed to fish; and to build and set upon the waste land belonging to the said Colony and Plantations, such wharves, stages and workhouses as shall be necessary for the salting, drying and keeping of their fish, to be taken or gotten upon that coast. And further, for the encouragement of the inhabitants of our said Colony of Providence Plantations to set upon the business of taking whales, it shall be lawful for them, or any of them, having struck whale, dubertus, or other great fish, it or them to pursue unto any part of that coast, and into any bay, river, cove, creek, or shore, belonging thereto, and it or them, upon the said coast, or in the said bay, river, cove, creek, or shore, belonging thereto, to kill and order for the best advantage, without molestation, they making no wilful waste or spoil; anything in these presents contained, or any other matter or thing, to the contrary, notwithstanding. And further also, we are graciously pleased, and do hereby declare, that if any of the inhabitants of our said Colony do set upon the planting of vineyards (the soil and

climate both seeming naturally to concur to the production of wines,) or be industrious in the discovery of fishing banks, in or about the said Colony, we will, from time to time, give and allow all due and fitting encouragement therein, as to others, in cases of like nature. And further, of our more ample grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we have given and granted, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant unto the said Governor and Company of the English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in the Narragansett Bay, in New England, in America, and to every inhabitant there, and to every person and persons, trading thither, and to every such person or persons as are or shall be free of the said Colony, full power and authority, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, to take, ship, transport and carry away, out of any of our realms and dominions, for and towards the plantation and defence of the said Colony, such and so many of our loving subjects and strangers as shall or will willingly accompany them in and to their said Colony and Plantations; except such person or persons as are or shall be therein restrained by us, our heirs and successors, or any law or statute of this realm: and also to ship and transport all and all manner of goods, chattels, merchandizes and other things whatsoever, that are or shall be useful or necessary for the said Plantations, and defence thereof, and usually transported, and not prohibited by any law or statute of this our realm; yielding and paying unto us, our heirs and successors, such the duties, customs and subsidies, as are or ought to be paid or payable for the same. And further, our will and pleasure is, and we do, for us, our heirs and successors, ordain, declare, and grant unto the said Governor and Company, and their successors, that all and every the subjects of us, our heirs and successors which are already planted and settled within our said Colony of Providence Plantations, or which shall hereafter go to inhabit within the said Colony, and all and every of their children, which have been born there, or which shall happen hereafter to be born there, or on the sea, going thither, or returning from thence, shall have and enjoy all liberties and immunities of free and natural subjects within any the dominions of us, our heirs and successors, to all intents, constructions and purposes, whatso-

ever, as if they, and every of them, were born within the realm of England. And further, know ye, that we, of our more abundant grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have given, granted and confirmed, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do give, grant and confirm, unto the said Governor and Company and their successors, all that part of our dominions in New England, in America, containing the Nahantick and Nanhyganset, alias Narragansett Bay, and countries and parts adjacent, bounded on the west or westerly, to the middle or channel of a river there, commonly called and known by the name of Pawcatuck, alias Pawcawtuck river; and so along the said river, as the greater or middle stream thereof reacheth or lies up into the north country, northward, unto the head thereof, and from thence, by a straight line drawn due north, until it meets with the south line of the Massachusetts Colony: and on the north, or northerly, by the aforesaid south or southerly line of the Massachusetts Colony or Plantation, and extending towards the east, or eastwardly, three English miles, to the east and northeast of the most eastern and northeastern parts of the aforesaid Narragansett Bay, as the said Bay lyeth or extendeth itself from the ocean on the south, or southwardly unto the mouth of the river which runneth towards the town of Providence, and from thence along the easterly side or bank of the said river (higher called by the name of Seacuncck river) up to the falls called Patuckett falls, being the most westwardly line of Plymouth Colony, and so from the said falls, in a straight line, due north, until it meet with the aforesaid line of the Massachusetts Colony; and bounded on the south by the ocean; and, in particular, the lands belonging to the towns of Providence, Pawtuxet, Warwick, Misquammacok, alias Pawcatuck, and the rest upon the main land in the tract aforesaid, together with Rhode Island, Block Island, and all the rest of the islands and banks in the Narragansett Bay, and bordering upon the coast of the tract aforesaid (Fisher's Island only excepted), together with all firm lands, soils, grounds, havens, ports, rivers, waters, fishings, mines royal, and all other mines, minerals, precious stones, quarries, woods, wood grounds, rocks, slates, and all and singular other commodities, jurisdictions, royalties, privileges, franchises, prehem-

inances, and hereditaments, whatsoever, within the said tract, bounds, lands and islands aforesaid, or to them or any of them belonging, or in any wise appertaining; *to have and to hold* the same, unto the said Governor and Company, and their successors, forever, upon trust, for the use and benefit of themselves and their associates freemen of the said Colony, their heirs and assigns, to be holden of us, our heirs and successors, as of the Manor of East Greenwich, in our county of Kent, in free and common soccage, and not in capite, nor by knight service; yielding and paying therefor, to us, our heirs and successors, only the fifth part of all the ore or gold and silver which, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, shall be there gotten, had or obtained, in lieu and satisfaction of all services, duties, fines, forfeitures, made or to be made, claims and demands whatsoever, to be to us, our heirs or successors, therefor or thereout rendered, made or paid; any grant, or clause, in a late grant, to the Governor and Company of Connecticut Colony, in America, to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding; the aforesaid Pawcatuck river having been yielded, after much debate, for the fixed and certain bound between these our said Colonies by the agents thereof; who have also agreed, that the said Pawcatuck river shall be also called alias Norrogansett or Narrogansett river; and, to prevent future disputes, that otherwise might arise thereby forever hereafter shall be construed, deemed and taken to be the Narragansett river in our late grant to Connecticut Colony mentioned as the easterly bounds of that Colony. And further, our will and pleasure is, that in all matters of public controversy which may fall out between our Colony of Providence Plantations, and the rest of our Colonies, in New England, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor and Company of the said Colony of Providence Plantations to make their appeals therein to us, our heirs and successors, for redress in such cases, within this our realm of England:

and that it shall be lawful to and for the inhabitants of the said Colony of Providence Plantations, without let or molestation, to pass and repass, with freedom, into and through the rest of the English Colonies, upon their lawful and civil occasions, and to converse, and hold commerce and trade, with such of the inhabitants of our other English Colonies as shall be willing to admit them thereunto, they behaving themselves peaceably among them; any act, clause or sentence, in any of the said Colonies provided, or that shall be provided, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. And lastly, we do, for us, our heirs and successors, ordain and grant unto the said Governor and Company, and their successors, by these presents, that these our letters patent shall be firm, good, effectual and available in all things in the law, to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever, according to our true intent and meaning hereinbefore declared; and shall be construed, reputed and adjudged in all cases most favorably on the behalf, and for the best benefit and behoof, of the said Governor and Company, and their successors; although express mention of the true yearly value or certainty of the premises, or any of them, or of any other gifts or grants, by us, or by any of our progenitors or predecessors, heretofore made to the said Governor and Company of the English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in the Narragansett Bay, New England, in America, in these presents is not made or any statute, act, ordinance, provision, proclamation or restriction, heretofore had, made, enacted, ordained or provided, or any other matter, cause or thing whatsoever, to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. In witness whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourself at Westminster, the eighth day of July, in the fifteenth year of our reign.

By the King

HOWARD.

An Interpretation of the Charter

Rhode Island received, in 1663, the charter that remained in force for one hundred and eighty years. This instrument of authority, granted by the then ruling sovereign of England, Charles II, was delivered into the hands of this Colony's representative, Dr. John Clarke, who had accompanied Roger Williams to England on Colony business, especially for the purpose of securing a repeal of the communication that gave William Coddington authority to govern the islands of Rhode Island and Conanicut as a separate and independent colony. The Coddington commission was repealed; the four original towns of Providence, Warwick, Portsmouth and Newport were reunited; Roger Williams returned home, while his associate remained at the seat of power to complete, more fully, the purposes of their mission. This famous charter, granting a broad freedom to both the civil and religious government of Rhode Island, is carefully preserved in the State Capitol, and following is a brief abstract of its contents, presented in the form of a general interpretation of the document's original intents and purposes.

First of all, and without reference to the ponderous greetings usually included in the preamble of an official communication of those days, one observes that the king named Benjamin Arnold, *William Brenton*, *William Coddington*, *Nicholas Easton*, William Boulston, John Porter, *John Smith*, *Samuel Gorton*, John Weeks, *Roger Williams*, Thomas Olney, *Gregory Dexter*, *John Coggeshall*, Joseph Clarke, Randall Holden, John Greene, John Roome, Samuel Wilbore, William Field, James Barker, Richard Tew, Thomas Harris and William Dyer in this royal grant of governmental power to all the purchasers and free inhabitants of the island called Rhode Island and of Providence Plantations in Narragansett Bay, in New England, in America. John Clarke was also mentioned in the charter's introduction as a "trusty and well-beloved subject" who had been entrusted with the important task of presenting his compatriots' petition to the king.

Study of the charter then reveals that its royal author then indulged in a bit of curious flattery. The English subjects who had finally settled in the Narragansett lands because they had found conditions unbearable, first in England and later in Massachusetts, were informed in sweet sounding complimentary terms, that they (the Rhode Island petitioners) had "transported themselves out of . . . England into America by the consent and good encouragement of our (the King's) royal progenitors." First the Pilgrims, and later the Puritans, actually left England to escape religious persecution and to seek liberty of conscience, and the members of these "freedom-seeking" groups, especially those who finally rested in their wanderings on the shores of Narragansett Bay, would have had difficulty in recalling any great degree of "encouragement" given by any king previous to the historic journeys across the sea to the stern and rock-bound coast of New England. However, King Charles deserves no criticism for his natural attempt to qualify the acts and attitudes of his royal predecessors; whereas others holding supreme royal authority before Charles may have "encouraged" Puritan dissenters to depart from England for lands where they might be less troublesome, the ruling monarch, in 1663, proved his sincerity when he signed the charter that is being discussed. This document proved to be a source of lasting encouragement for its Rhode Island beneficiaries who stand as pioneers in the cause of free, democratic government.

Then followed a reference to the fact that these Rhode Islanders had left Massachusetts because of religious differences and difficulties although the name of the Bay Colony was not specified. An early portion of the document mentioned the Indians in these parts and special reference was made to the lands, islands, rivers, harbors and roads which were "seized and possessed, by purchase and consent of the . . . natives." Very likely, John Clarke presented an accurate picture of the Colony to the author or authors of the charter because therein the Rhode Island and Providence Plantations were described as "very convenient, both for plantations, and also for building of ships, supply of pipe-staves, and other merchandise and which lie very commodious, in many respects, for commerce, and accommodate" the English plantations in the south, "and may much advance the trade of" the entire realm, "and greatly enlarge the territories thereof."

The most significant feature of this remarkable document came next in order, the section of weighty phrases that gave the citizens of Rhode Island unexpected privileges in respect to the worship of God. The subject was approached somewhat as follows: Since the residents of this Colony had declared that a most flourishing civil state may stand and best be maintained with a full liberty in religious concernments, and that true piety rightly grounded upon gospel principles will lay in the hearts of men the strongest obligations to true loyalty, the English authorities plainly indicated a willingness to encourage such a hopeful undertaking of loyal subjects. Even though these colonists residing in America were still full-fledged English subjects, their individual rights were recognized since the charter relieved them of further adherence to the Church of England. No longer were the forms, ceremonies and liturgy of the English church to be forced upon Rhode Islanders, nor were they thereafter to be required to subscribe to the oaths and articles made and established in that behalf. And the qualifications of this startling concession are best explained by quoting the very words of the charter: "that our royal will and pleasure is, that no person within the said Colony, at any time hereafter shall be any wise molested, punished, disquieted, or called in question, for any differences of opinion in matters of religion, and do not actually disturb the civil peace of our said colony; but that all and every person and persons may, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, freely and fully have his and their own judgments and consciences, in matters of religious concernments, throughout the tract of land hereafter mentioned, they behaving themselves peaceably and quietly, and not using this liberty to licentiousness and profaneness, not to the civil injury and outward disturbances of others, any law, statute, or clause therein contained, or to be contained, usage or custom of this realm," . . .

Upon such a broad and liberal principle of complete religious freedom, the document went on to confirm the establishment of a political organization that guaranteed to all men, so desiring, full membership in a self-perpetuating body corporate and politic, to be thereafter styled "The Governor and Company of the English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in New England, in America." General civil rights, privileges and obligations were then specified, and it was declared that the affairs of the Colony should be governed by one Governor, one Deputy Governor, and ten assistants. Benedict Arnold was appointed as the chief executive and William Brenton, the Deputy. The names of ten assistants followed: William Boulston, John Porter, Roger Williams, Thomas Olney, John Smith, John Greene, John Coggeshall, James Barker, William Field, and Joseph Clarke. The creation of a governing body called the General

Assembly was ordered, and authority was given this group of legislators to make, ordain, constitute or repeal laws, statutes, orders and ordinances. This General Assembly was authorized to appoint, direct, erect and settle such places and courts of jurisdiction, for the hearing and determining of all actions, cases, matters and things, happening within the said colony and plantation. Therefore, since the major part of the freemen elected representatives who in turn made the laws and authorized the administration of justice in courts and by appointed officers, a simple form of true American democracy was first established.

It is also interesting to note that the charter provided for the military defense of the commonwealth, and this point is covered in especially descriptive phrases. For example, properly commissioned military officers could assemble, exercise in arms, military array, and put in warlike posture, the inhabitants of the Colony, for their special defense and safety. These officers could lead and conduct the inhabitants and to encounter, expulse, expel and resist, by force of arms, as well as by sea as by land, and also to kill, slay and destroy, by all fittings, ways, enterprises and means, whatsoever, all and every such person or persons as shall, at any time hereafter, attempt or enterprise the destruction, invasion or detriment or annoyance of the inhabitants.

His Majesty seemed interested in fishing because the taking of whales in Rhode Island waters was encouraged as a profitable occupation; he spoke of the planting of vineyards and observed that Rhode Island soil and climate seemed "naturally to concur to the production of wines." The boundaries of the Colony were carefully designated, and here it should be noted that Block Island was included as a part of the Colony. Rhode Island citizens were given the freedom of passing into and through the rest of the English colonies and many other grants of rights and privileges were written into the lines of this all embracing royal document.

The instrument carried the signature "Howard," the same that appeared on the Connecticut charter, issued in 1662. Howard was probably the clerk of the reports in the Privy Seal Office at the time.

In a brief summary, we find that this charter, issued to Rhode Island by King Charles II in 1663, clearly defined the boundaries of the Colony; it confirmed the Indian deeds of lands; likewise it confirmed the estate of the freemen; it vested civil government in a truly democratic estate; a de facto government was established; law-making power was vested in an elective body styled the General Assembly; a judiciary was created for the determination of justice; a military force was ordained for defense; martial law was vested in the executive, and most important of all, freedom of worship and of conscience was made the basis of individual rights.

The foregoing is far from being a complete abstract or interpretation of the document, but since it is likely that very few persons have studied or even read it during the past century, in spite of its importance, this review may attract some to peruse its contents and discover other quaint features. Let it be remembered that the Colony of Rhode Island, with this broad platform of constitutional rights, stood the freest commonwealth in principle and practice on the face of the earth, and it remained in force for one hundred and eighty years.

SETTLEMENT OF RHODE ISLAND

Motives of the same kind with those which are well known to have occasioned the settlement of most of the other United States, gave birth to the settlement of Rhode Island. The emigrants from England, who came to Massachusetts, though they did not perfectly agree in religious sentiments, had been tolerably united by their common zeal against the ceremonies of the church of England. But when they were removed from ecclesiastical courts, and possessed a charter allowing liberty of conscience, they fell into disputes and contentions among themselves. Of the principle of uniformity, the majority here were as fond as those from whose persecution they had fled.

The true grounds of religious liberty were not embraced at this time, nor understood by any sect. While all disclaimed persecution for the sake of conscience, a regard for the public peace, and the preservation of the church of Christ from infection, together with the obstinacy of the heretics, was urged in justification of that, which stripped of all its disguises, the light of nature, and the laws of Christ, in the most solemn manner condemn.

Mr. Roger Williams, a puritan minister, came over to New England in 1631, and settled at Salem, assistant to the Rev. Mr. Skelton. His settlement was opposed by the magistrates because he refused to join with the church, at Boston, unless they would make a public declaration, of their repentance for maintaining communion with the church of England, while in their native country. In consequence Mr. Williams removed to Plymouth, where he remained assistant to Mr. Smith three years, or as others say two, and others, not one; when he disagreed with some influential characters in that town, and by invitation returned to Salem and succeeded Mr. Skelton, who had lately deceased. His settlement was still opposed by the magistrates, who charged him with maintaining, "that it is not lawful for a godly man to have communion in family prayer, or in an oath, with such as they judge unregenerate;" therefore he refused the oath of fidelity, and taught others to follow his example; "that it is not lawful for an unregenerate man to pray; that the magistrate has nothing to do in matters of the first table; that there should be a general and unlimited toleration of all religions; that to punish a man for following the dictates of his conscience was persecution; that the patent which was granted by King Charles was invalid, and an instrument of injustice which they ought to renounce, being injurious to the nations, the king of England having no power to dispose of their lands to his own subjects." On account of these sentiments, and for refusing to join with the Massachusetts churches, he was at length banished from the colony, as a disturber of the peace of the church and commonwealth.

He left his house, wife, and children at Salem, in the dead of winter, and sought a residence within the limits of Massachusetts. Fortunately for Mr. Williams, he had cultivated an acquaintance with the Indians, and learned their language, and before he left the colony, he had privately treated with Canonicus and Osamaquin, two Narragansett sachems, for a tract of land within their territories, provided he should be under the necessity of settling among them. These circumstances, together with the advice of Governor Winthrop, induced him, with four of his friends, after his banishment, to direct his course towards Narragansett bay.

He with his companions established themselves first at Secunk or Seekhonck, now Rehoboth. (1804) (1959 East Providence) But that place being within the bounds of

Plymouth colony, governor Winslow, in a friendly manner, advised them to remove to the other side of the river, where the lands were not covered by any patent. Accordingly, in 1636, they crossed Seekhonck (Seekonk) river, and landed among the Indians, by whom they were hospitably received, and thus laid the foundation of a town, which, "from a sense of God's merciful providence to him in his distress," Mr. Williams called Providence. Here the little colony were soon after joined by a number of others, and though they were secured against the Indians by the terror of the English, yet, for a considerable time, they suffered much from fatigue and want but they enjoyed liberty of conscience, and the consolation of having "provided a refuge for persons persecuted for conscience sake."

Unhappy religious dissensions still prevailed in Massachusetts; and from a zeal for the purity of the faith, governor Winthrop strove to exterminate the opinions which he disapproved. For this purpose, on the 30th of August, 1637, a synod was convened at Newtown (now Cambridge) to whom eighty erroneous opinions were presented; these were debated and unanimously condemned. At a court holden at the same place, the following October, Wheelwright, Mrs. Hutchinson, and Underhill, the leading characters who had embraced these errors, were banished, and several others were censured for seditious conduct. A number who had signed a seditious petition to the general court, in which they charge them with having condemned the truth of Christ, those, who refused to retract, were disarmed. Of these, fifty eight belonged to Boston, six to Salem, three to Newbury, five to Roxbury, two to Ipswich, and two to Charlestown.

The subsequent election of civil officers was carried by a party spirit excited by religious controversy, but the orthodox party maintained the ascendancy, and Mr. Winthrop was re-elected governor. Those who were banished by the court joined by a number of their friends, left the colony, and went in quest of a new place for settlement. They first proceeded to Providence, where they were kindly received by Mr. Williams, and with whom they remained for some time.

In March, 1638, two sachems, by virtue of their authority, and in consideration of fifty fathoms of white beads, sold to Mr. Coddington (one of the most respectable of these exiles) and his associates, the great island of Aquidneck, and the other isles in Narragansett bay, except two which had been previously sold. The natives soon after agreed, upon receiving ten coats and twenty hoes, to remove before the next winter. The largest island was soon after called Rhode Island. Having thus acquired a title and possession on considerations which give satisfaction to the original owners, they here established themselves and copying the conduct of their neighbours, they formed a similar association for the purposes of civil government. Though the numbers associated were few, yet the soil being fruitful, and the climate agreeable, many persons soon resorted where they found protection, and the island, in a few years, became so populous as to send out colonists to adjacent shores. The little colony elected Mr. Coddington their judge and chief magistrate. This gentleman came to America in 1630, and settled at Boston as a merchant. After his removal to Rhode Island, he embraced the sentiments of the Friends, and became the father of that denomination of Christians in that colony. Their yearly meeting was held in his house till his death, in 1688. Mr. John Clarke was another principal character among the exiles; for the sake of enjoying liberty of conscience, he voluntarily abandoned the colony of Massachusetts and settled in Rhode Island, where, in 1644, he founded a Baptist church.

The first settlement on Rhode Island was made at the north end, and called Portsmouth. In 1639, another settlement was begun at the south west part of the island on a fine harbour, which they called Newport. From the convenience of this harbour, the fertility and pleasantness of the island, and the wealth of the first settlers, this place had a rapid growth, and in a few years became the capital of the colony. The government which they established was of the democratic kind. The chief magistrate and four assistants were invested with part of the executive powers the remainder, with the legislative authority, was exercised by the body of the people in town meetings.

The colonies at Providence and Rhode Island, at different periods, received large accessions from the denominations of Baptists and Friends, who were persecuted in other colonies. What distinguishes these colonies from all others is, that they were settled on a "plan of entire religious liberty; men of every denomination being equally protected and countenanced, and enjoying the honours and offices of government."

The inefficacy of a voluntary government, and the want of patent to legalize their proceedings, was soon experienced by the colonists at Providence and Rhode Island. Accordingly, in the year 1643, they sent Mr. Roger Williams to England, as their agent, to procure for them a charter from the crown. On his arrival at London, he found that King Charles I, had been driven from his capital; he of course applied to those who had assumed the power. Sir Henry Vane, his former associate and friend in America, received him kindly, and aided his views. In March, 1644, through the Earl of Warwick, then governor and admiral of all the plantations, he obtained from Parliament, "a free and absolute charter of civil incorporation of Providence plantations in Narragansett bay," investing the inhabitants with the requisite authority to govern themselves, but according to the laws of England.

Mr. Williams was well received by some of the leading members of Parliament, and when he was about to embark for America they gave him a letter of recommendation to the governor and assistants of Massachusetts, in which they represented the merits of Mr. Williams, and advised to the performance of all friendly offices toward him. This letter had the effect to ameliorate the differences which had subsisted between Mr. Williams and the Massachusetts colony; and there was afterwards a profession of christian love and mutual correspondence between them. Yet while Mr. Williams retained what were deemed dangerous principles, the governor and assistants of Massachusetts thought it inexpedient to grant him liberty of ingress and egress, lest the people should be drawn away with his erroneous opinions.

When, in 1643, the dangers and necessities of the New England colonies induced them to think of forming a confederacy for their mutual support and defense, Providence and Rhode Island plantations were desirous of uniting in the plan but Massachusetts, disliking their religious sentiments, opposed their motion, and refused them a seat in the convention for forming the confederacy. Thus forsaken of their neighbours, they found it necessary to devise other means of safety. They accordingly cultivated the friendship of the neighboring sachems with assiduity and success, and in a short time acquired such an influence with them as to procure from the Narragansett chiefs, in 1644, a formal surrender of their country to king Charles I in right of his crown, in consideration of his protection of them against their enemies. This territory was afterwards called the King's Province. The people of these plantations, thus empowered to manage their

own affairs, in the true spirit of democracy, convened an assembly in May, 1647, composed of the body of freemen, in the several plantations. Several salutary regulations were adopted. The executive power, by the assembly, was vested in a president. This form of government, so agreeable to their inclinations and views, they did not long enjoy in tranquillity. It was suspended in October, 1652, by an order of the council of state for the Commonwealth. The Parliament wished to acquire a participation, at least, in the administration of affairs, by establishing here those plans of reformation, which they attempted in Massachusetts, and which they actually effected in Virginia and Maryland. But Providence and Rhode Island, deriving the same advantages from the distractions which soon after ensued in England, that the colonies have always taken of the disorders of the sovereign state, resumed its form of government. And this it continued to enjoy without further interruption, till the Restoration.

That event gave great satisfaction to these plantations. They immediately proclaimed Charles II and not long after sent Mr. Clarke, as their agent, to the court of that monarch, to solicit for a patent which was deemed in New England so essential to real jurisdiction; and in September 1662, he obtained the object of his wishes. Yet, owing to the opposition of Connecticut, the present charter was not finally passed till July, 1663. The immigrations, before mentioned, from Massachusetts, and the subsequent settlements at Providence and Rhode Island, were recapitulated; "which being convenient for commerce," says the patent, "may much advance the trade of this realm, and greatly enlarge the territories thereof;" and being willing to encourage the undertaking of his subjects, and to secure to them the free enjoyment of their civil and religious rights, which belonged to them as Englishmen, he conferred on them ample liberty in religion, and special privileges with regard to jurisdiction. The patentees, and such as should be admitted free of the society, were incorporated by the name of "The governor and company of the English colony of Rhode Island and Providence." The supreme, or legislative power, was invested in an assembly; the constituent members were to consist of the governor, the assistants, and such of the freemen as should be chosen by the towns; but the governor, or deputy governor, and six assistants were to be always present. Thus constituted, the assembly was empowered to make ordinances, and forms of government and magistracy, for the rule of the lands and inhabitants; so that they should not be repugnant, but agreeable to the laws of England, considering the nature of the place and people; to erect such courts of justice for determining all acts within the colony, as they should think fit; to regulate the manner of elections to places of trust, and of freemen to the assembly; to impose lawful punishments, pecuniary and corporal, according to the course of other corporations within the realm; and to pardon such criminals, as they should think fit. That the inhabitants might be religiously and civilly governed, a governor, deputy governor, and ten assistants were appointed for the management of their affairs; and they were authorized to execute the ordinances beforementioned, which every one was commanded to obey.

The governor and company were enabled to transport such merchandise and persons, as were not prohibited by any statute of the kingdom; and "paying such customs as are, and ought to be paid for the same." They were empowered to exercise martial law, and upon just causes, to invade and destroy the native Indians and other enemies. There was granted to the governor and company, and their successors, "that part of the dominions of the crown, in New England, containing the islands in Narragansett

Bay, and the countries and parts adjacent. To be holden of the manor of East Greenwich, in common soccage." The inhabitants of those territories and their children, were declared fully entitled to the same immunities, as if they had resided, or had been born within the realm; and to guard against the experienced oppressions of Massachusetts, they were enabled to pass and repass through any other English colonies, and to traffic with them. But with the proviso, that nothing should hinder any subjects whatsoever from fishing on the coast of New England.

Such was the substance of the charter of Rhode Island, and such were the privileges conferred by it. The government of this Province was administered to the satisfaction of Charles II during the remainder of his reign. By the charter of this Province, "None were at any time thereafter to be molested, for any difference in matters of religion;" yet the first assembly that convened under this charter, in March, 1663, among a variety of other ordinances and laws, enacted one declarative of the privileges of his majesty's subjects; in which they say, "that all men of competent estates, and of civil conversation, Roman Catholics only excepted, shall be admitted freemen, or may choose, or be chosen, colonial officers." By this act, persecution of the Roman Catholics immediately commenced, by depriving them of the rights of citizens, in violation of their charter privileges. This is a remarkable fact in the history of a people, who have been singular for their attachment to, and zealous in defending, the doctrine of universal freedom of opinion in matters of religion.

Upon the accession of James II to the throne, the colonists of Rhode Island and Providence immediately transmitted to him an address, in which they acknowledged their subjection to him, pledged themselves to obey his authority, and asked, in return, for the protection of their chartered privileges. This address, did not, however, avail to protect them against the effects of the plans of reform in New England, resolved on by the British court. Articles of "high misdemeanour were exhibited to the Lords of the Committee of Foreign Plantations, against the governor and company of the colony of Rhode Island and Providence," in which, among other things, they were charged with neglecting to keep an authentic record of their laws; with refusing to permit the inhabitants to have copies of them; with raising or cancelling their laws as they please, without consent of the assembly, and with administering the government, and justice, without taking the legal oaths. These charges were referred to the attorney general, July, 1685, with orders immediately to issue a writ of quo warranto against their patent. The governor and company were served with a regular notice of the process, which had been issued against them, and they were put upon their defence; they declined standing a suit with their king. In full assembly, they passed an act formally surrendering to his majesty their charter, with all the powers it contained. This act, it is said, "was afterwards made way with, agreeably to a common practice."

The governor and company afterwards assembled, and on serious consideration of the suit instituted against them, agreed upon an address to his majesty, in which they pray, that their charter privileges, civil and religious, might be continued; that "all things wherein they have been weak and short, through ignorance, may be remitted and pardoned." They conclude, by "prostrating their all at his Majesty's feet, with entire resolution to serve him with faithful hearts." Such servile language was improper for freemen to use, or for the ruler of a free people to receive. It failed of its intended effect. No sooner was the address received, than the committee of the colonies,

with the approbation of the king, ordered, that Sir Edmund Andros, the governor of Massachusetts, should demand the surrender of their charter, and govern them in the manner the other colonies of New England were governed. At the same time they were assured of his majesty's protection, and of his determination to exercise no other authority over, them, than what was common to the other plantations. Accordingly, in December, 1686, Andros formally dissolved the government of Rhode Island, broke their seal, assumed the reins of government, and selected five of the citizens, and formed them into a legislative council. This state of things continued scarcely two years, when the revolution of 1688, put an end to the tyrannic authority of Andros, in this and the other colonies. Their charter was resumed, and has ever since continued to be the basis of the civil administration.

An interesting summation of the health and welfare of the early settlers by Rhode Island's first historian, John Callender, written in Newport in October, 1738, less than 100 years after the settlement of Newport.

"Again, 'tis remarkable how divine Providence was pleased to supply their wants in a wilderness, among a People that never took care for the Morrow; and to support them under the Distresses they were tried with. At Plymouth and Boston, many died at first, for want of Necessaries and Conveniences, but afterwards, it was many Years, before any Sickness prevailed amongst the Planters. And tho' they have often since been visited with sore Calamities and wasting Sicknesses yet their Numbers have continually increased to a very great Degree; while the Natives have been wasted away, by the same Diseases, and some other infectious Distempers, from which the English have been providentially delivered.¹ I can't help observing here, the very great Age, to which many of the first Settlers of this Colony lived. Many of them thro' all the Difficulties and Hardships of a new Plantation, lived here near and some above forty Years, and some above sixty.² Remarkable was the Care of divine Providence in preserving them from Famine in a new Country, where 'twas some Time before they could be enabled, to provide for their comfortable Substinence. God was pleased to bless their Provision, and satisfy his Poor with Food.³"

"About 1642,3, there were two trading Houses, set up in the Narraganset Country; one by Mr. Wilcox, and Mr. R. Williams, the other by Mr. Richard Smith, and some few Plantations made near them, on particular Grants or Purchases of the Indians, but not very many 'till 1657: When several Gentlemen on the Island, and elsewhere, made a considerable Purchase, called the Petaquamscut Purchase. And the same Year there was a Purchase of the Island of Canonicut, as the smaller Islands had been purchased before."

"In 1665, Misquamicut was purchased of the Indians, and it was granted a Township by the Name of Westerly, 1669. In 1672 Manisses called Block-Island, was made a Township, by the Name of New-Shoreham. In 1674 the Inhabitants at Petequanscut and Parts adjacent, had their Lands incorporated, a Township by the Name Kingston. And in 1677 the Town of East-Greenwich was incorporated, and 1678 Canonicut Island, or rather Quononoquot, was incorporated a Township by the Name of James-Town. In 1722, the Lands properly called Narraganset, were divided into the two Townships of North and South-Kingston. In 1729, the whole Colony was divided into

three Counties, for the Ease of the Inhabitants. And 1730, the Town of Providence was divided into the four Towns of Providence, Smithfield, Glocester, and Scituate. The whole Land being filled with Inhabitants, partly by the coming in of some few from other Places, but chiefly by the natural Increase of the first Settlers. In the fore-said Year 1730, there was by the King's Order, an exact Account taken of the Number of Souls in the Colony,¹ and they were found to be no less, than Seventeen Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty Five, of which no more than Nine Hundred and Eighty Five, were Indians, and One Thousand Six Hundred and Forty Eight, Negroes. So that the English in all were Fifteen Thousand Three Hundred and two."

¹"Thus I am informed by a worthy Gentleman, that an Indian, coming in from Sea, sick of an uncommon Fever, infected his Acquaintance, and they propagated the Disease to others, and a very great Mortality ensued among the Indians, in Narhaganset; while the English, were preserved from the Infection."

²"Many of the Original Settlers of the Colony, lived thro' all the Dangers and Difficulties of their new Settlement, above forty Years. Particularly Mr. Wm. Arnold, Mr. F. Greene & c. who came up the first year with Mr. Williams himself, Mr. Harris, Mr. Olney & c. who came soon after. Mr. Williams lived till about 1682, when he was buried with all the Solemnity the Colony was able to show. Gov. Arnold, who came up a man grown, the first Winter, dyed a few Months before Gov. Coddington in 1678. At Warwick Mr. Weekes was slain by the Indians 1675, a very ancient Man; and Mr. Gorton, Mr. Holden & c. survived the War, and some of them, many Years: Particularly Major F. Green, who came a Youth to Providence in 1634,5, and was a Commissioner for Providence the first Assembly after the Patent in 1647, was Deputy Gov. of the Colony 1700, as he had been many Times before. Here at Newport several of those who incorporated themselves 1637,8 and of those who came to them the Summer following survived the Indian War. Mr. John Clark lived to the 20th of April 1676. Gov. Brenton died in 1674. Mr. N. Easton who came 1638 from Hampton, where he built the first English House, as did also in 1639 in Newport, lived to 1675, when he died a very ancient Man. His son Mr. John Easton, who, as his Father, was divers Times Governour of the Colony, died 1705, in his 85th Year. Mr. H. Bull, one of the 18 that incorporated themselves at the first, was Governour of the Colony after the Revolution. Mr. Ed Thurston, who was Assistant 1675, and many time Deputy for Newport, died 1706,7, aged 90 Years. Many such Instances might be given. And many of the second Generation, such I mean, as were born within the first 20 or 25 Years, reached to four-score, and some to ninety Years. If we consider, the long Lives of so many of the first Comers, notwithstanding the Hardships and Distresses they underwent, and the Change of Climate, Diet, & c. and to this add, the great Age of many of their Children, we can't call the Country, Unhealthy, or the Inhabitants Short-Lived. The Proportion of ancient People above 70 Years of Age, to the whole Number of the present Inhabitants, compared with the like proportion in other Countries, which have been fully settled, and inhabited above 1000 years, can be no good Rule to judge by. Eighty Years ago, the whole Number of the Inhabitants, and consequently of the Births here, was very small, perhaps there were fewer than two hundred Families in the whole Colony. And the Number of Inhabitants in this Town, has vastly increased the last 30 Years. Let me further add, that the foresaid Rule will not be applicable to this Colony a great while hence, if ever because so many of the Natives, dye in the West India Islands. It is certain, a very great Part of those of them who dye between sixteen and thirty-six, are lost at Sea, or dye in those Islands, or bring home from thence, those Diseases, which soon prove fatal to them here; tho' 'tis notorious, how conducive to the Recovery of Health, a Voyage from those Islands, to the Northern Plantations, is generally found, so that we have almost always some or other of their Inhabitants here for that End."

³"January 22, 1639, it was found that there were but 108 Bushels of Corn, to supply 96 Persons: Which at the Proportion of one Bushel and half a Peck to each, was not more than sufficient to supply them for six Weeks, and yet it was then more than so many months to Harvest. But there was plenty of Fish, and Fowl, and Venison; and soon after, even to this Day, all the Necessaries of Life have been plentiful."

⁴The Said Account was taken before Providence Township was divided. The whole Account is this,

| | <i>Whites</i> | <i>Negroes</i> | <i>Indians</i> |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| Newport. | 3843 | 649 | 148 |
| Providence. | 3707 | 128 | 81 |
| Portsmouth. | 643 | 100 | 70 |
| Warwick. | 1028 | 77 | 73 |
| Westerly. | 1620 | 56 | 250 |
| North Kingston | 1875 | 165 | 65 |
| South Kingston | 965 | 333 | 225 |
| East Greenwich | 1149 | 40 | 34 |
| James-Town. | 222 | 80 | 19 |
| New Shoreham | 250 | 20 | 20 |
| | 15302 | 1648 | 985 |

Population of Rhode Island, 1708-1950

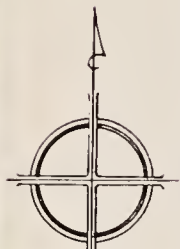
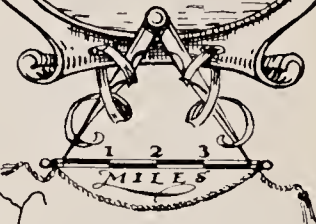
| YEAR | POPULATION | CHANGE |
|-----------|------------|-----------------|
| 1708..... | 7,181 | |
| 1730..... | 17,935 | 10,754 Increase |
| 1748..... | 32,773 | 14,838 Increase |
| 1755..... | 40,414 | 17,641 Increase |
| 1774..... | 59,707 | 19,293 Increase |
| 1776..... | 55,011 | 4,696 Decrease |
| 1782..... | 52,391 | 2,620 Decrease |
| 1790..... | 68,825 | 6,434 Increase |
| 1800..... | 69,122 | 297 Increase |
| 1810..... | 77,031 | 7,909 Increase |
| 1820..... | 83,059 | 6,028 Increase |
| 1830..... | 97,210 | 14,151 Increase |
| 1840..... | 108,830 | 11,620 Increase |
| 1850..... | 147,545 | 38,715 Increase |
| 1860..... | 174,620 | 27,075 Increase |
| 1865..... | 184,965 | 10,345 Increase |
| 1870..... | 217,353 | 32,388 Increase |
| 1875..... | 258,239 | 40,886 Increase |
| 1880..... | 276,531 | 18,292 Increase |
| 1885..... | 304,285 | 27,754 Increase |
| 1890..... | 345,508 | 41,223 Increase |
| 1895..... | 384,758 | 39,250 Increase |
| 1900..... | 428,556 | 43,798 Increase |
| 1905..... | 480,082 | 51,526 Increase |
| 1910..... | 542,610 | 62,528 Increase |
| 1915..... | 595,986 | 53,376 Increase |
| 1920..... | 604,397 | 8,411 Increase |
| 1925..... | 679,260 | 74,863 Increase |
| 1930..... | 687,497 | 8,237 Increase |
| 1936..... | 680,712 | 6,785 Decrease |
| 1940..... | 713,346 | 32,634 Increase |
| 1950..... | 791,896 | 78,550 Increase |

MASSACHUSETTS

A Map
of the State of
RHODE ISLAND

showing
TERRITORIAL
Bounds
for the Years
1636-1659

Prepared by the
State Planning Board
John H. Cady - Consultant
1936



Twenty Mile Line 1659

PROVIDENCE

Bounds as extended, 1659

Moswansicut Pond

Walling's Pond

LOQUASQUICK

Wayunheke Hill

Pawtucket River

Pawtucket Falls

Wanssick River

Orford

SETTLEMENT PROVIDENCE 1636

Division Line 1640

REHOBOTH

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WARWICK

Called SHAWOMET until 1648

IST. SETTLEMENT 1642

Division Line until 1648

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NARRAGANSETT COUNTRY

Cocumussuc Trading Post circa 1639

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PETTAQUANS CUTT
Purchased 1657

West Line of Purchase Established 1679

Great Pond

MASSACHUSETTS

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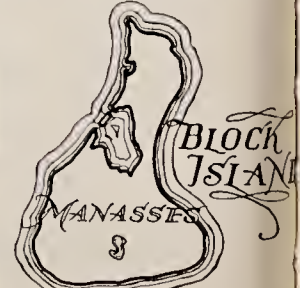
Western Boundary according to Charter

Pawcatuck River

MISQUAMICUT

ATLANTIC

DOCEAN



Towns of Rhode Island, Date of Incorporation, Etc.

| <i>Counties and Towns</i> | <i>Date of Incorporation</i> | <i>From What Taken, Original Names, Changes of Boundaries, etc.</i> |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| BRISTOL COUNTY..... | February 17, 1746-47..... | Incorporated with same county limits as at present. Originally the county consisted of two towns, Bristol and Warren, Indian name "Sowams". Afterwards, June 1770, Warren was divided and the town of Barrington was incorporated. (See Bristol.) |
| Barrington..... | November 18, 1717..... | Taken from Swansea and incorporated as a town by Massachusetts, Nov. 18, 1717; transferred to Rhode Island by royal decree, May 28, 1746; parts of Swansea and Rehoboth were added to Barrington on the north and east by the new boundary line and its name was changed to Warren, Jan. 27, 1746-47, in honor of Sir Peter Warren, Admiral in the British Navy. Barrington was taken from Warren and incorporated June 16, 1770. |
| Bristol..... | October 28, 1681..... | Incorporated by Plymouth Colony Oct. 28, 1681. By royal decree, dated May 28, 1746, the eastern boundary was settled and the jurisdiction of the colony established over the territory embraced in the towns of Bristol, Barrington, Tiverton, Little Compton, and Cumberland. A portion of Bristol annexed to Warren, May 30, 1873. Named from Bristol, England. |
| Warren..... | January 27, 1746-47..... | See Bristol. The territory of the town of Warren at this date included the present town of Barrington, and a portion of the towns of Swansea and Rehoboth, in Massachusetts. In 1770, Warren was divided, and one of the original names (Barrington) was given to the new town. Named from Sir Peter Warren, Admiral in the British Navy. |
| KENT COUNTY..... | June 11, 1750..... | Taken from Providence County. Incorporated with the same county limits as at present, and same towns, except West Warwick, which was taken from Warwick in 1913. |
| Coventry..... | August 21, 1741..... | Taken from Warwick. |
| East Greenwich..... | October 31, 1677..... | Incorporated as the town of East Greenwich. Name changed to Dedford, June 23, 1686. The original name restored in 1689. The town divided in 1741. |
| Warwick..... | Original Town..... | First settled January, 1642-43. Named from Earl of Warwick, who signed the Patent of Providence Plantations, March 14, 1643-44. The first action of the inhabitants as a town was August 8, 1647. Indian name, Shawomet. Act dividing town approved by the governor March 14, 1913. Representative District Nos. 1 and 2 of old town remaining as Warwick and Representative Districts Nos. 3, 4 and 5 of old town becoming West Warwick. Incorporated as a city by chapter 1852 of the public laws, 1931, and the charter accepted April 21, 1931. |
| West Greenwich..... | April 6, 1741..... | Taken from East Greenwich. |
| West Warwick..... | March 14, 1913..... | Taken from Warwick and consists of Representative Districts 3, 4 and 5 of old town. |
| NEWPORT COUNTY..... | June 22, 1703..... | Originally incorporated as Rhode Island County; June 16, 1729, incorporated as Newport county, and included Newport, Portsmouth, Jamestown and New Shoreham. |
| Fall River, Mass..... | October 6, 1856..... | Taken from Tiverton. Ceded to Massachusetts in the settlement of the boundary question, March 1, 1862. See Pawtucket and East Providence. |
| Jamestown..... | October 30, 1678..... | Named in honor of King James II. Indian name, Quononoquitt (Conanicut). |
| Little Compton..... | January 27, 1746-47..... | One of the five towns received from Massachusetts pursuant to royal decree, May 28, 1746 (see Bristol). Annexed to Newport County, Feb. 17, 1746-47. Indian name, Seaconnet. Incorporated by Plymouth Colony in 1682. |
| Middletown..... | June 16, 1743..... | Town in the "middle" of the island. Taken from Newport. |

| <i>Counties and Towns</i> | <i>Date of Incorporation</i> | <i>From What Taken, Original Names, Changes of Boundaries, etc.</i> |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Newport..... | Original Town..... | Settled in 1639. Line between Newport and Portsmouth established, Sept. 14, 1640. Incorporated as a city, June 1, 1784. City Charter repealed, March 27, 1787. City incorporated the second time, May 6, 1853, and the charter accepted May 20, 1853. |
| New Shoreham..... | November 6, 1672..... | Purchased and occupied, Apr., 1661. Admitted to colony as Block Island May 4, 1664. When incorporated in 1672, name changed to New Shoreham, "as signes of our unity, and likeness to many parts of our native country." Indian name, Manasses or Manisses. Named Block Island by Adrian Block the Dutch navigator. |
| Portsmouth..... | Original Town..... | Settled in 1638. Indian name, Pocasset. "At a quarter meeting of the first of ye 5th month, 1639, it is agreed upon to call this town Portsmouth." At the "Generall Courte" at "Nieuport" 12th of first month, 1640, the name of Portsmouth was confirmed. |
| Tiverton..... | January 27, 1746-47..... | One of the five towns received from Massachusetts by royal decree. See Bristol, Warren, etc. Indian name, Pocasset. Incorporated by Province of Massachusetts, 1694. Annexed to Newport County, Feb. 17, 1746-47. |
| PROVIDENCE COUNTY..... | June 22, 1703..... | Originally incorporated as the County of Providence Plantations, and included the present territory of Providence, Kent, and Washington counties, excepting the present towns of Cumberland, Pawtucket and East Providence. The name was changed to Providence County, June 16, 1729. See Kent and Washington counties. |
| Burrillville..... | October 29, 1806..... | Taken from Glocester. The town was first authorized to meet to elect officers, Nov. 17, 1806. Named from Hon. James Burrill. |
| Central Falls..... | February 21, 1895..... | Taken from Lincoln and incorporated as a city. Act of incorporation accepted Feb. 27, 1895, by a vote of 1,531 for, to 794 against. The new city government was organized on the eighteenth day of March, 1895. |
| Cranston..... | June 14, 1754..... | Taken from Providence. Probably named from Samuel Cranston, who was Governor of Rhode Island from March, 1698, to April 27, 1727, when he died. Portions reunited to Providence, June 10, 1868, and March 28, 1873. Incorporated as a city, March 10, 1910. The new city government was organized May 2, 1910, the first election having been held April 19, 1910. |
| Cumberland..... | January 27, 1746-47..... | One of the five towns received from Massachusetts by royal decree. See Bristol, Warren, etc. Until incorporated in Rhode Island, it was known as Attleboro' Gore. Named in honor of William, Duke of Cumberland. Annexed to Providence County, Feb. 17, 1746-47. A portion of Cumberland was incorporated as the town of Woonsocket, Jan. 31, 1867. |
| East Providence..... | March 1, 1862..... | The westerly part of Rehoboth, Massachusetts was incorporated as Seekonk, Feb. 26, 1812. The westerly part of Seekonk was annexed to Rhode Island, incorporated as a town, and named East Providence, in the settlement of the boundary question in 1862. See Pawtucket and Fall River. |
| Foster..... | August 24, 1781..... | Taken from Scituate. Named probably from Hon. Theodore Foster. |
| Glocester..... | February 20, 1730-31..... | Taken from Providence. At this date an act was passed "for erecting and incorporating the outlands of the town of Providence into three towns." These towns were Scituate, Glocester, and Smithfield. Said to be named from Frederick Lewis, Duke of Glocester, and son of King George II. |
| Johnston..... | March 6, 1759..... | Taken from Providence and named in honor of Augustus Johnston, Esq., the attorney-general of the colony at that time; a portion re-annexed to Providence, June 1, 1898, and April 16, 1919. |
| Lincoln..... | March 8, 1871..... | Taken from Smithfield and named in honor of Abraham Lincoln. |

| <i>Counties and Towns</i> | <i>Date of Incorporation</i> | <i>From What Taken, Original Names, Changes of Boundaries, etc.</i> |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| North Providence..... | June 13, 1765..... | Taken from Providence. A small portion re-united to Providence, June 29, 1767, and March 28, 1873. The town was divided, March 27, 1874; a portion was annexed to the city of Providence, making the tenth ward in that city; and a portion was annexed to the town of Pawtucket. The act went into effect May 1, 1874. |
| North Smithfield..... | March 8, 1871..... | Taken from Smithfield and incorporated as the town of Slater. Name changed to North Smithfield, March 24, 1871. |
| Pawtucket..... | March 1, 1862..... | Name of Indian origin. Part of Seekonk, Mass. was incorporated as the town of Pawtucket, Mass., Feb. 29, 1828. The whole town of Pawtucket, except a small portion lying easterly of Seven and Ten Mile Rivers, was annexed to Rhode Island, with East Providence, which see. A portion of the town of North Providence annexed to Pawtucket, May 1, 1874. Incorporated as a city, March 27, 1885; act of incorporation accepted April 1, 1885, by a vote of 1,450 for, to 721 against. The new city government was organized on the first Monday of Jan., 1886. |
| Providence..... | Original Town..... | Settled in 1636. Named Providence by Roger Williams, "in gratitude to his supreme deliverer." Originally comprised the whole county. City incorporated by act passed Nov. 5, 1831, which act went into operation on the first Monday in June, 1832. Portions of the town of Cranston were re-annexed to Providence, June 10, 1868, March 28, 1873, and July 1, 1892. Portions of North Providence were re-annexed June 29, 1767, March 28, 1873, and May 1, 1874. A portion of the town of Johnston was re-annexed June 1, 1898, and April 16, 1919. |
| Scituate..... | February 20, 1730-31..... | Taken from Providence. See Gloucester. Named from Scituate, Mass. |
| Smithfield..... | February 20, 1730-31..... | Taken from Providence. See Gloucester. The town was divided March 8, 1871, a portion being annexed to Woonsocket; and the remainder divided into three towns. See Lincoln and North Smithfield. |
| Woonsocket..... | January 31, 1867..... | Name of Indian origin. Taken from Cumberland. A portion of Smithfield was annexed to Woonsocket, March 8, 1871. Incorporated as a city, June 13, 1888. |
| WASHINGTON COUNTY..... | June 16, 1729..... | Originally called the Narragansett country. Named King's Province, March 20, 1654. Boundaries established May 21, 1669. Incorporated, June, 1729, as King's County, with the three towns of South Kingstown, North Kingstown, and Westerly, and same territory as at present. Name changed to Washington County, Oct. 29, 1781. |
| Charlestown..... | August 22, 1738..... | Taken from Westerly. Named "to the honor of King Charles II, who granted us our charter. |
| Exeter..... | March 8, 1742-43..... | Taken from North Kingstown. |
| Hopkinton..... | March 19, 1757..... | Taken from Westerly. |
| Narragansett..... | March 28, 1901..... | Taken from South Kingstown. Incorporated as a district, March 22, 1888. |
| North Kingstown..... | October 28, 1674..... | First settlement, 1641. Incorporated in 1674, under the name of Kings Towne, as the seventh town in the colony. Incorporation re-affirmed in 1679. Name changed to Rochester, June 23, 1686, but restored in 1689. Kingstown divided into North Kingstown and South Kingstown, Feb., 1722-23. The act provided that North Kingstown should be the elder town. |
| Richmond..... | August 18, 1747..... | Taken from Charlestown. |
| South Kingstown..... | February 26, 1722-23..... | See North Kingstown. Pettiquamscutt settled Jan. 20, 1657-58. |
| Westerly..... | May 14, 1669..... | Original name Misquamicut. Incorporated in May, 1669, under the name of Westerly, as the fifth town in the colony. Name of Westerly changed to Haversham, June 23, 1686, but restored in 1689. |

¹In several cases the exact date of the passage of the act of incorporation of towns cannot be ascertained. In such cases the date of the meeting of the general assembly, at which the act was passed, is given.

Military Statistics

STATISTICS OF THE RHODE ISLAND MILITARY

REVOLUTIONARY WAR (1775-1783)

| ..... | 1775 | 1776 | 1777 | 1778 | 1779 | 1780 | 1781 | 1782 | 1783 |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| Troops enlisted, includes..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Continental and Militia..... | 1,193 | 1,900 | 2,048 | 3,056 | 1,263 | 915 | 464 | 481 | 372 |

WAR OF REBELLION (1861-1865)

| | Troops Furnished | Navy Furnished | Killed | Wounded | Died |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------|---------|-------|
| Officers | 1,628 | 165 | 17 | 66 | 30 |
| Enlisted men | 21,829 | 480 | 238 | 1,183 | 1,235 |
| Totals | 23,457 | 645 | 255 | 1,249 | 1,265 |

Total war expenditure by State, cities and towns—\$6,500,772.15.

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR (1898-1899)

| | Troops Furnished | Navy Furnished | Died |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------|
| Officers | 90 | 30 | Unknown |
| Enlisted men | 2,544 | 619 | Unknown |
| Total | 2,634 | 649 | 25 Est. |

WORLD WAR I (1914-1918)

(War against Germany formally declared by United States, April 6, 1917)

| | U. S. Army | National Guard | U. S. Navy | Naval Militia | Marine Corps | Allied Armies | Totals |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------|
| Men furnished. | 17,805 | 3,888 | 5,939 | 394 | 54 | 737 | 28,817 |
| Died | | | | | | | 612 |
| Undetermined Casualties | 29 | | | | | 43 | 72 |

2,400 men were discharged for physical disability.

WORLD WAR II

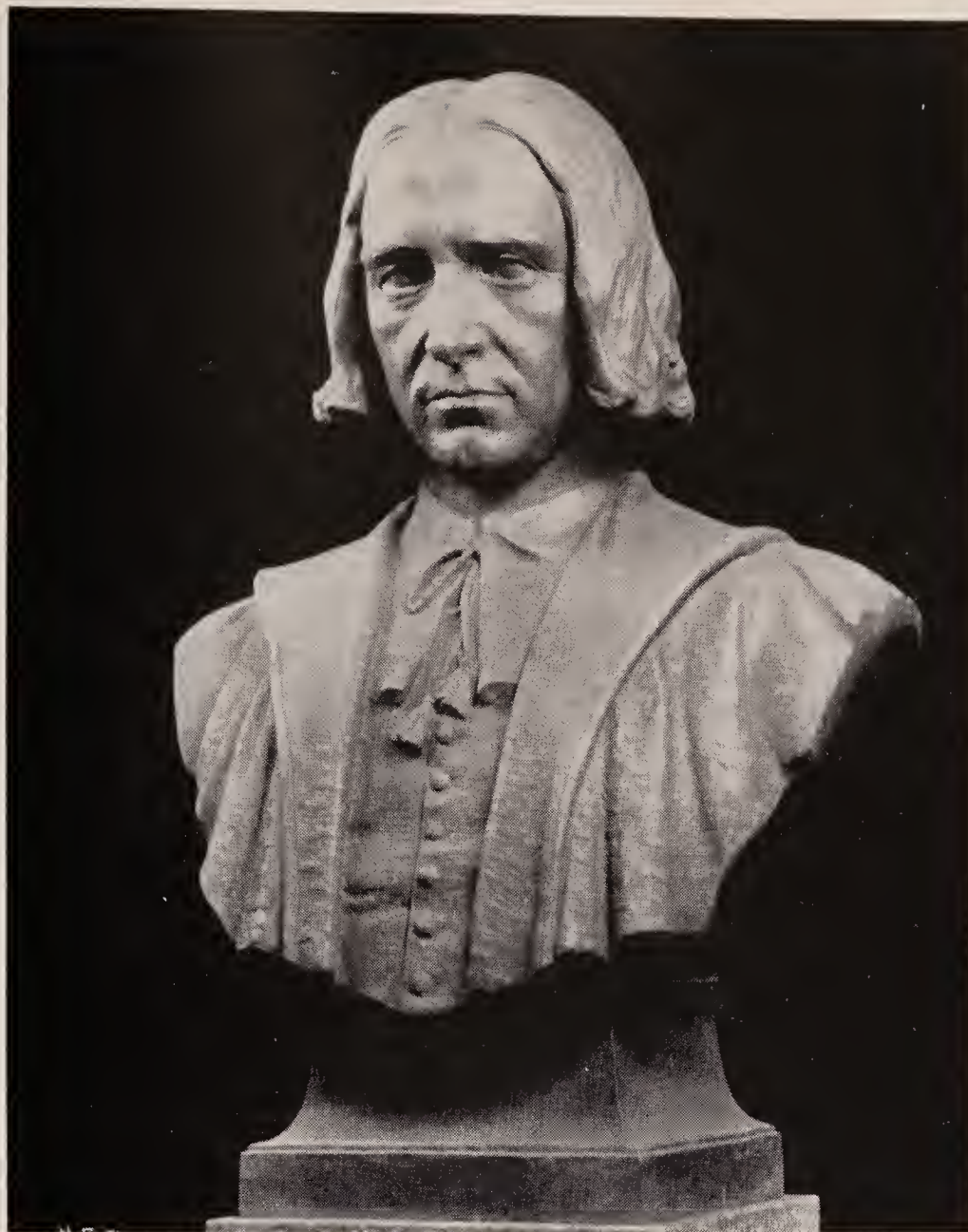
September 11, 1940 to October, 1947

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------------|--------|-------------|-------|-----------|--------|
| Inducted.... | 53,780 | Enlisted.... | 36,512 | Females.... | 1,735 | Total.... | 92,027 |
|--------------|--------|--------------|--------|-------------|-------|-----------|--------|

DECEASED

| | Killed in Action | Died of Wounds | Died of Injuries | Died (not battle) | Finding of Death | Missing | Total |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------|-------|
| Army | 976 | 149 | 4 | 425 | 106 | 9 | 1669 |
| Navy | 482 | ... | .. | 6 | ... | .. | 488 |
| Totals | 1458 | 149 | 4 | 431 | 106 | 9 | 2157 |

KOREAN WAR STATISTICS UNKNOWN AT THIS TIME



BUST OF ROGER WILLIAMS
Hall of Fame, New York

ARMS OF THE STATE

The arms of the State are a golden anchor on a blue field, and the motto thereof is the word **HOPE**. (General Laws, Chapter 19, Section 1.)

STATE SEAL

There shall continue to be one seal for the public use of the State; the form of an anchor shall be engraven thereon: the motto thereof shall be the word **HOPE**; and in a circle around the same shall be engraven the words, **SEAL OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS, 1636**. (General Laws, Chapter 19, Section 2.)

STATE FLAG

The flag of the State shall be white, five feet and six inches fly and four feet and ten inches deep on the pike, bearing on each side in the centre a golden anchor, twenty-four inches high, and underneath it a blue ribbon twenty-four inches long and five inches wide, or in these proportions, with the motto "**HOPE**" in golden letters thereon, the whole surrounded by thirteen golden stars in a circle. The flag to be edged with yellow fringe. The pike shall be surmounted by a spear-head, and the length of the pike shall be nine feet, not including the spear-head. (General Laws, Chapter 19, Section 3.)

Election Statistics for Governors

Votes cast for the several candidates for Governor since 1797, so far as can be ascertained.

| | | | | |
|--|-------|---|-------|-------|
| 1797. Arthur Fenner elected. 1,204 proxies reported, "from which there are very few erasures." | | 1817. For Nehemiah R. Knight..... | 3,919 | |
| | | " William Jones | 3,878 | |
| | | Scattering. | 3 | |
| | | | | 7,830 |
| 1798-1800. Arthur Fenner annually elected. (Number of votes not reported.) | | Gov. Knight's majority, 68. | | |
| 1801. For Arthur Fenner..... | 3,756 | 1818. For Nehemiah R. Knight | 4,509 | |
| (No other votes reported.) | | " Elisha R. Potter..... | 3,893 | |
| 1802. For Arthur Fenner..... | 3,802 | | | 8,402 |
| " William Greene | 1,934 | Gov. Knight's majority, 616. | | |
| | 5,736 | 1819. Whole number of votes..... | 2,664 | |
| Gov. Fenner's majority, 1,868. | | Nehemiah R. Knight elected with- | | |
| | | out opposition. | | |
| 1803-1805. Arthur Fenner annually elected. (Number of votes not reported.) | | 1820. Whole number of votes..... | 1,981 | |
| 1806. For Richard Jackson, Jr..... | 1,662 | Nehemiah R. Knight elected gov- | | |
| " Henry Smith | 1,097 | ernor. | | |
| " Peleg Arnold | 1,094 | (His number of votes not reported.) | | |
| Scattering. | 6 | 1821. For William C. Gibbs..... | 3,801 | |
| | 3,859 | " Samuel W. Bridgham (including | | |
| (No choice. Isaac Wilbour, lieu- | | scattering votes) | 2,801 | |
| tenant-governor elect, officiated | | | | 6,602 |
| as governor.) | | Gov. Gibbs' majority, 1,000. | | |
| 1807. For James Fenner | 2,564 | 1822. Whole number of votes..... | 2,092 | |
| " Seth Wheaton | 1,268 | William C. Gibbs elected governor. | | |
| Scattering. | 59 | (His number of votes not specified.) | | |
| | 3,891 | 1823. Whole number of votes..... | 1,647 | |
| Gov. Fenner's majority, 1,237. | | William C. Gibbs elected governor.) | | |
| | | (His number of votes not specified.) | | |
| 1808-1810. James Fenner annually elected. (Number of votes not reported.) | | 1824. For James Fenner | 2,146 | |
| 1811. For William Jones | 3,885 | " Wheeler Martin | 594 | |
| " James Fenner | 3,651 | Scattering. | 11 | |
| Scattering. | 62 | | | 2,751 |
| | 7,598 | Gov. Fenner's majority, 1,605. | | |
| Gov. Jones' majority, 172. | | 1825-1829. Gov. James Fenner annually re- | | |
| | | elected. | | |
| 1812. For William Jones | 4,122 | (Number of votes not reported.) | | |
| " James Fenner | 3,874 | 1830. For James Fenner | 2,793 | |
| Scattering. | 14 | " Asa Messer | 1,455 | |
| | 8,010 | Scattering. | 266 | |
| Gov. Jones' majority, 234. | | | | 4,514 |
| 1813. For William Jones..... | 3,350 | Gov. Fenner's majority, 1,072. | | |
| (No opposition) | | 1831. For Lemuel H. Arnold..... | 3,791 | |
| 1814. For William Jones | 2,713 | " James Fenner | 2,924 | |
| " others (not named) | 829 | Scattering. | 8 | |
| | 3,542 | | | 6,723 |
| Gov. Jones' majority, 1,884. | | Gov. Arnold's majority, 859. | | |
| 1815. For William Jones | 3,372 | 1832. (Annual election.) For Lemuel H. | | |
| " Peleg Arnold | 2,588 | Arnold | 2,711 | |
| | 5,960 | For James Fenner | 2,283 | |
| Gov. Jones' majority, 784. | | " William Sprague | 592 | |
| 1816. For William Jones | 3,591 | Scattering. | 8 | |
| " Nehemiah R. Knight..... | 3,259 | | | 5,594 |
| | 6,850 | | | |
| Gov. Jones majority, 332. | | | | |

(No choice for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor and Senators. An election was ordered by the House to be holden on the 16th May inst.)

| | | | | |
|-------|---------|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1832. | May 16. | For Lemuel H. Arnold... | 3,310 | |
| | | “ James Fenner | 2,954 | |
| | | “ William Sprague | 709 | |
| | | Scattering. | 12 | |
| | | | | 6,994 |

(No choice for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor and Senators. An election was ordered by the 18th of July following.)

| | | | |
|----------|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| July 18. | For Lemuel H. Arnold... | 2,721 | |
| | “ James Fenner | 2,341 | |
| | “ William Sprague | 792 | |
| | Scattering. | 6 | |
| | | | 5,860 |

(No choice for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor and Senators. An election was ordered by the 28th of August following.)

| | | | |
|------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| August 28. | For Lemuel H. Arnold. | 3,100 | |
| | “ James Fenner | 2,747 | |
| | “ William Sprague... | 976 | |
| | Scattering. | 2 | |
| | | | 6,825 |

(No choice for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor and Senators. An election was ordered by the House for the 21st of November following.)

| | | | |
|----------|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| Nov. 21. | For Lemuel H. Arnold... | 2,870 | |
| | “ James Fenner | 2,226 | |
| | “ William Sprague | 811 | |
| | Scattering. | 10 | |
| | | | 5,917 |

(No choice for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or Senators. At the January Session, 1833, the officers not re-elected in 1832 were continued in office until the next session.)

| | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1833. | For John Brown Francis..... | 4,025 | |
| | “ Lemuel H. Arnold..... | 3,272 | |
| | Scattering. | 4 | |
| | | | 7,301 |

Gov. Francis' majority, 749.

| | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1834. | For John Brown Francis..... | 3,676 | |
| | “ Nememiah R. Knight..... | 3,520 | |
| | Scattering. .. . | 6 | |
| | | | 7,202 |

Gov. Francis' majority, 150.

| | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1835. | For John Brown Francis..... | 3,880 | |
| | “ Nehemiah R. Knight..... | 3,774 | |
| | Scattering. | 4 | |
| | | | 7,658 |

Gov. Francis' majority, 102.

| | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1836. | For John Brown Francis..... | 4,020 | |
| | “ Tristram Burges | 2,984 | |
| | “ Charles Collins | 135 | |
| | Scattering. | 12 | |
| | | | 7,151 |

Gov. Francis' majority, 889.

| | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1837. | For John Brown Francis..... | 2,762 | |
| | “ William Peckham | 946 | |
| | Scattering. | 54 | |
| | | | 3,762 |

Gov. Francis' majority, 1,762.

| | | | |
|-------|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1838. | For William Sprague | 3,984 | |
| | “ John Brown Francis..... | 3,504 | |
| | Scattering. | 99 | |
| | | | 7,587 |

Gov. Sprague's majority, 381.

| | | | |
|-------|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1839. | For William Sprague | 2,908 | |
| | “ Nathaniel Bullock | 2,771 | |
| | “ Tristram Burges | 457 | |
| | Scattering. | 37 | |
| | | | 6,173 |

(No choice for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor. Samuel Ward King, first Senator, acted as Governor.)

| | | | |
|-------|----------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1840. | For Samuel Ward King..... | 4,797 | |
| | “ Thomas F. Carpenter..... | 3,418 | |
| | Scattering. | 68 | |
| | | | 8,283 |

Gov. King's majority, 1,311.

| | | | |
|-------|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1841. | For Samuel Ward King..... | 2,648 | |
| | Scattering. | 63 | |
| | | | 2,711 |

Gov. King's majority, 2,585.

| | | | |
|-------|----------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1842. | For Samuel Ward King..... | 4,864 | |
| | “ Thomas F. Carpenter..... | 2,211 | |
| | Scattering. | 5 | |
| | | | 7,080 |

Gov. King's majority, 2,648.

| | | | |
|-------|---|-------|--------|
| 1843. | For James Fenner, (“Law and Order”) | 9,107 | |
| | “ Thomas F. Carpenter, (Dem.) . | 7,392 | |
| | Scattering. | 21 | |
| | | | 16,520 |

Gov. Fenner's majority, 1,694.

| | | | |
|-------|---|-------|-------|
| 1844. | For James Fenner, (“Law and Order”) | 5,560 | |
| | Scattering. | 208 | |
| | | | 5,768 |

Gov. Fenner's majority, 5,352.

| | | | |
|-------|--|--------|--------|
| 1845. | For Charles Jackson, ("Liberation") | 8,010 | |
| | “ James Fenner, ("Law and Order") | 7,800 | |
| | Scattering. | 61 | |
| | | ———— | 15,871 |
| | Gov. Jackson's majority, | 149. | |
| 1846. | For Byron Diman, ("Law and Order") | 7,477 | |
| | “ Charles Jackson, (Dem. and "Liberation") | 7,389 | |
| | Scattering. | 155 | |
| | | ———— | 15,021 |
| | (No choice. Byron Diman chosen by the General Assembly.) | | |
| 1847. | For Elisha Harris, (Whig) | 6,300 | |
| | “ Olney Ballou, (Dem.) | 4,350 | |
| | Scattering. | 743 | |
| | | ———— | 11,393 |
| | Gov. Harris's majority, | 1,207. | |
| 1848. | For Elisha Harris, (Whig) | 5,695 | |
| | “ Adnah Sackett, (Dem.) | 3,683 | |
| | Scattering. | 437 | |
| | | ———— | 9,815 |
| | Gov. Harris's majority, | 1,575. | |
| 1849. | For Henry B. Anthony, (Whig) | 5,081 | |
| | “ Adnah Sackett, (Dem.) | 2,964 | |
| | “ Edward Harris, (Free Soil) | 458 | |
| | Scattering. | 112 | |
| | | ———— | 8,615 |
| | Gov. Anthony's majority, | 1,547. | |
| 1850. | For Henry B. Anthony, (Whig) | 3,668 | |
| | “ Edward Harris, (Free Soil) | 753 | |
| | Scattering. | 135 | |
| | | ———— | 4,576 |
| | Gov. Anthony's majority, | 2,760. | |
| 1851. | For Philip Allen, (Dem.) | 6,935 | |
| | “ Josiah Chapin, (Whig) | 6,106 | |
| | “ Edward Harris, (Free Soil) | 183 | |
| | Scattering. | 18 | |
| | | ———— | 13,242 |
| | Gov. Allen's majority, | 628. | |
| 1852. | For Philip Allen, (Dem.) | 9,151 | |
| | “ Elisha Harris, (Whig) | 8,749 | |
| | Scattering. | 8 | |
| | | ———— | 17,908 |
| | Gov. Allen's majority, | 394. | |
| 1853. | For Philip Allen, (Dem.) | 10,371 | |
| | “ William W. Hoppin, (Whig) | 8,228 | |
| | “ Edward Harris, (Free Soil) | 533 | |
| | Scattering. | 16 | |
| | | ———— | 19,148 |
| | Gov. Allen's majority, | 1,594. | |
| 1854. | For William W. Hoppin, (Whig) | 9,216 | |
| | “ Francis M. Dimond, (Dem.) | 6,253 | |
| | Scattering. | 217 | |
| | | ———— | 15,956 |
| | Gov. Hoppin's majority, | 2,746. | |

| | | | |
|-------|---|---------|--------|
| 1855. | For William W. Hoppin, (Whig and K. N.) | 11,130 | |
| | “ Americus V. Potter, (Dem.) | 2,729 | |
| | Scattering. | 59 | |
| | | ———— | 13,918 |
| | Gov. Hoppin's majority, | 8,342. | |
| 1856. | For William W. Hoppin, (Amer. and Rep.) | 9,856 | |
| | “ Americus V. Potter, (Dem.) | 7,131 | |
| | Scattering. | 27 | |
| | | ———— | 17,013 |
| | Gov. Hoppin's majority, | 2,707. | |
| 1857. | For Elisha Dyer, (Rep.) | 9,591 | |
| | “ Americus V. Potter, (Dem.) | 5,323 | |
| | Scattering. | 18 | |
| | | ———— | 14,932 |
| | Gov. Dyer's majority, | 4,250. | |
| 1858. | For Elisha Dyer, (Rep.) | 7,934 | |
| | “ Elisha R. Potter, (Dem.) | 3,572 | |
| | Scattering. | 8 | |
| | | ———— | 11,514 |
| | Gov. Dyer's majority, | 4,354. | |
| 1859. | For Thomas G. Turner, (Rep.) | 8,938 | |
| | “ Elisha R. Potter, (Dem.) | 3,536 | |
| | Scattering. | 24 | |
| | | ———— | 12,498 |
| | Gov. Turner's majority, | 5,378. | |
| 1860. | For William Sprague, (Dem. and Conser.) | 12,278 | |
| | “ Seth Padelford, (Rep.) | 10,740 | |
| | Scattering. | 139 | |
| | | ———— | 23,157 |
| | Gov. Sprague's majority, | 1,399. | |
| 1861. | For William Sprague, (Union) | 12,005 | |
| | “ James Y. Smith, (Rep.) | 10,326 | |
| | Scattering. | 18 | |
| | | ———— | 22,349 |
| | Gov. Sprague's majority, | 1,661. | |
| 1862. | For William Sprague, (Union) | 11,199 | |
| | Scattering. | 65 | |
| | | ———— | 11,264 |
| | Gov. Sprague's majority, | 11,134. | |
| 1863. | For James Y. Smith, (Rep.) | 10,749 | |
| | “ William C. Cozzens, (Dem. and Con.) | 7,672 | |
| | Scattering. | 304 | |
| | | ———— | 18,725 |
| | Gov. Smith's majority, | 2,773. | |
| 1864. | For James Y. Smith, (Rep.) | 8,836 | |
| | “ George H. Browne, (Dem.) | 7,312 | |
| | “ Amos C. Barstow, (Ind. Rep.) | 1,348 | |
| | Scattering. | 44 | |
| | | ———— | 17,540 |
| | Gov. Smith's majority, | 132. | |
| 1865. | For James Y. Smith, (Rep.) | 10,153 | |
| | “ George H. Browne, (Dem.) | 100 | |
| | “ Edward Harris | 197 | |
| | Scattering. | 535 | |
| | | ———— | 10,985 |
| | Gov. Smith's majority, | 9,321. | |

| | | | |
|-------|--|--------|--------|
| 1866. | For Ambrose E. Burnside, (Rep.) . . . | 7,725 | |
| | “ Lymon Pierce, (Dem.) | 2,796 | |
| | Scattering. | 160 | |
| | | ———— | 10,681 |
| | Gov. Burnside's majority, 4,769. | | |
| 1867. | For Ambrose E. Burnside, (Rep.) . . | 7,569 | |
| | “ Lymon Pierce, (Dem.) | 3,339 | |
| | Scattering. | 6 | |
| | | ———— | 10,914 |
| | Gov. Burnside's majority, 4,224. | | |
| 1868. | For Ambrose E. Burnside, (Rep.) . . . | 10,054 | |
| | “ Lymon Pierce, (Dem.) | 5,709 | |
| | Scattering. | 6 | |
| | | ———— | 15,769 |
| | Gov. Burnside's majority, 4,339. | | |
| 1869. | For Seth Padelford, (Rep.) | 7,359 | |
| | “ Lymon Pierce, (Dem.) | 3,390 | |
| | Scattering. | 11 | |
| | | ———— | 10,760 |
| | Gov. Padelford's majority, 3,958. | | |
| 1870. | For Seth Padelford, (Rep.) | 10,337 | |
| | “ Lymon Pierce, (Dem.) | 6,295 | |
| | Scattering. | 248 | |
| | | ———— | 16,880 |
| | Gov. Padelford's majority, 3,794. | | |
| 1871. | For Seth Padelford, (Rep.) | 8,721 | |
| | “ Thomas Steere, (Dem.) | 5,347 | |
| | Scattering. | 126 | |
| | | ———— | 14,194 |
| | Gov. Padelford's majority, 3,248. | | |
| 1872. | For Seth Padelford, (Rep.) | 9,463 | |
| | “ Olney Arnold, (Dem.) | 8,308 | |
| | Scattering. | 80 | |
| | | ———— | 17,851 |
| | Gov. Padelford's majority, 1,075. | | |
| 1873. | For Henry Howard, (Rep.) | 9,656 | |
| | “ Benjamin G. Chace, (Dem.) | 3,786 | |
| | Scattering. | 29 | |
| | | ———— | 13,471 |
| | Gov. Howard's majority, 5,841. | | |
| 1874. | For Henry Howard, (Rep.) | 12,335 | |
| | “ Lymon Pierce, (Dem.) | 1,589 | |
| | Scattering. | 177 | |
| | | ———— | 14,101 |
| | Gov. Howard's majority, 10,569. | | |
| 1875. | For Rowland Hazard, (Rep. and | | |
| | Pro.) | 8,724 | |
| | “ Henry Lippitt, (Rep.) | 8,368 | |
| | “ Charles R. Cutler, (Dem.) | 5,166 | |
| | Scattering. | 6 | |
| | | ———— | 22,264 |
| | (No choice. Henry Lippitt chosen by the General Assembly.) | | |

| | | | |
|-------|--|--------|--------|
| 1876. | For Henry Lippitt, (Rep.) | 8,689 | |
| | “ Albert C. Howard, (Rep. and | | |
| | Pro.) | 6,733 | |
| | “ William B. Beach, (Dem.) | 3,599 | |
| | Scattering. | 16 | |
| | | ———— | 19,037 |
| | (No choice. Henry Lippitt chosen by General Assembly.) | | |
| 1877. | For Charles C. Van Zandt, (Rep. and | | |
| | Pro.) | 12,455 | |
| | “ Jerothmul B. Barnaby, (Dem.) . . | 11,783 | |
| | “ William Foster, Jr., (Greenback) | 77 | |
| | Scattering. | 141 | |
| | | ———— | 24,456 |
| | Gov. Van Zandt's majority, 454. | | |
| 1878. | For Charles C. Van Zandt, (Rep. and | | |
| | Pro.) | 11,454 | |
| | “ Isaac Lawrence, (Dem.) | 7,639 | |
| | “ William Foster, Jr., (Greenback) | 590 | |
| | Scattering. | 26 | |
| | | ———— | 19,709 |
| | Gov. Van Zandt's majority, 3,199. | | |
| 1879. | For Charles C. Van Zandt, (Rep. and | | |
| | Pro.) | 9,717 | |
| | “ Thomas W. Segar, (Dem.) | 5,508 | |
| | “ Samuel Hill, (Greenback) | 318 | |
| | Scattering. | 110 | |
| | | ———— | 15,653 |
| | Gov. Van Zandt's majority, 3,781. | | |
| 1880. | For Alfred H. Littlefield, (Rep.) . . . | 10,224 | |
| | “ Horace A. Kimball, (Dem.) | 7,440 | |
| | “ Albert C. Howard, (Rep. and | | |
| | Pro.) | 5,047 | |
| | Scattering. | 98 | |
| | | ———— | 22,809 |
| | (No choice. Alfred H. Littlefield chosen by the General Assembly.) | | |
| 1881. | For Alfred H. Littlefield, (Rep.) . . . | 10,849 | |
| | “ Horace A. Kimball, (Dem.) | 4,756 | |
| | “ Charles P. Adams, (Greenback) . . | 285 | |
| | “ Frank G. Allen, (Pro.) | 253 | |
| | Scattering. | 58 | |
| | | ———— | 16,201 |
| | Gov. Littlefield's majority, 5,497. | | |
| 1882. | For Alfred H. Littlefield, (Rep.) . . . | 10,056 | |
| | “ Horace A. Kimball, (Dem.) | 5,311 | |
| | “ Charles P. Adams, (Greenback) . . | 120 | |
| | Scattering. | 36 | |
| | | ———— | 15,523 |
| | Gov. Littlefield's majority, 4,589. | | |
| 1883. | For Augustus O. Bourn, (Rep.) | 13,068 | |
| | “ William Sprague, (Dem.) | 10,201 | |
| | “ Charles R. Cutler, (Dem.) | 706 | |
| | Scattering. | 20 | |
| | | ———— | 23,995 |
| | Gov. Bourn's majority, 2,141. | | |

| | | | |
|---|-------------|--|-------------|
| 1881. For Augustus O. Bourn, (Rep.) | 15,936 | 1892. For D. Russell Brown, (Rep.) | 27,461 |
| " Thomas W. Segar, (Dem.) | 9,592 | " William T. C. Wardwell, (Dem.) | 25,433 |
| Scattering. | 13 | " Alexander Gilbert, (Pro.) | 1,598 |
| | ———— 25,541 | " Franklin E. Burton, (People's).. . . . | 187 |
| Gov. Bourn's majority, 6,331. | | | ———— 54,679 |
| 1885. For George Peabody Wetmore, | | Gov. Brown's majority, 243. | |
| (Rep.) | 12,563 | 1893. Owing to a disagreement between the | |
| " Ziba O. Slocum, (Dem.) | 8,574 | two houses of the General Assem- | |
| " George H. Slade, (Pro.) | 1,206 | bly the ballots for State officers | |
| Scattering. | 5 | were not counted, and the State | |
| | ———— 22,348 | officers elected in 1892 held over. | |
| Gov. Wetmore's majority, 2,778. | | 1894. For D. Russell Brown, (Rep.) | 29,157 |
| 1886. For George Peabody Wetmore, | | " David S. Baker, Jr., (Dem.) | 22,650 |
| (Rep.) | 14,340 | " Henry B. Metcalf, (Pro.) | 2,241 |
| " Amasa Sprague, (Dem.) | 9,944 | " Charles G. Baylor, (Socialist | |
| " George H. Slade, (Pro.) | 2,585 | Labor) | 592 |
| Scattering. | 6 | " Henry A. Burlingame, (People's) | 223 |
| | ———— 26,875 | | ———— 54,863 |
| Gov. Wetmore's majority, 1,805. | | Gov. Brown's plurality, 6,507. | |
| 1887. For John W. Davis, (Dem.) | 18,095 | 1895. For Charles Warren Lippitt, (Rep.) | 25,098 |
| " George Peabody Wetmore, | | " George L. Littlefield, (Dem.) | 14,289 |
| (Rep.) | 15,111 | " Smith Quimby, (Prohib.) | 2,624 |
| " Thomas H. Peabody, (Pro.) | 1,895 | " George E. Boomer, (Soc. Labor) | 1,730 |
| Scattering. | 35 | " William Foster, Jr., (People's) | 469 |
| | ———— 35,136 | | ———— 44,110 |
| Gov. Davis's majority, 1,054. | | Gov. Lippitt's plurality, 10,809. | |
| 1888. For Royal C. Taft, (Rep.) | 20,698 | 1896. For Charles Warren Lippitt, (Rep.) | 28,472 |
| " John W. Davis, (Dem.) | 17,525 | " George L. Littlefield, (Dem.) | 17,061 |
| " George W. Gould, (Pro.) | 1,325 | " Thomas H. Peabody, (Prohib.) | 2,950 |
| Scattering. | 15 | " Edward W. Thienert, (Soc. | |
| | ———— 39,563 | Labor) | 1,272 |
| Gov. Taft's majority, 1,833. | | " Henry A. Burlingame, (People's) | 730 |
| 1889. For John W. Davis, (Dem.) | 21,289 | | ———— 50,485 |
| " Herbert W. Ladd, (Rep.) | 16,870 | Gov. Lippitt's plurality, 11,411. | |
| " James H. Chace, (Law Enforce- | | 1897. For Elisha Dyer, (Rep.) | 24,309 |
| ment) | 3,597 | " Daniel T. Church, (Dem.) | 13,675 |
| " Harrison H. Richardson, (Pro.) | 1,346 | " Thomas H. Peabody, (Prohib.) | 2,096 |
| Scattering. | 9 | " Franklin E. Burton, (Soc. | |
| | ———— 43,114 | Labor) | 1,386 |
| (No choice. Herbert W. Ladd | | " John Hale Larry, (Nat. Liberty) | 367 |
| chosen by the General Assem- | | | ———— 41,823 |
| bly.) | | Gov. Dyer's plurality, 10,643. | |
| 1890. For John W. Davis, (Dem.) | 20,548 | 1898. For Elisha Dyer, (Rep.) | 24,743 |
| " Herbert W. Ladd, (Rep.) | 18,988 | " Daniel T. Church, (Dem.) | 13,224 |
| " John H. Larry, (Pro.) | 1,820 | " James P. Reid, (Soc. Labor) | 2,877 |
| " Arnold B. Chace, (Union) | 752 | " Edwin A. Lewis, (Prohib.) | 2,012 |
| Scattering. | 33 | | ———— 42,856 |
| | ———— 42,131 | Gov. Dyer's plurality, 11,519. | |
| (No choice. John W. Davis chos- | | 1899. For Elisha Dyer, (Rep.) | 24,308 |
| en by the General Assembly.) | | " George W. Greene, (Dem.) | 14,602 |
| 1891. For John W. Davis, (Dem.) | 22,249 | " Thomas F. Herrick, (Soc. Labor) | 2,941 |
| " Herbert W. Ladd, (Rep.) | 20,995 | " Joseph A. Peckham, (Prohib.) | 1,279 |
| " John H. Larry, (Pro.) | 1,829 | | ———— 43,130 |
| " Franklin E. Burton, (Nat.) | 384 | Gov. Dyer's plurality, 9,706. | |
| | ———— 45,457 | | |
| (No choice. Herbert W. Ladd | | | |
| chosen by the General Assem- | | | |
| bly.) | | | |

| | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| 1900. | For William Gregory, (Rep.) | 26,043 | |
| | “ Nathan W. Littlefield, (Dem.) . . | 17,184 | |
| | “ James P. Reid, (Soc. Labor) . . . | 2,858 | |
| | “ Henry B. Metcalf, (Prohib.) . . . | 1,848 | |
| | | — | 47,933 |
| | Gov. Gregory's plurality, 8,859. | | |
| 1901. | For William Gregory, (Rep.) | 25,575 | |
| | “ Lucius F. C. Garvin, (Dem.) . . . | 19,038 | |
| | “ William E. Brightman, (Prohib.) | 1,945 | |
| | “ James P. Reid, (Soc. Labor) . . . | 1,120 | |
| | | — | 47,678 |
| | Gov. Gregory's plurality, 6,531. | | |
| 1902. | For Lucius F. C. Garvin, (Dem.) . . . | 32,279 | |
| | “ Charles Dean Kimball, (Rep.) . . | 24,541 | |
| | “ William E. Brightman, (Prohib.) | 1,689 | |
| | “ Peter McDermott, (Soc. Labor) . | 1,283 | |
| | Scattering. | 1 | |
| | | — | 59,793 |
| | Gov. Garvin's plurality, 7,738. | | |
| 1903. | For Lucius F. C. Garvin, (Dem.) . . . | 30,578 | |
| | “ Samuel Pomeroy Colt, (Rep.) . . | 29,275 | |
| | “ William O. Angilly, (Soc. Labor) | 943 | |
| | “ Frederick T. Jencks, (Pro.) | 936 | |
| | “ James E. Furlong, (Soc.) | 303 | |
| | | — | 62,035 |
| | Gov. Garvin's plurality, 1,303. | | |
| 1904. | For George H. Utter, (Rep.) | 33,821 | |
| | “ Lucius F. C. Garvin, (Dem.) . . . | 32,965 | |
| | “ William E. Brightman, (Prohib.) | 1,089 | |
| | “ John Edward Carney, (Socialist) | 743 | |
| | “ Peter McDermott, (Soc. Labor) . | 487 | |
| | | — | 69,105 |
| | Gov. Utter's plurality, 856. | | |
| 1905. | For George H. Utter, (Rep.) | 31,311 | |
| | “ Lucius F. C. Garvin, (Dem.) . . . | 25,816 | |
| | “ Bernon E. Helme, (Prohib.) . . . | 882 | |
| | “ Thomas F. Herrick, (Soc. Labor) | 367 | |
| | “ Warren A. Carpenter, (Socialist) | 364 | |
| | | — | 58,740 |
| | Gov. Utter's plurality, 5,495. | | |
| 1906. | For James H. Higgins, (Dem.) | 33,195 | |
| | “ George H. Utter, (Rep.) | 31,877 | |
| | “ Bernon E. Helme, (Prohib.) . . . | 714 | |
| | “ Warren A. Carpenter, (Socialist) | 395 | |
| | “ David J. Moran, (Soc. Labor) . . . | 320 | |
| | | — | 66,501 |
| | Gov. Higgins's plurality, 1,318. | | |
| 1907. | For James H. Higgins, (Dem.) | 33,300 | |
| | “ Frederick H. Jackson, (Rep.) . . | 31,005 | |
| | “ Louis E. Remington, (Prohib.) . | 831 | |
| | “ William H. Johnston, (Socialist) | 681 | |
| | “ John W. Leach, (Soc. Labor) . . . | 289 | |
| | | — | 66,106 |
| | Gov. Higgins's plurality, 2,295. | | |
| 1908. | For Aram J. Pothier, (Rep.) | 38,676 | |
| | “ Olney Arnold, (Dem.) | 31,406 | |
| | “ William H. Johnston, (Socialist) | 1,321 | |
| | “ Louis E. Remington, (Prohib.) . | 1,229 | |
| | “ Albert E. Mowry, (Independ- | | |
| | ence) | 679 | |
| | “ Thomas F. Herrick, (Soc. Labor) | 198 | |
| | | — | 73,509 |
| | Gov. Pothier's plurality, 7,270. | | |
| 1909. | For Aram J. Pothier, (Rep.) | 37,107 | |
| | “ Olney Arnold, (Dem.) | 25,338 | |
| | “ Willis H. White, (Prohib.) | 1,417 | |
| | “ Fred Hurst, (Socialist) | 946 | |
| | “ Richard Holland, (Soc. Labor) . | 259 | |
| | | — | 65,097 |
| | Gov. Pothier's plurality, 11,769. | | |
| 1910. | For Aram J. Pothier, (Rep.) | 33,540 | |
| | “ Lewis A. Waterman, (Dem.) . . . | 32,400 | |
| | “ Nathaniel C. Greene, (Prohib.) . | 998 | |
| | “ Thomas F. Herrick, (Soc. Labor) | 684 | |
| | | — | 67,622 |
| | Gov. Pothier's plurality, 1,140. | | |
| 1911. | For Aram J. Pothier, (Rep.) | 37,969 | |
| | “ Lewis A. Waterman, (Dem.) . . . | 30,575 | |
| | “ Ernest L. Merry, (Prohib.) | 912 | |
| | “ Edward W. Theinert, (Socialist). | 1,392 | |
| | “ John W. Leach, (Soc. Labor) . . . | 307 | |
| | | — | 71,155 |
| | Gov. Pothier's plurality, 7,394. | | |
| 1912. | For Aram J. Pothier, (Rep.) | 34,133 | |
| | “ Theodore Francis Green, (Dem.) | 32,725 | |
| | “ Willis H. White, (Prohib.) | 687 | |
| | “ Samuel H. Fassel, (Socialist) . . . | 1,913 | |
| | “ Thomas F. Herrick, (Soc. Labor) | 251 | |
| | “ Albert H. Humes, (Prog.) | 8,457 | |
| | | — | 78,166 |
| | Gov. Pothier's plurality, 1,408. | | |
| 1914. | For R. Livingston Beeckman, (Rep.) | 41,996 | |
| | “ Patrick H. Quinn, (Dem.) | 32,182 | |
| | “ Fred D. Thompson, (Prog.) | 1,256 | |
| | “ Edward W. Theinert, (Socialist) | 1,691 | |
| | “ Ernest L. Merry, (Prohib.) | 622 | |
| | “ Peter McDermott, (Soc. Labor) . | 276 | |
| | | — | 78,023 |
| | Gov. Beeckman's plurality, 9,814. | | |
| 1916. | For R. Livingston Beeckman, (Rep.) | 49,524 | |
| | “ Addison P. Munroe, (Dem.) | 36,158 | |
| | “ John H. Holloway, (Socialist) . . . | 2,167 | |
| | “ Roscoe W. Phillips, (Prohib.) . . | 518 | |
| | “ Thomas F. Herrick, (Soc. Labor) | 201 | |
| | | — | 88,568 |
| | Gov. Beeckman's plurality, 13,366. | | |
| 1918. | For R. Livingston Beeckman, (Rep.) | 42,682 | |
| | “ Alberic A. Archambault, (Dem.) | 36,031 | |
| | “ Ernest Sherwood, (Soc.) | 1,648 | |
| | | — | 80,361* |
| | Gov. Beeckman's plurality, 6,651. | | |

*Including vote cast by electors absent in the military service of the United States.

1920. For Emery J. San Souci, (Rep.) 109,138
 " Edward M. Sullivan, (Dem.) . . . 55,963
 " Ernest Sherwood, (Soc.) 3,292
 " Peter McDermott, (Soc. Labor) . . . 449
 —————168,842†
 Gov. San Souci's plurality, 53,175.

†Including vote cast by women electors for the first time.

1922. For William S. Flynn, (Dem.) 81,935
 " Harold J. Gross, (Rep.) 74,724
 " Charles F. Bishop, (Soc. Labor) . . . 949
 " George W. Miller, (Lab. Party) . . . 802
 —————158,410
 Gov. Flynn's plurality, 7,211.

1924. For Aram J. Pothier, (Rep.) 122,749
 " Felix A. Toupin, (Dem.) 85,942
 " Charles Bishop, (Soc. Lab.) 321
 " Edward W. Theinert, (Workers'
 Party) 378
 " Frederick W. A. Hurst, (Soc.
 Party) 214
 —————209,604
 Gov. Pothier's plurality, 36,807.

1926. For Aram J. Pothier, (Rep.) 89,574
 " Joseph H. Gainer, (Dem.) 75,882
 " Peter McDermott, (Soc. Lab.) . . . 743
 —————166,199
 Gov. Pothier's plurality, 13,692.

1928. For Norman S. Case, (Rep.) 121,748
 " Alberic A. Archambault, (Dem.) 113,594
 " Charles F. Bishop, (Soc. Labor) . . . 388
 " Edward W. Theinert, (Workers'
 Party) 275
 —————236,005
 Gov. Case's plurality, 8,154.

1930. For Norman S. Case, (Rep.) 112,070
 " Theodore Francis Green, (Dem.) 108,558
 " Charles H. Dana, (Soc. Lab.) . . . 1,168
 —————221,796
 Gov. Case's plurality, 3,512.

*1932. For Theodore Francis Green, (Dem.) 146,474
 " Norman S. Case, (Rep.) 115,438
 " Charles H. Bishop, (Soc. Lab.) . . . 441
 " James P. Reid, (Communist) 549
 " Frederick W. A. Hurst, (Soc.) . . . 1,949
 " Roscoe W. Phillips, (Pro.) 503
 —————266,354
 Gov. Green's plurality, 31,036.

*Including vote cast by absentee voters for the first time.

1934. For Theodore Francis Green, (Dem.) 140,258
 " Luke H. Callan, (Rep.) 105,139
 " Joseph M. Coldwell, (Soc.) 2,333
 —————247,730
 Gov. Green's plurality, 35,119.

1936. For Robert E. Quinn, (Dem.) 160,776
 " Charles P. Sisson, (Rep.) 137,369
 " Charles F. Bishop, (Soc. Labor) . . . 998
 " James P. Reid, (Com.) 481
 —————299,624
 Gov. Quinn's plurality, 23,407.

1938. For William H. Vanderbilt, (Rep.) . 167,003
 " Robert E. Quinn, (Dem.) 129,603
 " William H. Vanderbilt, (G.G.) . . . 1,621
 " Walter E. O'Hara, (Square Deal) . 12,696
 " Morris Kominsky, (Com.) 366
 —————311,289
 Gov. Vanderbilt's plurality, 39,021.

1940. For J. Howard McGrath, (Dem.) . . 177,937
 " William H. Vanderbilt, (Rep.) . 140,474
 " Wilfred J. Boissy, (Com.) 257
 —————318,668
 Gov. McGrath's plurality, 37,463.

1942. For J. Howard McGrath, (Dem.) . . 139,407
 " James O. McManus, (Rep.) 98,741
 —————238,148
 Gov. McGrath's plurality, 40,666.

1944. For J. Howard J. McGrath, (Dem.) . 179,010
 " Norman D. MacLeod, (Rep.) . . . 116,158
 —————295,168
 Gov. McGrath's plurality, 62,852.

1946. For John O. Pastore, (Dem.) 148,885
 " John G. Murphy, (Rep.) 126,456
 —————275,341
 Gov. Pastore's plurality, 22,429.

1948. For John O. Pastore, (Dem.) 198,056
 " Albert P. Ruerat, (Rep.) 124,441
 " Clemens J. France, (Progress.) . . . 1,366
 —————323,863
 Gov. Pastore's plurality, 73,615.

1950. For Dennis J. Roberts, (Dem.) 176,125
 " Eugene J. Lachapelle, (Rep.) . . . 120,683
 —————296,808
 Gov. Roberts' plurality, 55,442.

1952. For Dennis J. Roberts, (Dem.) 215,587
 " Raoul Archambault, (Rep.) 194,102
 —————409,689
 Gov. Roberts's plurality, 21,485.

1954. For Dennis J. Roberts, (Dem.) 189,595
 " Dean J. Lewis, (Rep.) 137,131
 " Arthur E. Marley, (Ind.) 1,944
 —————328,670
 Gov. Roberts's plurality, 52,464.

1956. For Dennis J. Roberts, (Dem.) 192,315
 " Christopher Del Sesto, (Rep.) . . . 191,604
 —————383,919
 Gov. Roberts's plurality, 711.

1958. For Christopher Del Sesto, (Rep.) . . 176,505
 " Dennis J. Roberts, (Dem.) 170,275
 —————346,780
 Gov. Del Sesto's plurality, 6,230.

EXECUTIVE HEADS 1638-1663

Governors of Rhode Island

The State originally consisted of four towns: Providence settled in 1636. Portsmouth in 1638. Newport in 1639, and Warwick in 1642. The Executive heads of Portsmouth and Newport were entitled Judges until 1640 then those two towns united, and the chief officer thereafter was called Governor. Providence and Warwick had no executive head until 1647.

PORTSMOUTH

JUDGES

WILLIAM CODDINGTON March 7, 1638 - April 30, 1639

WILLIAM HUTCHINSON April 30, 1639 - March 16, 1640

NEWPORT

JUDGE

WILLIAM CODDINGTON April 28, 1639 - March 12, 1640

PORTSMOUTH AND NEWPORT

GOVERNOR

WILLIAM CODDINGTON March 12, 1640 - May 19, 1647

In 1647 the four towns were united under a charter or patent granted in 1643 by Parliament.

CHIEF OFFICER UNDER 1643 CHARTER

ROGER WILLIAMS 1645 - 1647

Note: Roger Williams was probably chief officer from September 1644 to May 1647.

PRESIDENTS UNDER THE CHARTER OF 1643

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| JOHN COGGESHALL | May 1647 to May 1648 |
| *JEREMY CLARKE | May 1648 to May 1649 |
| JOHN SMITH | May 1649 to May 1650 |
| NICHOLAS EASTON | May 1650 to May 1651 |

*William Coddington of Newport was elected but the General Court would not engage him for failing to clear himself of certain accusations.

In 1651 a separation occurred between the Towns of Providence and Warwick on the one side which continued the Government established under the Charter of 1643 and Newport and Portsmouth on the other under a new Government under the Coddington Commission.

PROVIDENCE AND WARWICK

PRESIDENTS

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| SAMUEL GORTON | Oct. 1651 to May 1652 |
| JOHN SMITH | May 1652 to May 1653 |
| GREGORY DEXTER | May 1653 to May 1654 |

PORTSMOUTH AND NEWPORT

GOVERNOR

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| WILLIAM CODDINGTON | 1651 to 1653 |
|--------------------------|--------------|

PRESIDENTS

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| JOHN SANFORD | 1653 to 1654 |
| NICHOLAS EASTON | May 1654 to Sept. 1654 |
| ROGER WILLIAMS | Sept. 1654 to May 1657 |
| BENEDICT ARNOLD | May 1657 to May 1660 |
| WILLIAM BRENTON | May 1660 to May 1662 |
| BENEDICT ARNOLD | May 1662 to Nov. 1663 |

GOVERNORS UNDER THE ROYAL CHARTER OF 1663

| NAME OF GOVERNOR | YEAR | Age Entering Office | Age at Death | Length of Service |
|------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Benedict Arnold | { 1663-1666 | 48 | 63 | 7 yrs. |
| | { 1669-1672 | .. | .. | .... |
| | { 1677-1678 | .. | .. | .... |
| William Brenton | 1666-1669 | 60 | 74 | 3 " |
| Nicholas Easton | 1672-1674 | 77 | 82 | 2 " |
| William Coddington | { 1674-1676 | 37 | 77 | 2 " |
| | { 1678-1678 | .. | .. | .... |
| | { 1676-1677 | 36 | 74 | 3 " |
| Walter Clarke | { 1686-1686 | .. | .. | .... |
| | { 1696-1698 | .. | .. | .... |
| John Cranston | 1678-1680 | 52 | 55 | 2 " |
| Peleg Sanford | 1680-1683 | 41 | 61 | 3 " |
| William Coddington, Jr. | 1683-1685 | 32 | 37 | 2 " |
| Henry Bull..... | { 1685-1686 | 77 | 85 | 1 1/2 " |
| | { 1690-1690 | .. | .. | .... |
| John Easton | 1690-1695 | 66 | 80 | 5 " |
| ² Caleb Carr | 1695-1695 | 73 | 72 | 1/2 yr. |
| ¹ Samuel Cranston | 1698-1727 | 39 | 68 | 29 yrs. |
| Joseph Jencks | 1727-1732 | 71 | 84 | 5 " |
| William Wanton | 1732-1733 | 62 | 63 | 1 1/2 yr. |
| John Wanton | 1734-1740 | .. | 68 | 6 yrs. |
| Richard Ward | 1740-1743 | 51 | 74 | 3 " |
| | { 1743-1745 | 48 | 62 | 10 3/4 " |
| | { 1746-1747 | .. | .. | .... |
| William Greene | { 1748-1755 | .. | .. | .... |
| | { 1757-1758 | .. | .. | .... |
| Gideon Wanton | { 1745-1746 | 52 | 74 | 2 " |
| | { 1747-1748 | .. | .. | .... |
| | { 1755-1757 | 48 | 78 | 9 " |
| | { 1758-1762 | .. | .. | .... |
| Stephen Hopkins | { 1763-1765 | .. | .. | .... |
| | { 1767-1768 | .. | .. | .... |
| Samuel Ward | { 1762-1763 | 37 | 51 | 3 " |
| | { 1765-1767 | .. | .. | .... |
| Josias Lyndon | 1768-1769 | 64 | 74 | 1 yr. |
| Joseph Wanton | 1769-1775 | 64 | 75 | 6 yrs. |
| Nicholas Cooke | 1775-1778 | 58 | 65 | 3 " |
| William Greene, Jr. | 1778-1786 | 47 | 78 | 8 " |
| John Collins | 1786-1790 | 69 | 78 | 4 " |
| Arthur Fenner | 1790-1805 | 45 | 60 | 15 " |
| ³ Isaac Wilbour | 1806-1807 | 43 | 74 | 1 yr. |
| James Fenner | { 1807-1811 | 36 | 75 | 11 yrs. |
| | { 1824-1831 | .. | .. | .... |
| William Jones | 1811-1817 | 56 | 69 | 6 " |
| Nehemiah R. Knight..... | 1817-1821 | 37 | 74 | 4 " |
| William C. Gibbs | 1821-1824 | 34 | 81 | 3 " |
| Lemuel H. Arnold | 1831-1833 | 39 | 60 | 2 " |
| John Brown Francis | 1833-1838 | 41 | 73 | 5 " |
| William Sprague | 1838-1839 | 39 | 57 | 1 yr. |
| Samuel Ward King | 1840-1843 | 54 | 65 | 3 yrs. |

¹Longest term of office. 29 consecutive years.

²Shortest term of office.

³Elected Lieutenant Governor—Served the entire year as governor.

Governors Under the Constitution of 1843

| NAME OF GOVERNOR | YEAR | Age Entering Office | Age at Death | Length of Service |
|------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| James Fenner | 1843-1845 | 36 | 75 | 2 yrs. |
| Charles Jackson | 1845-1846 | 48 | 79 | 1 yr. |
| Byron Diman | 1846-1847 | 51 | 70 | 1 " |
| Elisha Harris | 1847-1849 | 56 | 70 | 2 yrs. |
| Henry B. Anthony | 1849-1851 | 34 | 69 | 2 " |
| Philip Allen | 1851-1853 | 66 | 80 | 2 " |
| Francis M. Dimond | 1853-1854 | 57 | 62 | 1 yr. |
| William W. Hoppin | 1954-1857 | 47 | 73 | 3 yrs. |
| Elisha Dyer, Sr. | 1857-1859 | 46 | 79 | 2 " |
| Thomas G. Turner | 1859-1860 | 49 | 65 | 1 yr. |
| William Sprague | 1860-1863 | 30 | 85 | 3 yrs. |
| William C. Cozzens | 1863-1863 | 52 | 65 | 3 mos. |
| James Y. Smith | 1863-1866 | 57 | 67 | 3 yrs. |
| Ambrose E. Burnside | 1866-1869 | 42 | 57 | 3 " |
| Seth Padelford | 1869-1873 | 62 | 71 | 4 " |
| Henry Howard | 1873-1875 | 47 | 79 | 2 " |
| Henry Lippitt | 1875-1877 | 57 | 73 | 2 " |
| Charles C. Van Zandt | 1877-1880 | 47 | 64 | 3 " |
| Alfred H. Littlefield | 1880-1883 | 51 | 64 | 3 " |
| Augustus O. Bourn | 1883-1885 | 49 | 91 | 2 " |
| George P. Wetmore | 1885-1887 | 42 | 75 | 2 " |
| John W. Davis | { 1887-1888 | 61 | 81 | 2 " |
| Royal C. Taft | { 1890-1891 | .. | .. | .. |
| Herbert W. Ladd | 1888-1889 | 65 | 89 | 1 yr. |
| D. Russell Brown | { 1889-1890 | 46 | 70 | 2 yrs. |
| Charles W. Lippitt | { 1891-1892 | .. | .. | .. |
| Elisha Dyer, Jr. | 1892-1895 | 44 | 71 | 3 " |
| William Gregory | 1895-1897 | 49 | 78 | 2 " |
| Charles D. Kimball | 1897-1900 | 58 | 67 | 3 " |
| Lucius F. C. Garvin | 1900-1901 | 51 | 52 | 1 yr. |
| George H. Utter | 1901-1903 | 42 | 71 | 2 yrs. |
| James H. Higgins | 1903-1905 | 59 | 81 | 2 " |
| ¹ Aram J. Pothier | 1905-1907 | 49 | 58 | 2 " |
| R. Livingston Beeckman | 1907-1909 | 31 | 51 | 2 " |
| Emery J. San Souci | 1909-1915 | 68 | 74 | 6 " |
| | 1915-1921 | 48 | 69 | 6 " |
| | 1921-1923 | 64 | 79 | 2 " |

LIVING GOVERNORS OF RHODE ISLAND

| | | | | |
|--|-----------|----|----|------------------|
| William S. Flynn, Providence | 1923-1925 | 38 | .. | 2 yrs. |
| Norman S. Case, Providence | 1928-1933 | 40 | .. | 5 " |
| Theodore F. Green, Providence | 1933-1937 | 66 | .. | 4 " |
| Robert E. Quinn, West Warwick | 1937-1939 | 43 | .. | 2 " |
| William H. Vanderbilt, Portsmouth | 1939-1941 | 38 | .. | 2 " |
| J. Howard McGrath, Providence | 1941-1945 | 38 | .. | 4 " |
| John O. Pastore, Providence | 1945-1950 | 38 | .. | 5 " |
| ² John S. McKiernan, Providence | 1950-1951 | 39 | .. | 24 days |
| Dennis J. Roberts, Providence | 1951-1958 | 48 | .. | 8 yrs. |
| Christopher DelSesto, Providence..... | 1959 | 52 | .. | Recently Elected |

¹Longest term of office.

²Shortest term of office.

PLACE OF BURIAL

Governors Under the Royal Charter of 1663

| NAME OF GOVERNOR | PLACE OF BURIAL |
|------------------------------|---|
| Benedict Arnold | Arnold Cemetery .....Newport, R. I. |
| William Brenton | Fort Adams .....Newport, R. I. |
| Nicholas Easton | Coddington Cemetery .....Newport, R. I. |
| William Coddington | Coddington Cemetery .....Newport, R. I. |
| Walter Clarke | Golden Hill Cemetery .....Newport, R. I. |
| John Cranston | Common Ground Cemetery .....Newport, R. I. |
| Peleg Sanford | Unknown—Probably .....Newport, R. I. |
| William Coddington, Jr. | Coddington Cemetery .....Newport, R. I. |
| Henry Bull | Coddington Cemetery .....Newport, R. I. |
| John Easton | Coddington Cemetery .....Newport, R. I. |
| Caleb Carr | Family Lot .....Jamestown, R. I. |
| Samuel Cranston | Common Ground Cemetery .....Newport, R. I. |
| Joseph Jenks | Mineral Spring Cemetery .....Pawtucket, R. I. |
| William Wanton | Golden Hill Cemetery .....Newport, R. I. |
| John Wanton | Coddington Cemetery .....Newport, R. I. |
| Richard Ward | Common Ground Cemetery .....Newport, R. I. |
| William Greene | Roelker Burial Ground .....Warwick, R. I. |
| Gideon Wanton | Friends' Burial Ground .....Newport, R. I. |
| Stephen Hopkins | North Burial Ground .....Providence, R. I. |
| Samuel Ward | Common Ground Cemetery .....Newport, R. I. |
| Josias Lyndon | Old Kickemuit Cemetery .....Warren, R. I. |
| Joseph Wanton | Golden Hill Cemetery .....Newport, R. I. |
| Nicholas Cooke | North Burial Ground .....Providence, R. I. |
| William Greene | Roelker Burial Ground .....Warwick, R. I. |
| John Collins | Family Lot Neck of .....Newport, R. I. |
| Arthur Fenner | North Burial Ground .....Providence, R. I. |
| Isaac Wilbour | Wilbour Cemetery .....Little Compton, R. I. |
| James Fenner | North Burial Ground .....Providence, R. I. |
| William Jones | Swan Point Cemetery .....Providence, R. I. |
| Nehemiah R. Knight | Grace Church Cemetery .....Providence, R. I. |
| William C. Gibbs | Island Cemetery .....Newport, R. I. |
| Lemuel H. Arnold | Swan Point Cemetery .....Providence, R. I. |
| John Brown Francis | North Burial Ground .....Providence, R. I. |
| William Sprague | Swan Point Cemetery .....Providence, R. I. |
| Samuel Ward King | Family Lot (Hartford Ave.) .....Johnston, R. I. |

Executive Heads 1638-1663

| NAME OF EXECUTIVE | PLACE OF BURIAL |
|--------------------------|--|
| William Hutchinson | Unknown—Probably .....Portsmouth, R. I. |
| Roger Williams | Prospect Terrace .....Providence, R. I. |
| John Coggeshall .. | Coggeshall Cemetery .....Newport, R. I. |
| Jeremy Clarke | Golden Hill Cemetery .....Newport, R. I. |
| John Smith | Old Greene Cemetery.....Warwick, R. I. |
| Samuel Gorton | Gorton Cemetery .....Warwick, R. I. |
| Gregory Dexter | North Burial Ground .....Providence, R. I. |
| John Sanford | Unknown—Probably.....Portsmouth, R. I. |

Governors Under the Constitution of 1843

| NAME OF GOVERNOR | PLACE OF BURIAL |
|------------------------------|--|
| James Fenner | North Burial Ground .....Providence, R. I. |
| Charles Jackson | North Burial Ground .....Providence, R. I. |
| Byron Diman | Juniper Hill .....Bristol, R. I. |
| Elisha Harris | Greenwood Cemetery .....Phenix, R. I. |
| Henry B. Anthony | Swan Point Cemetery .....Providence, R. I. |
| Philip Allen | North Burial Ground .....Providence, R. I. |
| Francis M. Dimond | Juniper Hill Cemetery .....Bristol, R. I. |
| William W. Hoppin | Swan Point Cemetery .....Providence, R. I. |
| Elisha Dyer | Swan Point Cemetery .....Providence, R. I. |
| Thomas G. Turner | South Cemetery .....Warren, R. I. |
| William Sprague | Swan Point Cemetery .....Providence, R. I. |
| William C. Cozzens | Island Cemetery .....Newport, R. I. |
| James Y. Smith | Swan Point Cemetery .....Providence, R. I. |
| Ambrose E. Burnside | Swan Point Cemetery .....Providence, R. I. |
| Seth Padelford | Swan Point Cemetery .....Providence, R. I. |
| Henry Howard | Greenwood Cemetery .....Phenix, R. I. |
| Henry Lippitt | Swan Point Cemetery .....Providence, R. I. |
| Charles C. Van Zandt | Island Cemetery .....Newport, R. I. |
| Alfred H. Littlefield | Swan Point Cemetery .....Providence, R. I. |
| Augustus O. Bourn | Swan Point Cemetery .....Providence, R. I. |
| George P. Wetmore | Island Cemetery .....Newport, R. I. |
| John W. Davis | Riverside Cemetery .....Pawtucket, R. I. |
| Royal C. Taft | Swan Point Cemetery .....Providence, R. I. |
| Herbert W. Ladd | Swan Point Cemetery .....Providence, R. I. |
| D. Russell Brown | Swan Point Cemetery .....Providence, R. I. |
| Charles W. Lippitt | Swan Point Cemetery .....Providence, R. I. |
| Elisha Dyer, Jr. | Swan Point Cemetery .....Providence, R. I. |
| William Gregory | Elmgrove Cemetery .....Allenton, R. I. |
| Charles D. Kimball | Swan Point Cemetery .....Providence, R. I. |
| Lucius F. C. Garvin | Swan Point Cemetery .....Providence, R. I. |
| George H. Utter | River Bend Cemetery .....Westerly, R. I. |
| James H. Higgins | St. Mary's Cemetery .....Pawtucket, R. I. |
| Aram J. Pothier | Precious Blood Cemetery .....Blackstone, Mass. |
| R. Livingston Beeckman | Sleepy Hollow Cemetery .....Tarrytown, N. Y. |
| Emery J. San Souci | Mt. St. Benedict Cemetery .....Hartford, Conn. |



WOODEN MODELS

GOVERNORS' GRAVE MARKERS

DESIGNED BY RALPH S. MOHR

BRONZE MARKER





CHARLES STUART

KING CHARLES II

1660-1685

CHARLES STUART

(Charles II, King of Great Britain and Ireland)

Governor: May 29, 1660—February 6, 1685.

Born: May 29, 1630 in London, England.

Died: February 6, 1685 in London, England.

Buried: London, England. Westminster Abbey.

CHARLES STUART, who came to the throne as Charles II, King of Great Britain and Ireland, was born in London, England, May 29th, 1630, a son of Charles I and his wife Henrietta Maria, of France. While he automatically assumed the royal title upon the death of his father, the "martyr king," on January 30th, 1649, his actual reign did not begin until his thirtieth birthday, May 29th, 1660, when his restoration having been effected, he made a popular entry into London. He had, however, been proclaimed King of Scotland, February 5th, 1649, and crowned as such at Scone, in 1651. The advance of Cromwell's forces caused him to seek the protection of France, where he arrived on October 16th, 1651.

Charles' first measures as a monarch were prudent and conciliatory, these, combined with his democratic and gracious manners added to his popularity and he was readily granted the same dangerous prerogatives that had been taken away from his unfortunate father. With all his wit and polished characteristics King Charles was a selfish man with whom the gratification of his pleasures came first. His sale of British-owned Dunkirk to France was made to relieve him of debts incurred by his loose and extravagant habits. This, and the personal pension he received from France is an indication of his character.

Charles II was a great benefactor of Rhode Island: The charter he granted the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, July 8th, 1663, was so liberal in its terms that no change in its provisions was needed following the Rhode Island Declaration of Independence on May 4th, 1776, "to complete a sovereign, independent republican nation, and none was needed to make Rhode Island, through ratification of the Constitution of the United States, a State in the Federal Union meeting in every detail the requirement of 'a republican form of government.' " An additional evidence of his friendship was shown in placing the Colony's adjoining territory, "the Narragansett Country" of the Narragansett and Niantic Indians, directly under Royal protection as the *King's Province*; by this step the present Washington County was saved from dismemberment at the hands of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

In 1662, Charles married Catherine of Braganza, daughter of John IV, King of Portugal. She was born in that country, November 25th, 1638, and died in her native land December 31st, 1705. Their marriage was childless but Charles left a large number of illegitimate children by various mistresses. He died in London, February 6th, 1685.

The better side of King Charles' character was shown in his tact, tenacity, and genuine interest in the natural sciences. His notorious private life was but a reflection of the morals of the times, especially those of the French court; his father's assassination deprived him of the guidance of a man of unquestioned character while he was less than nineteen years old, and his early upbringing from that time until he ascended the throne of England was that of an exile in Holland and France.

PORTSMOUTH COMPACT

1638



BRONZE PLAQUE ON BOULDER

Founders of the first Government in the world to allow and to insure to its citizens civil and religious liberty.

Many of the Signers of this Compact became Governors of Rhode Island



ROAD LEADING TO BOULDER



BOULDER AND PLAQUE

The Founders of the First Government in the World to Allow and to Insure to Its Citizens Civil and Religious Liberty

By John Callender one of Rhode Island's first Historians

Written at Newport, R. I., October 27, 1738.

To the evidenced desire of the Massachusetts government to be rid of a body of its most intelligent and prosperous colonists, Rhode Island owes the origin of what for a century and a half was her leading town. In the late autumn of 1637 several antinomians, realizing if they thought as their consciences dictated they could never live at peace with the Puritan clergy, decided to begin a settlement elsewhere.

Accordingly, they deputed John Clarke and a few others to seek out a place. The cold of the ensuing winter induced them to go toward the south. They embarked one day in the early Spring with but little idea as to their eventual destination. The narrative of their journey is best told in Clarke's own words.

So having sought the Lord for direction, they agreed, that while their vessel was passing about a large and dangerous Cape, (Cape Cod) they would cross over by land, having Long Island and Delaware-Bay in their eye, for the place of their residence. At Providence, Mr. R. Williams lovingly entertained them, and being consulted about their Design, readily presented two places before them in the Narraganset-Bay the one on the Main called Sow-Wames, (the fourth-easterly Part of the Neck since called Phebe's Neck, in Barrington (*1) and Aquedneck, now Rhode Island. And inas-much as they were determined to go out of every other Jurisdiction, Mr. Williams and Mr. Clark, attended with two other persons, went to Plymouth to inquire how the case stood; they were lovingly received, and answered, that Sowames was the Garden of their Patent. But they were advised to settle at Aquedneck, and promised to be looked on as free, & to be treated & assisted as loving Neighbors. (Mr. F. Clark's Nar.)

On their return the 7th of March 1637,-8, the people to the number of Eighteen (*2) incorporated themselves a Body politic, and chose Mr. Coddington their Leader, to be the judge or chief Magistrate. After the same manner Plymouth and Connecticut Colonies were forced to enter into a voluntary Agreement or Covenant at the first, as having no legal Authority amongst them; the people here however immediately fought a Patent, and in a few years obtained one.

Mr. R. Williams was very instrumental in procuring the Island of the Indian Sachems, and has left this Account in perpetuum rei memorian "It was not price or money that could have purchased Rhode Island, but 'twas obtained by love, that love and favour which that honoured Gentleman, Sir Henry Vane and myself, had with the great Sachem Myantonomo,* about the league which I procured, between the Massa-

*The name of the great Indian Sachem, Myantonomo, is spelled throughout the same text as Miantunomu, Myantonomi, and Myantonomy.

¹Perhaps Sowames is properly the name of the river, where the two Swanzy Rivers meet and run together for near a mile, when they empty themselves in the Narragansett Bay, or of a small island, where those two first rivers meet, at the bottom of New Meadow Neck, so called.

²Their names are as follows, William Coddington, John Clark, William Hutchinson, John Coggeshall, William Aspinwall, Samuel Wilbore, John Porter, John Sanford, Edward Hutchinson, jun. Thomas Savage, William Dyre, William Freeborne, Philip Sherman, John Walker, Richard Carder, William Baulson, Edward Hutchinson, Henry Bull.

chusetts English and the Narragansetts in the Pequot War. This I mention, that as the truly noble Sir Henry Vane, hath been so great an instrument, in the Hand of God, for procuring this Island of the Barbarians, as also for the procuring and confirming the Charter, it may be with all thankful Acknowledgements recorded, and remembered by us, and ours who reap the sweet fruits of so great benefits, and such unheard of liberties among us." Mss. of R. W.

And in another Manuscript he tells us, the Indians were very shy and jealous of selling the Lands to any, and chose rather to make a Grant of them to such as they affected, but at the same Time, expected such Gratuities and Rewards as made an Indian Gift often times a very dear Bargain. And the Colony 70 years ago 1666 averred, that tho' the Favour Mr. Williams had with Myantonomy was the great means of procuring the Grants of the Land, yet the purchase had been dearer than of any Lands in New England, the season of which might be, partly, the English inhabited between two powerful Nations, the Wamponoags to the north and east, who had formerly possessed some part of their Grants, before they had surrendered it to the Narragansetts and tho' they freely own'd the submission, yet it was tho't best by Mr. Williams to make them easy by Gratuities, to the Sachem his counsellors and followers. On the other side the Narragansetts were very numerous, and the Natives inhabiting any spot the English sat down upon, or improved, were all to be bought off to their Content, and often times were to be paid over and over again.

On the 24th of March 1637,8, this Day an Hundred Years, the Indians Sachems signed the Deed or Grant of the Island Aquedneck, &c. and the English not only honestly paid the mentioned Gratuities, to the Sachems, but many more to the Inhabitants to remove off, as appears by the Receipts still extant. And afterwards, at a considerable expence, they purchased Quit-Claims, of the Heirs and Successors of the Sachems; besides they were forced to buy over again, several parts of the first grant. So that they came very justly by the soil. And thus they described themselves twenty years after, in an address to the Supream Authority in England 1659; "This poor Colony (say they) mostly consists, of a Birth, and Breeding of the most High. We being an outcast people, formerly from our Mother Nation, in the Bishop Days, and since from the rest of the New-English over zealous colonies. Our whole frame, being much like the present Frame, and Constitution of our dearest Mother England: bearing with the several judgments, the consciences of each other, in all the Towns of the Colony; which our neighbor Colonies do not; and which is the only cause, of their great offence, against us."

The settlement began immediately, at the Eastward or Northward End of the Island, (then called Pocasset,) round the Cove, and the Town was laid out at the spring. And many of their friends following them that summer, their number was so considerably increased, that the next spring, some of the heads with others, came to the southern or western end of the Island. The Island was divided into two Townships, the eastern part called Portsmouth, and the other Newport; and 1644, they named the Island the Isle of Rhodes or Rhode Island. Thus began the settlement of this Island and colony, and thro' the good Hand of our God upon us, we have continued to this Day. God has blessed and preserved to them their privileges, for the sake of which they followed him into the Wilderness.

FRIENDS CEMETERY

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

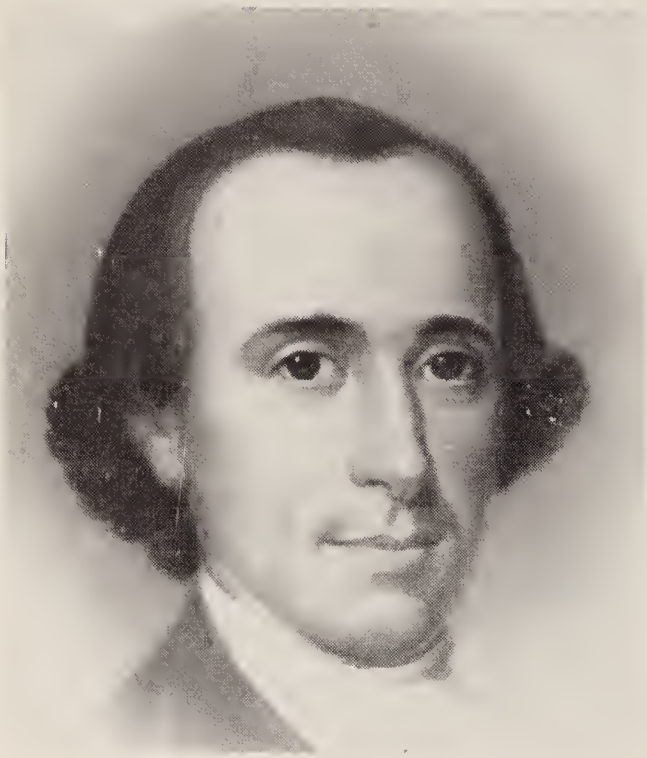


WHITE ST. AND FEKE ST.

GOVERNOR GIDEON WANTON IS BURIED HERE

See Pages 174-175

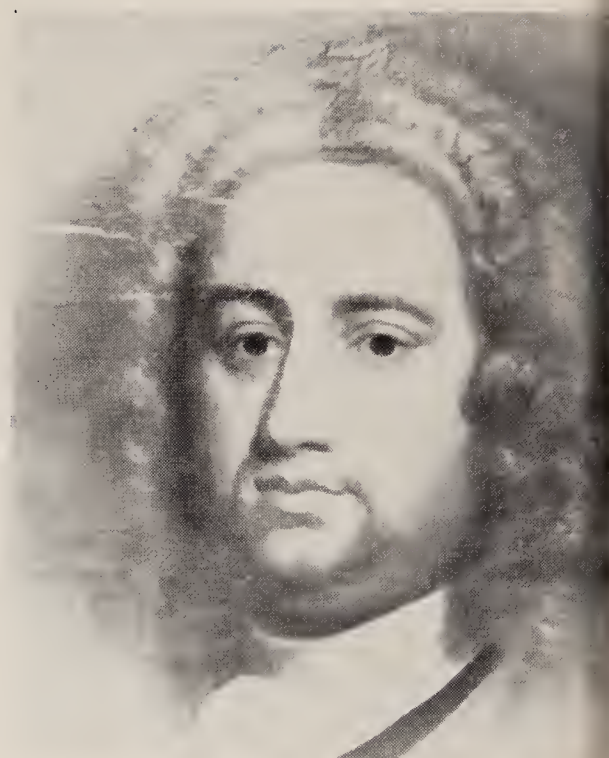
THE FOUR WANTONS



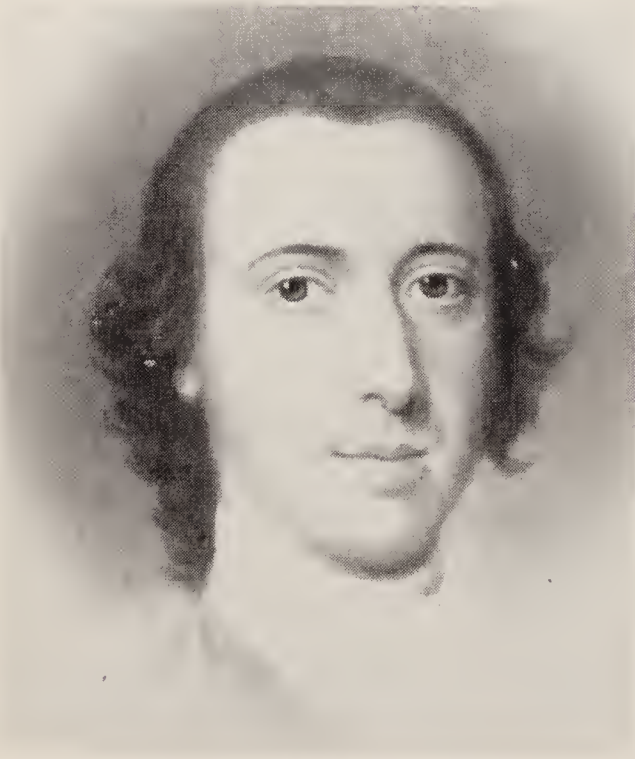
JOHN WANTON
1734-1740



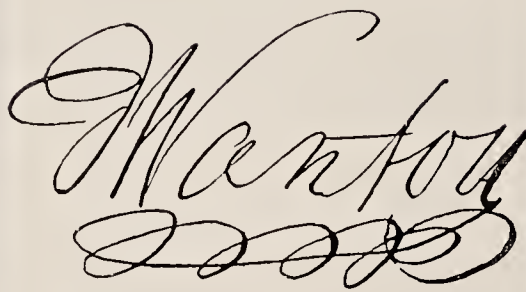
GOVERNOR
. . . .



JOSEPH WANTON
1769-1775 DEPOSED



WILLIAM WANTON
1732-1733



GOVERNOR
. . . .



GIDEON WANTON
1745-1746 1747-1748

THE FOUR WANTONS

The name which stands forth most prominently as I peruse the records of yesteryear, is that of Wanton. Four of the family—William, John, Gideon, and Joseph—were at different times elected governor of the Colony; another, Joseph, Jr., held for two years the office of deputy-governor. The Wantons were shipwrights when they took up their abode upon Aquidneck. Edward Wanton, first of the name in America, was an officer of the guard at Boston when Mary Dyer (wife of the first secretary of Newport) suffered death because guilty of the unpardonable crime of being a Quaker. The unshaken firmness with which she submitted to her fate moved Wanton greatly. "Alas! Mother!" said he, as he went into his house after the execution. "We have been murdering the Lord's people;" and, taking off his sword, he made a solemn vow never to wear it again. Not long afterward he became a member of the society of Friends, and, moving to Scituate, Mass., established a shipyard in that town. Like their father, the sons were also members of the society of Friends, but the spirit sometimes moved them to deeds their quiet sire by no means approved. For resenting an insult to their father they were forced to flee from Scituate.

This is the story of one of their exploits after they had taken up their abode upon Rhode Island. It won them fame not only throughout the length and breadth of the American Colonies, but in England as well. "A piratical ship, of three hundred tons, mounting twenty cannon, appeared off the harbor of Newport, cruising between Block Island and Point Judith, interrupting every vessel that attempted to pass, capturing property, and treating the officers and crews with great severity. To remove an annoyance so injurious to the comfort and prosperity of the inhabitants of Newport, two young men, William and John Wanton, sons of the first Edward, determined to attempt her capture, and the means they resorted to were as novel as the success was glorious. No sooner had they made known their intention than they were joined by about thirty young men of their acquaintance, and a sloop of thirty tons was engaged for the enterprise. The brave fellows went on board with only their small-arms to defend themselves, and sailed out of the harbor, apparently on a little coasting excursion, every person being concealed below except the few required to navigate the vessel.

After cruising a few days they espied the object of their search. As they drew near the piratical vessel, with the intention, apparently, to pass, the pirate fired a shot at them. This was what they desired, in order to give them an opportunity to approach the pirate. The sloop immediately lowered the peak of her mainsail and luffed up for the pirate, but instead of going alongside they came directly under her stern. Her men at once sprang upon deck, and, with irons prepared for the purpose, grappled their sloop to the ship and wedged her rudder to the sternpost so as to render it unmanageable. Having so far succeeded in their purpose without alarming the piratical crew, or leading them to suppose they were approached by anything but a little coaster, each man seized a musket, and taking deliberate aim, shot every pirate as he appeared on deck.

After making great efforts to disengage themselves, and finding it impossible so to do, the rest surrendered, and were taken into the harbor of Newport by their brave and gallant captors, and turned over to the authorities, where, after a trial, they suffered the penalty of their crimes by being hanged. When this affair took place William Wanton was but twenty-four, and John twenty-two years of age." Many like stories might

be told concerning these brothers. They were fit leaders for the adventure-loving young men who thronged the streets of Newport. In 1702, they went to London, and were received at court with other heroes who had contributed to swell the renown of the English navy. Queen Anne granted them an addition to their coat-of-arms, and presented them each with two pieces of plate. A complimentary inscription (in Latin, of course) adorned each silver vessel.

William Wanton did not long remain a Quaker. When he was twenty-one years old he married Ruth, the beautiful daughter of Deacon John Bryant, of Scituate. There was much opposition to the match from both their families. Deacon Bryant was a rigid Presbyterian. He detested Quakers. The Wanton family, on the other hand, frowned whenever the idea of a Presbyterian daughter-in-law was brought forward. The eager lover quickly cut the Gordian knot. "Ruth," said he to the maiden one day, as they were standing in the spacious "sitting-room" of her father's house, "let us break from this unreasonable bondage. I will give up my religion, and thou shalt thine we will both go to the Church of England and to the devil together." A happy marriage it proved to be.

Joseph Wanton was the last of his race to hold the office of governor. The Revolution terminated his political life. He was a Tory, and his large estates were therefore confiscated and sold. But though he was thus despoiled of his property, he never lost the respect of his fellow-townsmen. During the British occupation he remained in Newport, living very quietly and unostentatiously. After the departure of the troops he was not molested by the patriot party, but continued to reside until his death in the town of which, for almost a century, his ancestors had been the most conspicuous citizens.

ISLAND CEMETERY

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND



About 1830, the town purchased a tract of land called the Townsend Lot, east of the Common ground, and adjoining it and sold lots, in perpetuity, to individuals, for burial purposes. After a term of years an arrangement was made, by which the town or city gave up the control of this purchase, to the holders of lots, and they became a corporation, under the name of the Island Cemetery.

Several Governors are Buried here.

SIR EDMUND ANDROS



SIR EDMUND ANDROS

1686 - 1689

Painting by F. S. Batcheler

Northwest Corridor, Second Floor of State House

SIR EDMUND ANDROS

Governor: 1686-1689.

Born: December 6, 1637 London, England.

Died: February, 1714 in London England.

Buried: London, England, St. Anne's, Soho, London.

ANDROS, SIR EDMUND (1637-1714), colonial governor, was the second son of a Guernsey gentleman belonging to Charles I's household. He was appointed gentleman in ordinary to the Queen of Bohemia in 1660, served in the regiment of foot sent to America in 1666, was major in Rupert's dragoons in 1672, and succeeded his father as bailiff of Guernsey in 1674. The same year he was appointed by James, duke of York, to be governor of the province of New York, which had been granted to the duke by Charles II. In 1678, he was knighted. He was engaged in some disputes with the authorities of the neighboring colonies, and in 1681 was recalled to England. On the accession of James II to the throne, Andros was appointed governor of the various colonies consolidated to form the dominion of New England, which included all the English North America settlements, except Pennsylvania, between Maryland and Canada. In this position Andros made himself very unpopular with the colonists by his energy in carrying out James's instructions. Acting under the king's directions, he proclaimed liberty of conscience, put restrictions on the freedom of the press, and appointed a general council, by whose advice he was to carry on all government and legislation.

It was James's policy and that of his able deputy to break down the power of the puritan oligarchies which ruled in the New England provinces, and to weld them into one strongly governed state such as should be able to show a firm front to the encroachments of the French. The charters of Massachusetts and the other colonies were revoked. There is a well-known story to the effect that Andros appeared in the council-chamber at Hartford at the head of an armed guard, and demanded the charter of Connecticut, which could not be found, as it had been concealed in the famous 'Charter Oak'. It is probable, however, that Andros really did get possession of the charter, and that only a duplicate was concealed.

Even greater resentment was aroused by his interference with the settlers' lands, and his attempts to collect rents from them. All this time he was constantly engaged in successful military operations against the Indians, and in repressing the pirates who were the scourge of the New England coast. His unpopularity, however, continued to increase; and on 18 April 1689 the people of Boston suddenly seized the governor with some of his subordinates and imprisoned them. Sir Edmund was sent over to England, with a committee of accusers, to be put on his trial, but was examined by the lords of the committee for trade and plantations, and released without being formally tried.

In July 1692 he was returned to America as governor of Virginia. Here he en-

couraged education, founded William and Mary College, promoted manufactures and agriculture, and made himself generally popular. He, however, quarrelled with the colonial church authorities, and through the influence of Dr. Blair, the Bishop of London's commissary in Virginia, was recalled in 1698. In 1704 he was appointed governor of Jersey, which office he held until 1706. The remainder of his life seems to have been passed in London, where he died 27 Feb. 1713-14, and was buried at St. Anne's, Soho. Andros was an active and capable administrator, and scarcely deserves the evil reputation which his unpopular government left behind him in New England.

S. J. L.

GOVERNOR CALEB CARR

JAMESTOWN, RHODE ISLAND



A Tribute to the Honorable
WILLIAM CODDINGTON

written October 27, 1738, 100 years after his first term of office, serving as the first Judge of Portsmouth (March 7, 1638), that office being comparable to that of Governor.



To the Honourable

William Coddington, Esq;

S I R,

IT is not barely to give you a publick Testimony of my Gratitude for many personal Favours, nor yet of that Esteem and Respect which all Men bear you, for your singular Equity and Benevolence, not only

A 2

2 DEDICATION.

ly in private Life, but in all the various Offices, in which you have served and adorned your Country ; that I prefix your Name to these Papers : But because an Attempt to recover some Account of this happy Island, and to make a religious Improvement of the merciful Providences of God towards it, is justly due to the lineal Representative of that worthy Gentleman, who was the great Instrument of it's original Settlement.

Your honoured Grandfather *William Coddington, Esq;* was chosen in *England* to be an

an *Assistant* of the Colony of the *Massachusetts Bay*, A. D. 1629, and in 1630 came over to *New-England* with the Governour and the Charter, &c. after which he was several Times rechosen to that honourable and important Office. He was for some Time Treasurer of the Colony. He was with the Chiefest in all publick Charges, 'and a principal Merchant in *Boston*', where he built the first Brick House.

In the Year 1637, when the Contentions ran so high in the Country, he was grieved at

4 DEDICATION.

at the Proceedings of the Court, against Mr. *Wheelwright* and Others. And when he found that his Oppositions to those Measures was ineffectual, he entred his Protest, 'that his Dissent might appear to succeeding Times'; and though he was in the fairest Way to be Great, in the *Massachusetts* as to outward Things, yet he voluntarily quitted his Advantageous Situation at *Boston*, his large Propriety and Improvements at *Braintree*, for Peace sake, and that he might befriend, protect, and assist the pious People, who were medi-

meditating a Removal from that Colony, on account of their religious Differences.

Here when the People first incorporated themselves a Body politick on this Island, they chose him to be their Judge or chief Ruler, and continued to elect him annually to be their Governour for seven Years together, 'till the Patent took Place, and the Island was incorporated with *Providence-Plantations*.

In the Year 1647, he assisted in forming the Body
of

6 DEDICATION.

of Laws, which has been the Basis of our Constitution and Government ever since; and the next Year being chosen Governour of the Colony, declined the Office.

In 1651, he had a Commission from the supream Authority then in *England*, to be Governour of the Island, pursuant to a Power reserved in the *Patent*: But the People being jealous 'the Commission might affect their Lands and Liberties as seemed to them by the Patent', he readily laid it
it

it down on the first Notice from *England* that he might do so; & for their further Satisfaction and Contentment, he, by a Writing under his Hand, obliged himself to make a formal Surrender of all Right and Title to any of the Lands, more than his Proportion in common with the other Inhabitants, whenever it should be demanded.

After that he seems to have retired much from publick Business, till toward the latter End of his Days, when he was again divers Times prevailed with to take the Government upon him; as he did particu-
B
larly

8 DEDICATION.

larly 1678, when he died Nov. 1. in the 78th Year of his Age, a good Man full of Days. Thus after he had the Honour to be the first Judge and Governour of this Island, 'after he had spent much of his Estate and the Prime of his Life in propagating Plantations', he died Governour of the Colony--in promoting the Welfare and the Prosperity of the little Common-Wealth, which he had in a manner founded.

If there was any Opposition at any Time to any of his Measures, or if he met with any ingrateful Returns from any he had served, it was no more than

than what several of the other first excellent Governours of the other *New-Englisb* Colonies met with, from a People made froward by the Circumstances of a Wildernels, and over jealous of their Priviledges. A free People will always be jealous of their Priviledges, and History abounds with Examples of the Mistakes and Ingratitude occasioned by that Jealousy.

If the following Discourse has done any Justice to the Memory and Character of the pious People who first settled this Colony, or if it has any Tendency to promote the

10 DEDICATION.

the true original Ends of this Plantation, I am sure of your Patronage. And as to what relates to some Articles, different from your Judgment and Practice in religious Matters, the Generosity and Candour you inherit from your great Ancestors, will easily bear with me, endeavouring to vindicate my own Opinions on such an Occasion.

I hope there are few or no Errors in the Matters of Fact related, or the Dates that are assigned ; to prevent any Mistakes, I have carefully reviewed the publick Records, and my other Materials ; this
Review

Review has bro't to my Knowledge or Remembrance many Things, that were not mentioned in the Pulpit, which however it seemed ought not to be omitted.

I designed to have put all the Additions and Enlargements, in the Form of Notes for my own Ease, but have been perswaded to weave as many of them as were proper into the Body of the Discourse, as what is generally most pleasing to the Reader. I am very sensible, several Things will be tho't too minute or personal by Strangers, but the Descendents of
B 2 the

12 DEDICATION.

the Persons concerned, and the Inhabitants of the Colony, will readily pardon me. And some other Things which are familiarly known among ourselves, will be necessary to Others.

It is much to be lamented that many valuable Manuscripts of some of the first Settlers here, are so soon embezzled and lost. And it is much to be wished, that some Gentlemen of Ingenuity and Leisure, would take Pains to collect as many of these old Papers as can be found dispersed about. I am apt to think, that these, with the publick Records,

DEDICATION. 13

Records, would furnish Materials for a *just History* of the *Colony*.

What is here presented to your View, will by no Means supersede such a Design; I rather hope it will stimulate Gentlemen in every Part of the Colony, to make a Search after such Papers, and more especially *now*, while the *New-England Chronology* is in Hand, composing by a *Gentleman*, above all Exceptions universally acknowledged the best versed in the History of the Country, and the most capable to give the World a just and clear Idea of all our
civil

14 DEDICATION.

civil and religious Affairs, and *who is* already so well furnished with Materials from every other Part of the Country.

That the most High would be pleased to bless you with all the Blessings of Grace and Providence, together with your pious Lady and numerous Offspring, is the Prayer of

Your Honour's

most obliged

humble Servant,

*Newport on Rhode Island,
Octo. 27th 1738.*

John Callender.

CODDINGTON CEMETERY

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND



FAREWELL STREET

In front of the Second Baptist Church, is the very ancient burial place called the Coddington ground; it was a part of Gov. Coddington's original assignment of land, and was formerly in control of the Friends Meeting, who gave it up to the City, not very many years ago. In it are many ancient and prominent persons, several Governors among them. and probably many stones have been broken and wasted, in the days when such matters were regarded as of second rate importance.

WILLIAM CODDINGTON, SR.

Governor: 1638-39-40; 1640 to 1647; 1651 to 1653; 1674 to 1676; 1678.

Born: 1601 in Lincolnshire, England.

Died: November 1, 1678 in Newport, Rhode Island.

Buried: Newport, Rhode Island. Coddington Cemetery.

CODDINGTON, WILLIAM, Governor of Rhode Island, including Newport and Portsmouth, was a native of Lincolnshire, England, and was born in the year 1601. He arrived at Salem, Massachusetts, June 12, 1630, having been sent to this country as an assistant, or one of the magistrates of Massachusetts. We find him acting in this capacity in the records that have come down to us of the doings of this "Court of Assistants." On March 4, 1631, such a court was held in Boston, and the name of William Coddington appears in the list of the names of the judges.

Party politics were as exciting on a small scale then as they are on a larger scale now. In 1637 Governor Winthrop was chosen in the place of Mr. Vane, to whose interests Mr. Coddington was attached, and he was not elected to the magistracy. In the excitement which attended the trial of Mrs. Ann Hutchinson, Mr. Coddington threw the weight of his influence on the side of the accused, and was opposed to Governor Winthrop and the ministers of Boston. His efforts to vindicate this woman against the charges that were laid to her account, and his want of success in some other positions which he took, so dissatisfied him that he abandoned a lucrative business in Boston, sold out his real estate in the town of Braintree, and joined the company of emigrants who left Massachusetts to make for themselves a home on the beautiful island of Rhode Island.

In his History of Boston, Drake says, referring to the date of April 26, 1638: "Mr. Coddington removed with his family to Rhode Island. He had been an assistant from the first coming over of the Boston colony. Thus another excellent and valuable man was lost to Boston." He had already visited the place which he was to make his future residence, for we find his name standing first on the covenant which eighteen persons had signed at Aquidneck, or Rhode Island, March 7, 1638, forming themselves into a body politic, "to be governed by the laws of the Lord Jesus Christ, the King of kings." As there was something indefinite in this statement of the authority by which they proposed to be governed, it was found necessary to have something a little more explicit.

A more formal code of regulations was drawn up, and Mr. Coddington was elected judge, three elders being connected with him in the administration of affairs. He held the office of judge a little more than one year. Portsmouth was at that time the chief settlement on the island. He was then appointed judge of Newport, and subsequently, when Portsmouth and Newport were united, in 1640, under one government, he was elected the first governor. It must be born in mind that originally the State consisted of four towns: Providence, settled in 1636, Portsmouth in 1638, Newport in 1639, and Warwick in 1642. Each town had an independent government at outset of the history of the State. Governor Coddington held his office from March 12, 1640, to May 19, 1647. The four towns were united in 1647 under a charter granted by the English Par-

liament, and the title of the chief magistrate was "President." He was chosen the second President of the State, May 1648 to May 1649, however, the General Court would not engage him for failing to clear himself of certain accusations thus Jeremy Clarke served as President from May 1648 to May 1649. In September of this year he made an unsuccessful attempt to have Rhode Island included in the Confederacy of the United Colonies.

We find the record of the attempt thus made, in Hazard, II, pp. 99-100, as quoted by Drake in his History of Boston. We give the quaint language and spelling of those early days: Captain Alexander Partridge and Governor Coddington, "in behalfe of the Ilanders of Rhode Iland," requested that they might be "resceauied into combination with all the vnited Colonyes of New England." They were answered that Rhode Island was within the bounds of Plymouth; that their "present state was full of confusion and danger, haveing much disturbance amongst themselves and noe security from the Indians; that though the Commissioners desired "in severall respects" to afford advice and held, all they could do then was to consider and advise how they might be accepted "vpon iust terms and with tender respect to their consciences." In 1651 Governor Coddington went to England, where he interested himself in promoting the prosperity of Rhode Island.

Governor Coddington was thrice married, first to Mary Mosely, who died in 1670, secondly to Mary, who died in 1647, and lastly to Anne Brinley who died in 1708. Governor Coddington was the father of thirteen children.

Married Mary Mosley, daughter of Richard, of Ouseden, County Suffolk, England, who came with him on his first arrival. By her he had Michael, baptised March 8, 1627, died in two weeks. Samuel baptised April 17, 1628, buried August 21, 1629.

Married His second wife, Mary, whose surname is unknown, about 1631; she died July 30, 1634 at Boston.

There were three children, a child born in England, Mary, baptised March 2, 1634 at Boston and Benajah baptised May 31, 1636 at Boston, and possibly others.

Married Anne Brinley, his third wife, the daughter of Thomas Brinley of Exon, England. The children of Governor Coddington and his wife by this marriage were:

William, born Jan. 18, 1651, later Governor died Feb. 4, 1689

Major Nathaniel, born May 23, 1653, died Jan., 1724

Mary, born May 16, 1654, died March, 1692-3

Thomas, born Nov. 5, 1655, died March 4, 1693-4

John, born Nov. 24, 1656, died June, 1680

Noah, born Dec. 12, 1658, death record unknown

Anne, born June, 1660, died soon after

Anne, born July 20, 1663, death record unknown

WILLIAM CODDINGTON SR.



THIS DWELLING
WAS
DEMOLISHED
ABOUT
1835

GOV. WILLIAM CODDINGTON HOUSE
NEWPORT, R. I.

GRAVE IS LOCATED AT CODDINGTON CEMETERY,
FAREWELL STREET, NEWPORT



WILLIAM HUTCHINSON

Judge: 1639-1640.

Born: August 14, 1586 (Baptized) in Alford, Lincolnshire, England.

Died: 1642 in Portsmouth, Rhode Island.

Buried: Probably on his farm in Portsmouth.

HUTCHINSON, GOVERNOR WILLIAM, was born in Alford, Lincolnshire, England, August 14, 1586, and, with his mother, wife, and children, arrived in Boston, in the ship Griffin, September 18, 1634. He is represented as having been "a man of a good estate, and appears to have been a peaceable individual and much trusted, before his wife, the celebrated Ann Hutchinson, involved him with her troubled course." The records of the First Church, Boston, under date of October 26, speak of the admission of William Hutchinson, merchant, into its membership. He took the freeman's oath, March 4, 1635, and shortly afterward was honored with an election as a representative of Boston in the General Court. He made himself useful in various ways in discharging the duties of civil office to which he was appointed. It does not fall within the scope of an article like this to give a detailed account of the famous "Antinomian" controversy Boston, in which Anne Hutchinson bore so conspicuous a part. A full account of it may be found in Governor Arnold's History, vol. i, chap. ii. A sentence of banishment was pronounced against Mrs. Hutchinson, November 15, 1637, and she with her husband and family went first to Providence, and then to Aquidneck, now Rhode Island, early in the year 1639, and there the family took up their residence.

He was soon chosen one of two town treasurers of the new settlement, and was judge or executive head of Portsmouth from April 30, 1639, to March 12, 1640. He died some time in the year 1642. For aught that appears to the contrary he was faithful and true to his wife through all the bitter controversy which terminated in her banishment from Boston. Sparks says of him: "Doubtless, as in his last days at the island he reviewed his pilgrimage, it must have seemed strange to him to find himself and his family cut off from fellowship with the companions of his youth, who, though still living with him on a foreign shore, which they had sought together for freedom of faith, had been divided by a wider barrier than the ocean. We do not know that he ever complained of his lot. Perhaps it was not to him so great a hardship as to us it appears."

WILLIAM AND ANNE HUTCHINSON

The author has spent considerable time in an effort to establish the final resting place of Judge William Hutchinson, Executive Head of the Government, 1639-40, and it is with regret that, as we conclude our search, we must report failure. The search was exhaustive; however, successful to the establishment of the location of his land holding in Portsmouth.

It is very probable that William Hutchinson was laid to rest somewhere on his Portsmouth farm, as it was an established precedent that all the early settlers set aside a family burial ground on their property. In those early days of the first part of the seventeenth century, stone cutters were few and far apart. Unfortunately, Rhode Island did not have anyone capable of this skilled art until the arrival of John Stevens in Newport about the year 1705. However, Mumford was the outstanding stone cutter at Boston, Mass., during the seventeenth century.

Here is the case of William Hutchinson who died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1642, in his 56th year. Very possibly, no inscription was engraved on his tombstone, and as our story progresses, it should be understandable why a suitable marked headstone was not erected, for it was 63 years after his death that it was possible for the people of Rhode Island to have the services of a stone cutter. As you read the story of this family, it should be readily apparent, with the nearly complete annihilation of this family soon after the death of William Hutchinson, why the family or others did not remember.

The records reveal that William Hutchinson owned a large farm in Portsmouth, and its location is established as having been near the fork in the main Road between the Town Pond and the Great Cove. As part of this record, we are showing an early map of the original property holders of Portsmouth, R. I., and it is interesting to note, as one studies the map closely, and observes the present terrain, why the Hutchinsons and the Sanfords located where they did. It was within a very short distance of where that all important Compact was entered into, and the main land was accessible, both in the direction of Bristol and Tiverton. Later, we find the Sanfords operating a Ferry from the Cove across the Bay to Tiverton, which is now at the site of the Stone Bridge.

So much for that. Now some facts concerning the Hutchinsons. I do not mean to be indiscreet in these ramblings. However, from my personal observations regarding this family, it becomes very evident that Anne Hutchinson over-shadowed her husband's life, and made him most inconspicuous. She was a very conspicuous woman throughout her entire life. At Lincolnshire, England, Anne Marbury married William Hutchinson on August 9, 1612, and they raised a real large family: 14 children in all. In the year 1634, the Hutchinson family left England for America. They sailed on the ship "Griffin" and brought with them a large herd of cattle (about 100 in number) at the request of Governor Winthrop of Mass. They landed at Boston, Mass., on September 18, 1634, where they lived for nearly 4 years.

Anne Hutchinson became widely known for her kind and helpful service as a midwife to many young mothers, and her medical resourcefulness was extended to both sexes. She apparently was a born leader, for it seems that she was endowed with indescribable qualities which magnetized her very existence.

Her large pretentious home in Boston was often the meeting place of the women of Boston, to discuss the questions of State and Church, and soon brought many prominent and leading men of the Colony into the Anne Hutchinson fold. Her teachings were fast becoming a reality, and she was conducting the first open forum in America.

Anne Hutchinson was a most serious-minded person, and she presided at all the meetings and set the keynote of the thinking body of the people of Boston, Mass. Among her many ardent followers were William Coddington, who later became Governor of Rhode Island, and Sir Henry Vane, and many of the Aquidneck delegation. She evidently held sway for 4 years: 1634 to 1638. Her teachings inculcated absolute exercise of Religious Freedom, as a basic principle of a free state, when, at the height of her career came the "Antinomian Controversy". In Anne Hutchinson's time, it meant rejecting the literal law of the Old Testament for the Spiritual Gospel of the New. So, on March 1, 1636, Anne Hutchinson was notified of her excommunication, and three days later, she was notified by the magistrates that a sentence of banishment would go into effect at the end of March, 1638.

On the first day of April, 1638, William and Anne Hutchinson with their children, set forth to make the 60-mile trip overland by way of Providence to Portsmouth, R. I. It was a six-day journey. The children that accompanied them on the trip were: Francis, age 18; Bridget, Samuel, Anne, Maria, Katherine, William, Susan, and 2-year-old, Zuryell. Their eldest son, Edward, remained behind.

In July, 1639, Edward applied for permission to sell the home of his parents in Boston and on his return to England he lived with his uncle, Richard, who was a linen draper in London, England.

In 1642, at Portsmouth, R. I., Anne Hutchinson suffered her great personal loss: the death of her loyal husband, William Hutchinson, 56 years of age, at their home near the fork in the old main road, just across and south of the Town Pond. Soon after his death, Anne Hutchinson gathered her young children, and started forth on the last stage of her wanderings, to Long Island, New York, and here she settled at Brouck's Land. Later, she moved from Long Island to the Mainland, sometime in 1643. With unfailing friendliness, she welcomed the Indians as her neighbors.

The Indians and the Dutch settlers on Long Island began anew the second stage of their feud, and after making a friendly call at the Hutchinson Home, the Indians killed her, her son-in-law, Mr. Collins, and all the family: 16 in all. Little Zuryell and her sister Susan were picking blueberries at the time of the massacre. Both were found, and little Zuryell was made a horrifying sacrifice and was tomahawked to death. Susan's life was spared, and she was raised by the Indians for the next 2 years. Here again, there is no record where the family is buried.

In 1645, when a peace treaty was effected, one of the obligations was to return Susan. It is evident that the Indians treated her well. She was returned to the Dutch, and eventually, returned to Rhode Island. Here she grew into womanhood, and married John Cole of North Kingstown, and became the mother of a large family. Death records of North Kingstown indicate that John Cole died in the late 1600's, as well as his wife, Susannah Hutchinson.

In front of the State House in Boston there is a statue of Anne Hutchinson with head high, lips proudly curved, poise erect and imperious (majestic), one hand holding the Bible and the other hand resting on the shoulder of her young daughter. She stands as when she paused on the threshold of the Church that had rejected her and proclaimed, "Better be cast out of the Church than to deny Christ". It is an interesting example of the irony of history: that the statue of Anne Hutchinson should now occupy a place of honor in front of the present meeting place of the General Court of Massachusetts which had cast her out.

WILLIAM HUTCHINSON



ANNE AND WILLIAM HUTCHINSON AT PORTSMOUTH, R. I.

Governor William Hutchinson, Judge of Portsmouth, April 30, 1639 to March 12, 1640. He was given several grants of land for himself and family, between Town Pond and Great Cove at Portsmouth, R. I. He built a home here for his family. The house stood near a fork in the old main road, just south of Town Pond. No deeds were given of the early land grants. The Indian deed to the Island was in William Coddington's name and the guarantee in the ownership of the individual settlers was merely in the entries made in the town record.

It is a possibility that Governor William Hutchinson was buried on his home land in Portsmouth, R. I., as no grave can be located in the Common Ground at Newport where so many of the leading men are buried.



ROGER WILLIAMS

Chief Officer and President. Chief Officer 1645-1647, President 1654 to May 1657.

**Born:* Circa 1599 in Wales.

Died: Between Jan. 16 and Apr. 1683 in Providence, Rhode Island.

Buried: Providence, R. I. Underneath Roger William's Monument, near Prospect Terrace.

WILLIAMS, ROGER, founder of Rhode Island, b. in Wales in 1599; d. in Rhode Island early in 1683. Little is known of his family or his early life. He seems to have been employed in some capacity by the great lawyer Sir Edward Coke, who placed him at the Charterhouse school in 1621, and afterward at Pembroke college, Cambridge, where he took a degree. He was admitted to orders in the Church of England, but soon became the friend and companion of John Cotton and Thomas Hooker, and adopted the most advanced views of the Puritan party.

He embarked at Bristol, 1 Dec., 1630, in the ship "Lion," and on 5 Feb., 1631, arrived at Boston. He had then been recently married, but of his wife's early history very little is known. He was distinguished as an eloquent preacher and ripe scholar, and soon after his arrival in Massachusetts he was invited to the church at Salem, as assistant to the pastor, Mr. Skelton. But rumors of his heretical opinions were already abroad. It was said that he had declared the ministers at Boston blameworthy for not formally proclaiming their penitence for ever having lived in communion with the Church of England, and that he denied the right of magistrates to inflict punishment for Sabbath-breaking, or "any other offence that was a breach of the first table." In spite of opposition based upon these charges, Mr. Williams was settled, 12 April, 1631, as assistant or teacher in the Salem church. But he found his position there so uncomfortable, that before the end of the summer he thought it best to seek shelter under the more tolerant jurisdiction of the Plymouth colony.

At Plymouth he was settled in August, 1631, as assistant to the pastor, Ralph Smith. Here he made his first acquaintance with the chiefs of the Wampanoags and Narragansetts, and, being an excellent linguist, soon learned to talk in the language of these Indians. About this time he was first suspected of the "heresy of Anabaptism."

For such an aggressive and vigorous thinker the field of action at Plymouth seemed too narrow, and in 1633 he returned to Salem, followed by several members of the congregation who had become devotedly attached to him. In 1634 he was settled as pastor

*Early traditions state that Mr. Williams was born in Wales, in 1599. The place of his birth, and the character of his parents, are unknown. It may be easily believed that he was a native of Wales. He possessed the Welch temperament—excitable and ardent feelings, generosity, courage, and firmness, which sometimes, perhaps, had a touch of obstinacy. It has been supposed that he was a relative of Oliver Cromwell, one of whose ancestors was named Williams.

of the church in Salem. There he soon got into trouble by denying the validity of the charter granted in 1629 by Charles I. to the Company of Massachusetts Bay. He maintained that the land belonged to the Indians, and not to the king of England, who therefore had no right to give it away.

The promulgation of this view seemed dangerous to the founders of Massachusetts, who were in many ways incurring the risk of arousing the hostility of the king, and were therefore anxious to avoid offending him on such a point as this. It was likely to be interpreted in England as indicating an intention on the part of the settlers of Massachusetts to throw off their allegiance, and accordingly they hastened to condemn Mr. Williams and his views. This purely political question was complicated with disputes arising from Mr. Williams's advanced opinions on toleration. He maintained that "no human power had the right to intermeddle in matters of conscience; and that neither church nor state, neither bishop nor king, may prescribe the smallest iota of religious faith." For this he maintained, "man is responsible to God alone."

He also denounced the law requiring every man to contribute to the support of the church, and he doubted the right of the colony to administer the so-called "freeman's oath," which was virtually a transfer of allegiance from King Charles to the government of Massachusetts. The ministers, with his friends, Cotton and Hooker at their head, sent a committee to Salem to censure him; but he denied their spiritual jurisdiction, and declared his determination to "remove the yoke of soul-oppression."

In July, 1635, he was summoned before the general court at Boston to answer to charges of heresy. In October he was ordered to quit the colony within six weeks, but permission was presently granted for him to remain until spring. It was then reported that many people in Salem, "taken with an apprehension of his godliness," repaired to his house for religious instruction, and that they meditated withdrawing from Massachusetts and founding a colony upon Narragansett bay, in which the principle of religious toleration should be strictly upheld.

To prevent this movement, it was decided to send him back to England. He was again summoned to Boston, but refused to obey the summons, whereupon the magistrates sent to Salem a warrant for his arrest. He suspected what was coming, and left his home before the officers arrived. He made his way through the wilderness to the wigwams of the Pokanokets, who dwelt between Charles river and Mount Hope bay. Their chief, Massasoit, granted him a tract of land on Seekonk river. There, in the spring, he was joined by friends from Salem, and they began to build; but, in order to avoid any complication with the Plymouth colony, they moved to the site of Providence, where they made their first settlement in June, 1636. This territory was granted to Mr. Williams by the Narragansett chiefs, Canonibus and Miantonomoh. His influence over these Indians was great, and it soon enabled him to perform for the infant colonies a service that no other man in New England could have undertaken with any hope of success; he detached the powerful tribe of Narragansetts from the league that the Pequot sachem Sassacus was forming for the purpose of destroying all the English settlements. The effect of Mr. Williams's diplomacy was to leave the Pequots to fight without allies, and the English soon exterminated them.

During the Pequot war the magistrates of the colony that had banished him sought his counsel, and he gave it freely. In 1628 he assisted John Clarke and William Coddington in negotiating the purchase of Aquidneck, or Rhode Island, for which the Indians were liberally paid. True to his principle of toleration, while he opposed the opinions of that restless agitator, Samuel Gorton, he refused to join in the movement for expelling him from Providence.

In 1643 he went to England and obtained the charter for the Rhode Island and Providence settlements, dated 14 March, 1644. While in England he published his "Key into the Language of America" (London, 1643), a work of great value on the speech of the New England Indians. He also wrote and published anonymously his famous book "The Bloody Tenent of Persecution for Cause of Conscience" (London, 1644). In this book the doctrines of religious freedom are ably and attractively presented in the form of a dialogue between Truth and Peace. It was dedicated to the parliament, then waging war against the king, and it attracted general attention from its great literary merit as well as from the nature of the subject. It was answered by Mr. Cotton's book entitled "The Bloody Tenent washed and made White in the Blood of the Lamb" (London, 1647). After a while Mr. Williams published an effective rejoinder entitled "The Bloody Tenent made yet more Bloody by Mr. Cotton's Endeavor to wash it White" (London, 1652). The controversy was conducted on both sides with a candor and courtesy very rare in those times.

While in London, in 1644, Mr. Williams also published a reply to Mr. Cotton's statement of the reasons for his banishment. This admirable book, a small quarto of forty-seven pages, entitled "Mr. Cotton's Letter Examined and Answered," is now exceedingly rare. Mr. Williams landed in Boston, 17 Sept., 1644, with a letter signed by several members of parliament, which was virtually a safe-conduct for his passage through Massachusetts territory. Through his exertions a treaty was made with the Narragansetts, 4 Aug., 1645, which saved New England from the horrors of an Indian war.

In order to obtain the abrogation of the commission of William Coddington as governor of the islands of Rhode Island and Conanicut, Mr. Williams sailed in November, 1651, for England, in company with John Clarke. Through the aid of Sir Henry Vane this mission was successful. While in England, Mr. Williams spent several weeks at Vane's country house in Lincolnshire, and he saw much of Cromwell and Milton. At this time he wrote and published his "Hireling Ministry None of Christ's" (London, 1652), which is an able argument against an established church and the support of the clergy by taxation. In the same year he published "Experiments of Spiritual Life and Health, and their Preservatives."

He returned to Providence in 1654 and took part in the reorganization of the colonial government in that year. He was chosen, 12 Sept., 1654, president of the colony, and held that office until May, 1658. During this time he secured the toleration of the Quakers, who were beginning to come to New England, and on this occasion he was again brought into conflict with the government of Massachusetts. A new charter was granted to Rhode Island, 8 July, 1663, under which Benedict Arnold was first governor and Roger Williams one of the assistants. This charter established such a liberal repub-

lican government that the Revolution in 1776 made no change in it, and it was not superseded until 1842. (See Dorr, Thomas Wilson.)

Mr. Williams in 1663 was appointed commissioner for settling the eastern boundary, which had long been the subject of dispute with both Plymouth and Massachusetts. For the next fourteen years he was most of the time either a representative or an assistant.

In 1672 he was engaged in his famous controversy with the Quakers, of whose doctrines and manners he strongly disapproved, though he steadfastly refused to persecute them. George Fox was then in Newport, and Mr. Williams challenged him to a public discussion of fourteen theological propositions. Fox left the colony before the challenge had been delivered to him, but it was accepted by three Quaker champions, John Stubbs, John Burnet, and William Edmundson.

Mr. Williams, though seventy-three years of age, rowed himself in a boat from Providence to Newport, about thirty miles, to meet his adversaries. The debate was carried on for three days in the Quaker meeting-house, without changing anybody's opinion. Mr. Williams afterward wrote an account of the affair, and maintained his own view, in the book entitled "George Fox digged out of his Burrowes," a small quarto of 327 pages (Boston, 1676). A copy of this rare book is in Harvard College library.

In King Philip's war Mr. Williams accepted a commission as captain of militia, and was active in drilling the train-bands, though his advanced age prevented him from taking the field. His last written document bears the date 16 Jan., 1683, and relates to the dispute about the Pawtuxet lands. In a letter written, 10 May, 1683, by John Thorn-dike, of Providence, to the Rev. Samuel Hubbard, he says: "The Lord hath arrested by death our ancient and approved friend, Mr. Roger Williams, with divers others here." His death must therefore have occurred between 16 Jan. and 10 May, probably at Providence, inasmuch as that was his home and he was buried there.

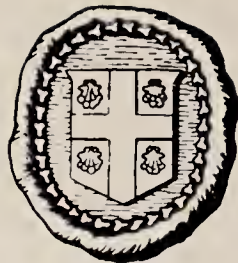
Mr. Williams was a man of wonderful strength and activity. In private life he was as gentle and kind as he was undaunted and pugnacious in controversy. His opinions and conduct in regard to toleration entitle him to a place among the foremost men of the world in the 17th century, and this is fully recognized in Prof. David Masson's great work on Milton, where the history of the rise of modern liberalism is discussed with most profound learning. See James D. Knowles's "Memoir of Williams" (Boston, 1834); William Gammell's "Life of Roger Williams" (1845); Romeo Elton's "Life of Roger Williams" (London, 1852); and Henry Martyn Dexter's "As to Roger Williams" (Boston, 1876). Dr. Dexter has recovered a lost tract by Williams, "Christenings make not Christians" (London, 1645), which he found in the British museum, and edited for Rider's historical tracts, No. 14. 1881.—A descendant, Betsy, b. in Cranston (now a part of Providence), R. I., in 1789; d. there, 27 Nov., 1871, inherited a farm of one hundred acres, by direct succession through five generations, from Roger Williams, and, when she died, bequeathed it to the city of Providence to form the public park that now bears his name.



Coggeshall Arms



Seal of the Coggeshall family



JOHN COGGESHALL

President: May 1647 - May 1648.

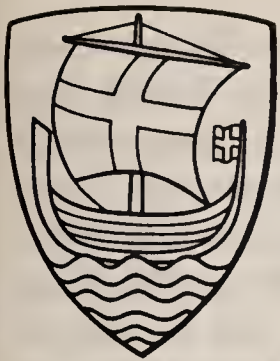
Born: December 9, 1599 in Halstead, Essex County, England.

Died: November 27, 1647 in Newport, R. I.

Buried: Coggeshall Cemetery, Coggeshall Avenue, Newport, R. I.

COGGESHALL, JOHN, First President of Rhode Island, was a native of England, and, with his wife Mary, and her three children, John, Joshua and Ann, arrived in Boston, on the ship *Lyon*, Sunday evening, September 16, 1632. He was descended from an ancient family in the county of Essex, dating, like the famous Tyrell family, from the Conquest. The Coggeshalls possessed ten manors and estates in Essex and Suffolk, including the manor of Little Coggeshall, and their chief seat, Codham Hall, Weathersfield, two and a half miles from St. Peter's Church, Coggeshall, an ancient town on the Blackwater, twenty-five miles northeast of London, from which the family derives its surname. The older members of the family, following the usage of the Normans, wrote their names with the preposition, as Thomas de Coggeshall, who was the owner of these vast estates, in the reign of King Stephen of Blois, grandson of the Conqueror, 1135-1154. Five of the family, several of whom were knights, were sheriffs of Essex, which until 1556 included Herefordshire. Coggeshall Abbey, the most famous of the Cistercian Order in England, was built by King Stephen, 1142, and endowed by his Queen Matilda of Boulogne, and his son Eustace, with their lands in France. Ralph Coggeshall, a pious and learned Cistercian monk, was in the Second Crusade, and on his return home wrote *A Chronicle of the Holy Land, or the Siege of Jerusalem*. This work, after lying in manuscript for five hundred years, was printed in London in 1729, and is now extremely rare. He also wrote a history of England, from the Conquest, 1066, to 1200, which was partly a history of his own times. He died, the sixth Abbot of Coggeshall, 1228, in the reign of Henry III, the fourth Plantagenet.

As many branches of the family have three coats of arms, that of the Coggeshalls of Essex, from whom the subject of this sketch was descended, indicates their connection with the Crusades, and is probably one of the oldest in English heraldry. John Coggeshall first entered his name, and that of his wife, on the original records of the church in Roxbury, of which John Eliot, the Indian apostle, was pastor, their names being the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth on the list. The Roxbury church was formed the same year. He was admitted a freeman November 6, 1632. Being a merchant, and seeing that Boston was to be the seat of trade and commerce, he removed there in the spring of 1634, and on the 20th of April became a member of the church in that place, on the records of which his name, with that of his wife and two female servants, appear, under that date. He was soon elected a deacon of that church, under Wilson and Cotton, the pastor and teacher. Being a man of wealth, enterprise and ability, he was soon called to office in the



New England Historic Genealogical Society

Committee on Heraldry

25 March, 1991

Dear Mr. Thomas: The R.I. Governors book from which you send a xerox has as much rubbish as fact in it. The family has one (1) coat of arms.

The illustrations on the xerox show (l. to r.) the arms, the crest (on a seal), the arms (on a seal).

Sincerely,

Henry J. Burden



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The University of Chicago Library is pleased to announce the acquisition of a new volume of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, published by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60610.

The volume is entitled *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Volume 198, Number 1, January 1980. It contains 100 pages of articles and is priced at \$12.00. The volume is available for purchase from the University of Chicago Library.

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state as well as in the church. On the 1st of September, 1634, he appears as one of the first Board of Selectmen of Boston, the other members being John Winthrop, William Coddington, Captain John Underhill, Thomas Oliver, Thomas Leverett, Giles Firmin, also a deacon of the Boston church, John Peirce, Robert Hardinge, and William Brenton, afterward Governor of Rhode Island. The minutes connected with these names, in the handwriting of Winthrop, is the first entry in the town records of Boston. But a more important entry than this previously appears. At the first General Court of Massachusetts, that of May 14, 1634, he heads the list of deputies from Boston, who were John Coggeshall, Edmund Quincy and Captain John Underhill. The whole number of deputies was twenty-four, representing eight towns. Coggeshall was a member of all the General Courts, except the fourth, tenth and eleventh, up to the twelfth, that of November 2, 1637.

About this time there was considerable agitation in the community on account of the preaching of the celebrated Ann Hutchinson, wife of William Hutchinson, who was finally condemned by a legal tribunal, and she and her followers banished. Coggeshall being one of her most ardent supporters, and having entered his protest against the denial of the right of petition by the Massachusetts General Court, in the case of the petition of one of the parties marked for condemnation, was removed from his official position, and compelled to depart. Eighteen men, including William Coddington, who acted as leader in this important movement, John Clarke, and the Hutchinson family, upon the advice of Roger Williams, who was already in Providence, now purchased the island of Aquidneck of the Narragansett sachems. Here a civil organization was effected, based upon the principles of religious liberty.

Although the lands were among the most fertile and beautiful in New England, and were offered at the low price of one shilling per acre, no one took more than 240 acres, and some took less; for the reason that they had not come for personal aggrandizement, but for the advancement of civil and religious liberty. (See page 58 showing boulder where the compact was signed.) They first laid the foundation of the town of Portsmouth, near the north end of the island. (See page 83 map showing layout of lots.) The town was laid out in family lots of six acres each, of which six, on account of his large family, were assigned to William Hutchinson. The little colony grew so rapidly that enlargement soon became necessary. Accordingly, a settlement was made on the south end of the island, which resulted in the founding of Newport. The first streets laid out were Tanner, Spring, Marlborough, and Farewell; and the first house was built by Nicholas Easton. In the meantime, Warwick, on the western shore of the Bay, was settled, and the need of a general government being felt, Roger Williams was requested to visit England to procure a charter. He sailed from New York in September, 1643, and returned in September, 1644, bringing with him a charter, dated March 14, 1644, and bestowing upon those to whom it was granted corporate powers, with religious freedom and entire liberty of conscience. An organization was finally effected, at Portsmouth; Coggeshall was elected President, and Roger Williams was chosen assistant for Providence, William Coddington for Newport, and Randall Holden for Warwick; and with the adoption of a general code of laws, the government was completed.

Coggeshall had now assisted to found two cities, two states, and two separate and independent governments. He died in office, November 27, 1647, aged about fifty-six years, and was buried upon his estate, on what is now the corner of Coggeshall Ave. and Spring Street, Newport, one mile from the old State House. (See next page showing burial lot

and graves. Here also lies his wife, Mary, who survived him thirty-seven years, dying December 19, 1684, aged eighty-nine years, and his eldest son, John, who succeeded to his father's estate, and filled various important offices in the colony, for more than forty years, dying October 1, 1708, in his ninetieth year; also numerous members of his family. Here is the last resting-place of Abraham Redwood, the founder of the Redwood Library, and his wife, Martha Coggeshall, and his son William Redwood, and his wife; also William Ellery, see page 181, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, who was related to the Coggeshalls by marriage, with all his family, except Lucy, the mother of Dr. William Ellery Channing, the distinguished divine; and here is the grave of Russell Coggeshall, who died December 25, 1864, leaving \$50,000 to the poor of the city, and \$100,000 to various parties. He gave \$10,000 for the erection of the granite wall surrounding the beautiful cemetery in which his remains repose. Over the remains of the first President of the colony and his consort has been erected a granite obelisk. The name of John Coggeshall, with the date of his presidency, may be seen in one of the memorial windows of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, Washington, D. C., contributed by one of his descendants.

JOHN COGGESHALL ESQ.

FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE COLONY



CEMETERY LOCATED AT COGGESHALL AVENUE AND SPRING STREET
NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

About a mile south from the old State House, is the Coggeshall burying ground, surrounded by a very elegant and substantial granite fence, and admirably taken care of. Here is a fine monument to the first President of the Colony, under the parliamentary Charter 1647-8, and of Abraham Redwood, and others of the Coggeshall family.

COMMON GROUND CEMETERY

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND



The Common Burying ground, originally the artillery ground at the head of Thames Street, fronting on Farewell, was for very many years the usual cemetery of the residents, until about 1830. The first burial in it, marked by an inscription, was for a child of Gov. Richard Ward, of date 1695, and until near 1800, there are few or no burials in it. West of a line corresponding to the east line of what was known until within fifty years, as the Almshouse garden, inferentially, the southwesterly corner, an acre or more, was still reserved for military exercises until the easterly portion became so crowded as to bring it on into requisition for burial purposes.

This cemetery is the largest in Newport and is the most representative of early burial places in Rhode Island. It has the finest collection of colonial sculpture according to the late John Howard Benson, an outstanding sculptor and authority. It has been in use continuously from the middle of the 17th century.

Many men prominent in political and commercial life of the colony are among the graves in the corner of God's Acre. As one walks among the graves here, you feel a close touch with Newport and Newporters of early days: Governors, Revolutionary Patriots, honored Clergymen, Physicians, and Merchants. Among the early graves are those of Governor John Cranston, who was buried here March 12, 1680, and John Garde, a merchant, who died on August 7, 1665.

JEREMY CLARKE

President: May 1648 to May 1649.

War Service: Captain—Colonial Wars.

Born: December 1, 1605 in England.

Died: November 1651 in Newport, R. I

Buried: Next to his son Walter Clarke. Marker placed at Golden Hill.

NOTE:—

Stephen Gould Keeper of Quaker Records about 1810 stated that Jeremy Clarke was buried in the Tomb at the Foot of Marlboro St. not now extant.

JEREMY, (otherwise known as Jeremiah) CLARKE was the son of William and Mary (Weston) Clarke. He was born in England, and was baptized in that country, December 1st, 1605. He married, about 1637, Frances (Latham), widow of William Dungan, and came with his wife, and the four children by her previous marriage, to America in that year or early in 1638. He is styled "Gentleman," a title of distinction at that time.

The Clarkes settled on the Island of Rhode Island, where Jeremy became one of the founders of Newport, on March 16th, 1638/9. He was chosen Constable of Newport in 1639, and was elected Treasurer thereof on January 13th, 1644 and served as such until 1647. On May 16th, 1648, he was chosen as an Assistant to the Governor, and pending the outcome of accusations brought against Governor Coddington, Clarke became the second president of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations under the Parliamentary Charter of 1643, in May, 1648, and until May, 1649. His exact title was "President Regent".

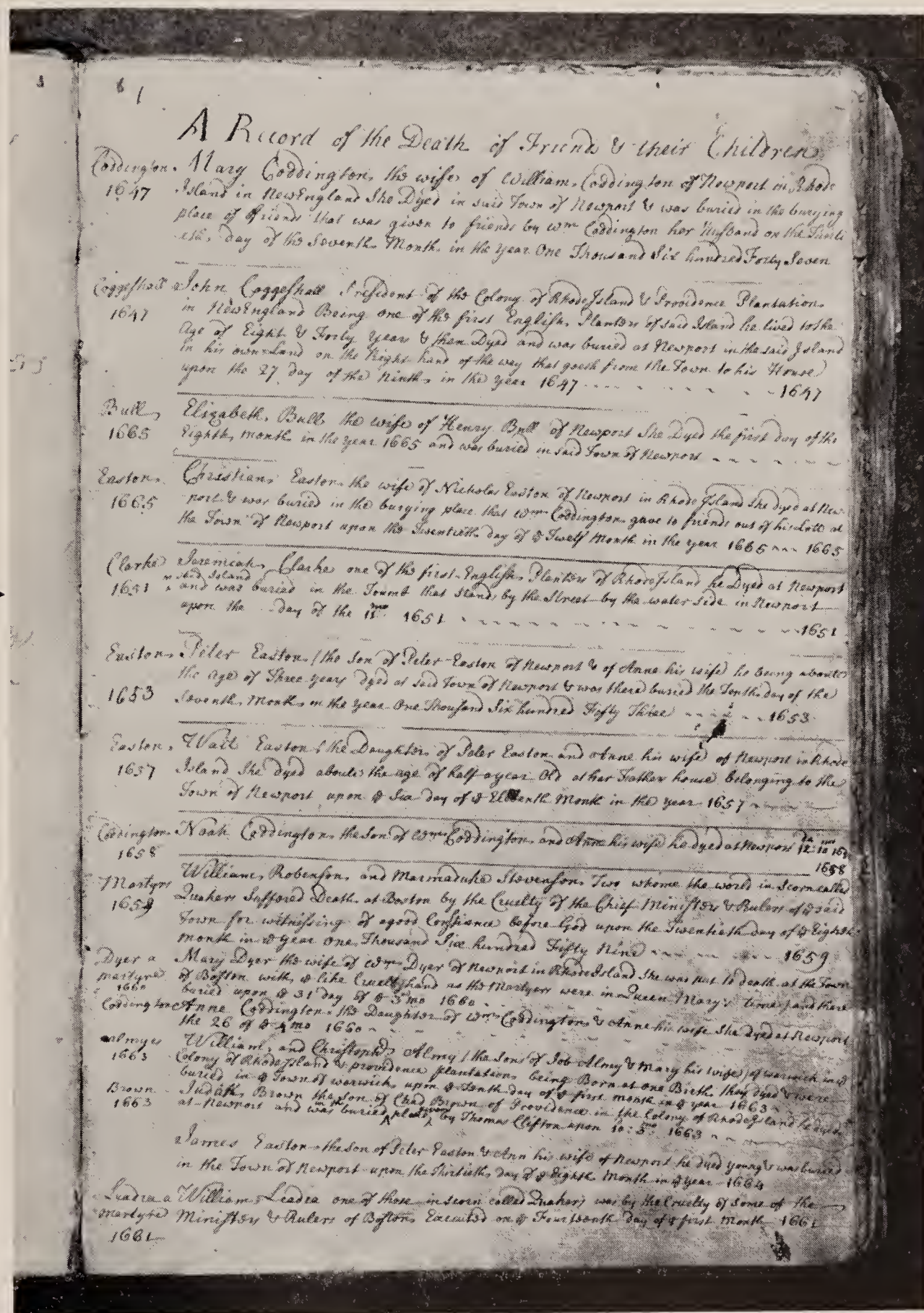
On May 17th, 1642, Jeremy Clarke was elected Lieutenant of Militia, and on March 13, 1644, Captain, the highest rank at the time in the colony. The January, 1652, records of the Friends (Quakers) at Newport, give his death as November, 1651.

Frances Latham Dungan-Clarke survived Jeremy Clarke for nearly twenty-six years, having meanwhile married the Reverend William Vaughan.

The children of Jeremy and Frances Clarke became prominent in Rhode Island: Walter served as Governor, Weston had many years' service as Attorney General, General Treasurer, and General Recorder, while Jeremiah, Jr., Latham, and James were valued public servants. Jeremy's eldest daughter, Mary, married Governor John Cranston, while the youngest, Sarah, became the second wife of Governor Caleb Carr.

Jeremiah Clarke, President for the unexpired term of Gov. Coddington, 1648, (Coddington and Baulston having been suspended), was buried on his own home lot of four acres, near the shore, a short distance north of the Wanton Estate. All signs of this cemetery were long ago obliterated.

QUAKER RECORD BOOK AT THE NEWPORT HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SHOWING RECORD OF DEATH OF JEREMY CLARKE 1651



Record Book #1 Newport Historical Society Vault #822 Record of Births & Deaths of Friends.

Jeremy Clarke one of the First English Planters of Rhode Island. He dyed at Newport in said Island and was buried in the Tomb that stands by the Street by the water side in Newport upon the Eleventh Month 1651.

JOHN SMITH

President: 1649-1650; 1652-1653.

Born: 1602 in England.

Died: July, 1663, in Warwick, Rhode Island.

Buried: Warwick, R. I. Opposite 1948 West Shore Road.

"Same burial ground that John Wickes is buried". See page #96 John Wickes grave stone.

SMITH, GOVERNOR JOHN, was born near the commencement of the 17th century, and was among the early emigrants from England to this country. According to Savage, he was probably a citizen of Salem in 1631 or 1632. Here he formed the acquaintance of Roger Williams, and was in sympathy with him in his views on civil and religious liberty. Subsequently he removed to Boston. In one of his letters written several years after this, Roger Williams alludes to him as "Marchant or ship-keeper that lived in Boston." He was banished in 1635 for "divers dangerous opinions which he holdeth and hath divulged," and took up his residence in Providence, where he lived for a few years, and then removed to Warwick, being among the first settlers of that place.

In 1648 he was elected "Assistant" for Warwick, under President, or Governor, William Coddington. The 22d of May following, at a meeting of the General Assembly held in Warwick, he was elected Governor or President, to succeed Coddington. In those early colonial times persons were not so eager to get into office as in this age. At this meeting of the General Assembly it was "ordered, that if a President elected, shall refuse to serve in that general office, that then he shall pay a fine of ten pounds." John Smith declined the honor which had been conferred on him, and accordingly was fined. He seems, however, to have changed his mind, as his fine was remitted and his name appears in the list of "Presidents under the Patent," his term of service being from May, 1649, to May, 1650. Again, when a separation having taken place between the four towns of the colony, Providence and Warwick became a distinct corporation, John Smith, was elected President and held the office from May, 1652, to May, 1653.

In 1779 there was demolished in Warwick a venerable stone house built by John Smith soon after he took up his residence in the town. Being by trade a stonemason, he chose the material on which he had been accustomed to labor for the construction of his dwelling-house. This house bore the romantic name of the "Old Stone Castle." In 1663, when the Indians destroyed the village, this was the only house which escaped the fury of the flames. Many years after this the "Old Stone Castle" came into the possession of Thomas Greene, whose descendants, from this circumstance, were styled "Stone Castle Greenes." In 1795 Thomas Greene purchased a dwelling-house on the opposite side of the street, and tore down the "Castle," using the materials for the cellar of a house that stands near the site of the old John Smith house. Probably the "Castle" was regarded as a stronghold to which the people might flee if attacked by the Indians. After his service as President, Governor Smith was appointed one year, if not more than that period, as assistant, and was in office at the time of his death, which occurred July 1663 in Warwick.

JOHN SMITH



THE OLD GREENE CEMETERY

THIS CEMETERY IS LOCATED OPPOSITE 1948 WEST SHORE ROAD, WARWICK, AND IS
THE SAME BURIAL GROUND WHERE JOHN WICKES IS BURIED

See Page #96



JOHN WICKES GRAVE

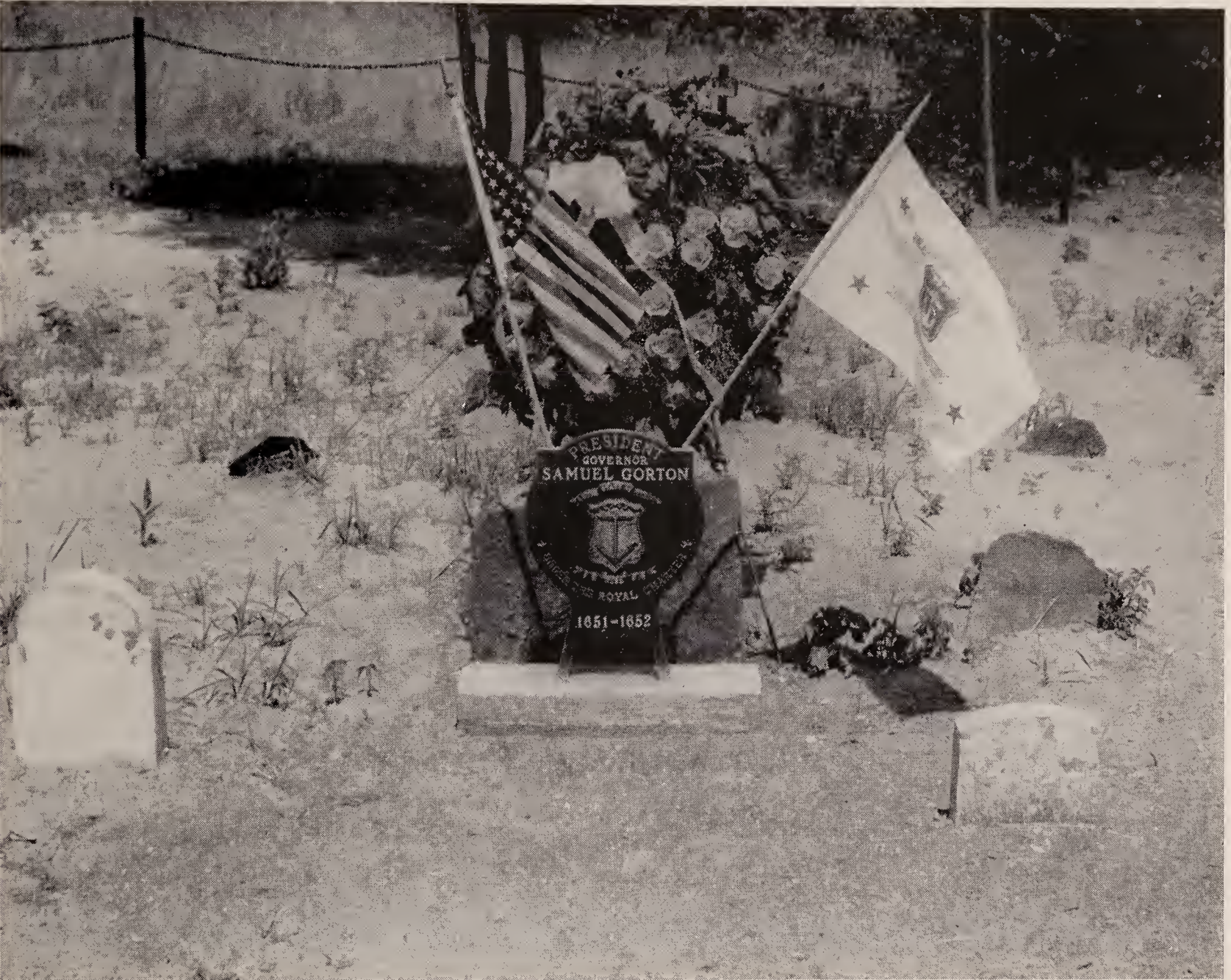
(In Warwick off West Shore Road)



Early records establish the burial place of President John Smith as being the same burial ground as that of John Wickes. History records that John Wickes was beheaded by the Indians while herding his cows at the old Stone Castle in Warwick. The Castle, then occupied by the Greene Family, was originally built by President John Smith.

History further relates that John Wickes' head was buried separately from his body. However, later the remains were placed together and the story told on the monument shown above.

SAMUEL GORTON



GRAVE OF SAMUEL GORTON ABOUT THREE HUNDRED FEET TO THE REAR OF
WHERE HIS HOME ONCE STOOD. ROCKY POINT ROAD, OLD WARWICK



SAMUEL GORTON

President: 1651 and 1652.

Born: February 12, 1592 in Gorton, England.

Died: Between Nov. 27 and Dec. 9, 1677, in Warwick, Rhode Island.

Buried: Warwick, R. I. Rear of where his home once stood.

GORTON, GOVERNOR SAMUEL, the first settler of Warwick, was born in England, not far from the commencement of the seventeenth century. He sprang from a good family, had resided in London.

In 1636 Gorton came to Boston. Of his life before his coming to America, almost nothing is known. Cotton, Hubbard and Mather, those fierce old partisans, who could never see anything to commend in those who disagreed with them, assert that he left England "to escape the claims of a creditor." This seems rather absurd, inasmuch as his removal to America would not have secured to him immunity from arrest. Less prejudiced and more trustworthy historians make no mention of such a reason. The charge is undoubtedly a portion of the persecution which fell to Gorton's lot in this country. About a year after his arrival at Boston he incurred the enmity of one Ralph Smith, who had once been a minister in Plymouth. Of him Gorton had hired a portion of his house, and some of Smith's household were at once drawn to attend the religious services the new comer held daily, morning and evening, in his own family. The ex-minister, a man of very moderate mental capacity, seems to have been endowed with an unusually fiery temper. He could not endure the preference thus plainly shown for his tenant's glowing discourses, and therefore ordered him to leave his house. Gorton, who was nothing if not pugnacious, refused to go, and Smith had recourse to a warrant from the General Court.

Very shortly after the "beast," "miscreant," and "arch-heretic" had thus called to himself the attention of the public, he was guilty of an almost unpardonable offense. One of his female servants was seen to smile in church. To escape the direful consequences of her levity she fled into the woods, having before her flight received an assurance from her master that he would undertake her defense. At the session of the court which followed, Gorton conducted himself in such a "rude and contemptuous" manner that he was bound over to appear at the next session, and ordered to find sureties for his conduct until that time. Immediately he left Plymouth and went to Aquidneck. June 20, 1638, he was admitted an inhabitant of the latter colony, and somewhere about this time he was banished in due process of law from Massachusetts.

The reception accorded to Gorton upon his arrival at Pocasset was most cordial. The fact that his is one of the four names, on the list of fifty-nine inhabitants, which bears the prefix Mr. (Mr. was used as a special mark of respect in those days), shows

the esteem in which he was held. This esteem was quickly forfeited by his outrageous conduct upon the island. He carried his doctrine of "soul-liberty" to such an extreme, and showed so many repulsive traits of character, that he was soon thrust out from Aquidneck, with even more severity than had attended his expulsion from Plymouth. Not only was sentence of banishment pronounced against him, but he was soundly whipped as well.

Respecting this matter, Gorton says in his own defense, that he conducted himself "obediently to the government of Plimouth, so farre as it became me at least, for I understood that they had commission wherein authoritie was derived, which authoritie I revered; but Rhode Island at that time had none, therefore no authoritie legally derived to deale with me. Neither had they the choice of the people, but set up themselves. I know not any man that was present in their creation but a clergie man, who blessed them in their inauguration, and I thought myselfe as fitt and able to governe myselfe and family as any that were then in Rhode Island." The account of his "Contention" with the islanders, though most interesting, is yet too long to be transcribed.

From Aquidneck the twice-exiled man went to Providence, and there stirred up so much strife that Roger Williams deliberated seriously whether he should not himself abandon the plantation and remove to Patience Island. While in religious matters Gorton "maintained with Williams the great doctrine of the underived independence of the soul, in civil concerns he was an absolutist, a stickler for authority, yielding, theoretically at least, entire obedience to chartered power, but ignoring any other, and steadily denying the right of the people of Aquidneck or Providence to govern themselves, and hence refusing to be controlled by them. And because of this defect in the basis of their government he used every effort to weaken or destroy it, assuming for that object the attitude of the veriest leveller recorded in history." So entirely subversive of all order was his course, that his application for admission to the rights of citizenship was denied. In November, 1641, the tumult this "insolent, railing and turbulent person" had aroused culminated in a riot. Some blood was shed upon both sides, and many of the inhabitants, following a strange precedent which had been established some time before, invoked the aid of the neighboring colony of Massachusetts in the interests of peace.

Finding that the sentiment of the colony was so strongly against him, Gorton and his adherents moved to Pawtuxet, whereupon its few, scattered inhabitants, well knowing what was coming, hastened to submit themselves to the government of Massachusetts Bay. The "letter" this action drew forth from Gorton is a most marvelous composition, but one that is not likely to receive a very careful examination at the hands of this impatient generation. It occupies nearly twenty-six closely printed octavo pages, and is filled from beginning to end with scorching invective and bitter sarcasm. To its writer it brought trouble without end; for the Massachusetts magistrates were able on every page to single out heretical doctrines upon which to ground the pretexts for their vengeance. The Gortonists (Gortonoges, the Indians called them) left Pawtuxet soon after it was written, and having purchased land from the Indians, began at Shawomet, in the wilderness, and beyond the jurisdiction of Providence, the settlement which now bears the name of Warwick.

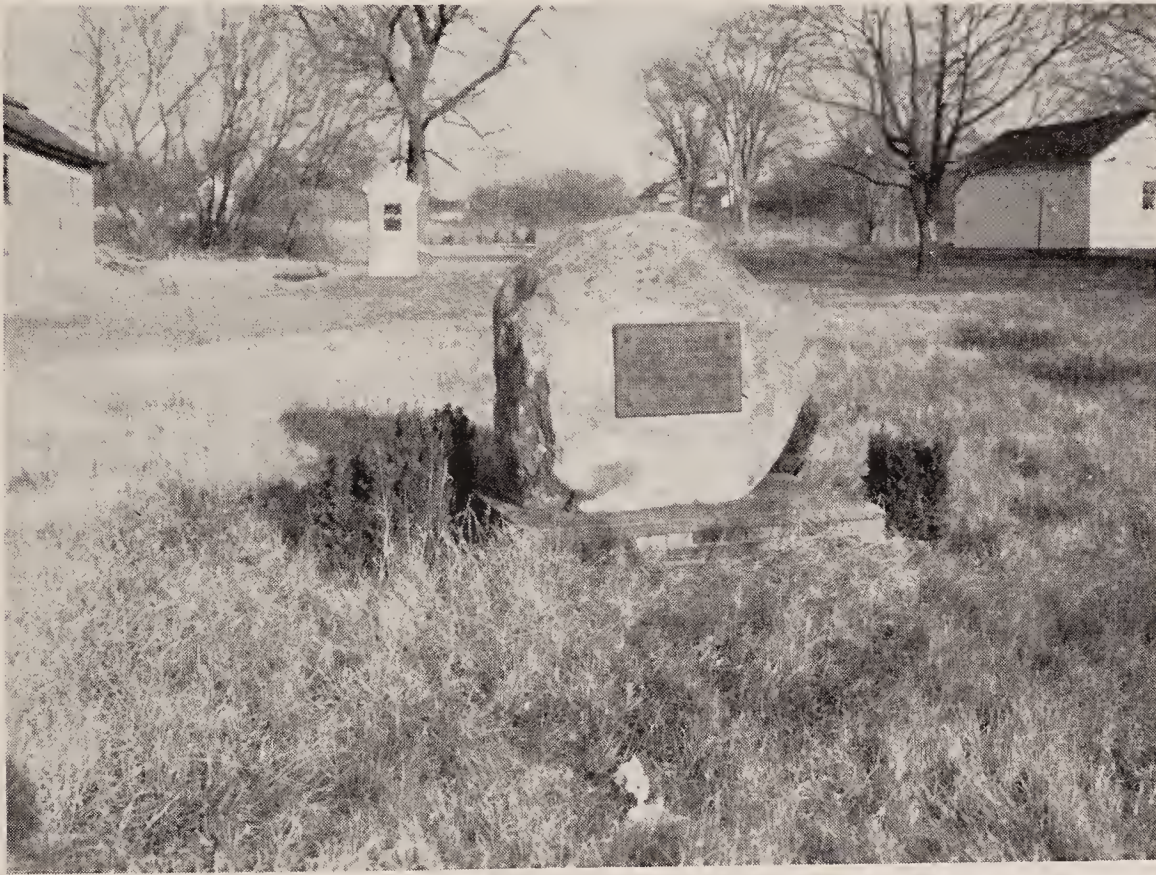
As the purchasers of Shawomet were but twelve in number, they deemed it unnecessary at first to adopt any regular form of government. Until a charter from England

could be obtained they proposed to adjust any differences that might arise by arbitration. The action of the authorities of the Massachusetts Colony soon rendered the acquisition of the desired charter an absolute impossibility. By the men of the Bay the Warwick sachem was induced to submit himself to the authority of the Massachusetts government, and to deny the sale he had made to Gorton. A voluminous correspondence conducted on Gorton's part with consummate ability, and with a most exasperating weight of argument upon his side, followed this submission. The upshot of the matter was, that in the early fall of 1643 a company of Massachusetts soldiers were sent against the contumacious Gortonoges.

The approach of these troops caused the greatest alarm among the people of the new settlement. The women and children fled for refuge to the neighboring woods; the men hastily fortified one of their strongest dwellings and there, "as men prepared for slaughter," awaited the attack of the assailing party. Negotiations looking toward a peaceful settlement of difficulties having failed, the cattle of the besieged were seized and an assault upon the improvised fortress was begun. Thereupon a strange spectacle was presented to view. As English citizens, the men of Warwick hung an English flag from one of their upper windows. Immediately it was riddled with bullets from English muskets. The assailing troops, knowing well that no aid would come to the relief of the beleaguered garrison, entrenched themselves, and opened a regular system of approaches. For several days the siege lasted, and all the time the Gortonoges, acting solely upon the defensive, did not fire a shot. On the 8th of October, the works approached so near the house that an attempt was made to set it on fire. It failed, but the determined assailants were not to be baffled, and immediately sent back to Massachusetts for more troops. The Gortonists saw that unless they surrendered a bloody conflict must ensue, and that death would surely come to them, either among the ruins of their house, or else upon the scaffold under cover of the law. Wisely, they surrendered, and were at once carried to Boston as prisoners and placed on trial for their lives.

The courage of most men would have given way under such a combination of circumstances, but the untamable spirit of Gorton was not daunted even by the desperate strait in which he found himself. In his *Simplicities' Defence* he taunts his captors with the extent of their triumph—"a whole county to carry away eleven men." Not in the slightest degree did he moderate the harsh epithets he was accustomed to apply to his adversaries, and the result was that all but three of the magistrates who sat in judgment upon him united in condemning him to death. To the credit of the Bay Colony it is recorded that the majority of the House of Deputies refused to sanction the barbarous decree. (It should be borne steadily in mind all the while that the crime of which Gorton was accused was "heresy".) The sentence was therefore modified, and Gorton and six others were ordered to be confined in chains during the pleasure of the court. "Should they break jail, or in any way proclaim heresy, or reproach the Church or State, then upon conviction they should suffer death." In the course of a year after the sentence was carried into effect public opinion had changed to such an extent that the prisoners were given their liberty, but sent away into banishment. The island of Adquidneck having received most of them, found that the bitter experience they had passed through had left its trace upon them, and had made them much better and less quarrelsome citizens. Gorton himself soon afterwards went to England, and through his efforts he and his partisans were at last placed in quiet possession of the lands they had purchased. The

Name Warwick was given to the town in honor of the great earl through whose influence Gorton's mission was at last successful. When at last, by the Royal Charter, the jurisdiction of Rhode Island was extended over Shawomet, a wonderful change came over the cavilling Gortonoges. "Their rigid adherence to all the forms of law, as well as to its spirit, was no less remarkable than had been their previous neglect. The charter supplied their theoretical wants, and devotion to its letter and spirit marked all their subsequent conduct." Gorton himself settled down into a peaceful, quiet and law-abiding citizen, and his great abilities soon secured for him the leading position in the colony. He lived for thirty years after the events that have just been narrated, and died in 1677. Says his biographer: "The exact spot where his ashes repose, is marked by no pious stone or monumental marble. Yet, if without other honors, may it at least ever be their privilege to sleep beneath the green sward of a free state."



NEAR THIS BOULDER STOOD THE HOME OF
SAMUEL GORTON, FOUNDER OF WARWICK



GREGORY DEXTER

President: May, 1653, to May, 1654.

Born: 1610 in Olney, Northampton, England.

Died: February 23, 1669 in Providence, R. I.

Buried: North Burial Ground.

DEXTER, REV. GREGORY, the fifth pastor of the First Baptist Church in Providence is said to have been born in England early in the seventeenth century. He followed the stationery business in his native city with one Coleman. For printing a piece that was offensive to the government he was compelled to flee the country, and came to Providence in 1643. The same year he was received into the church, of which he subsequently became the pastor. That he soon became a person of some importance in the infant colony is evident from the circumstances that he was elected town clerk a few years after taking up his residence in Providence. He was also among the fifty-four persons to whom "town lots" were assigned. In 1648 he was chosen a "commissioner" to represent the town in the General Assembly, and again in 1650. He was President of the two towns of Providence and Warwick one year, 1653-54. In Staples's Annals may be found, pp. 106-8, an interesting letter of Mr. Dexter's to Sir Henry Vane, in reply to the charge which that gentleman had made, that there were "divisions, disorders, etc., in the colony, which had sorely troubled him, their loving and steadfast friend." In the subsequent history of the state, the name of Mr. Dexter occasionally appears, as taking part in the civil affairs of the colony. He was chosen Pastor of the First Church in Providence to succeed Rev. William Wickenden, who died February 23, 1669. Morgan Edwards says of him: "Mr. Dexter, by all accounts, was not only a well-bred man but remarkably pious. He was never observed to laugh, seldom to smile. So earnest was he in his ministry that he could hardly forbear preaching when he came into a house or met with a concourse of people out of doors." He lived to be over 90 years of age. "The wife of Mr. Dexter was Abigail Fullerton, by whom he had three sons and one daughter, Stephen, James, John, and Abigail."

GREGORY DEXTER



GRAVE LOCATED AT EASTERN AND SUMMIT AVENUE
NORTH BURIAL GROUND



JOHN SANFORD

President: 1653-1654.

War Service: Cannoneer of the Fort 1640.

Born: About 1600 in Alford in Lincolnshire, England.

Died: 1653 in Portsmouth, R. I.

Buried: Probably on his farm in Portsmouth.



He owned a large tract of land extending towards Black Point. See map Page #113.

SANFORD, JOHN, was born in England, not far from the year 1600, and came to this country, landing in Boston in 1631. He was sworn a freeman April 3, 1632, and the same year was made cannoneer of the fort. In the famous "Antinomian controversy" he sympathized with Ann Hutchinson and her adherents, and as the result, was obliged to leave Massachusetts in 1638. His name appears in the civil compact formed by the nineteen settlers of Aquidneck. In 1640 he was appointed Constable for Portsmouth, and in 1647 assistant to John Coggeshall, President of the four united towns of the state of Rhode Island. In 1651 a separation having taken place between the four towns, he served as President of Portsmouth and Newport from May, 1653, to May, 1654. The union of the four towns having been re-established, he was chosen General Treasurer of the State, and held the office from May 22, 1655, to May 21, 1661, and, after an interval of one year, to 1663. Under the Royal Charter of Charles II, he was again chosen to the same office, holding it from November 26, 1663, to May 4, 1664. He was Attorney-General from June, 1662, to May, 1664, and again from May, 1670, to May, 1671. Besides the offices already referred to, Mr. Sanford was Secretary of State from May, 1656, to May, 1661, and again from 1666 to 1669. Subsequently he filled the same office from 1671 to 1676, and from 1677 to 1686. His service to the state was a most useful one and covered a long period. Not long after Ann Hutchinson removed to a spot near Hurl Gate, all her household, sixteen in number, were murdered, with the exception, of one or more of the children of John Sanford. The exact date of his death we have not been able to ascertain.

President Sanford was thrice married; first, to Elizabeth Webb of whom we have no further record, and secondly to Bridget Hutchinson, who died in 1698. He names six sons and a daughter in his will, for which I refer to the partial genealogy of the descendants of John Sanford by L.C.S. following this sketch.

PRESIDENT JOHN SANFORD

1653-1654

JOHN SANFORD, the son of Samuel and Elleanor of Alford in Lincolnshire, England, sailed from the home country in August 1631, in the ship *Lyon*, with him were, among others, the Rev. John Eliot, famous as the first missionary to the Indians, and *John Winthrop, Jr.*, afterwards governor of Connecticut. The ship was commanded by Captain Pearse and brought those timely supplies of food to the Massachusetts Bay Colony, whose arrival gave occasion to the first thanksgiving play.

The vessel arrived outside of Boston on the third of November and before the end of the year, *John Sanford* was enrolled as a member of the Boston Church. He was a builder and something of an engineer, and his qualifications gave him at once a position of prominence and usefulness.

Whether he married his first wife, Elizabeth Webb, in England and brought her with him, or whether he made it his first business in America to secure a consort is uncertain. Possibly a romance begun in the intimacy on shipboard culminated at the end of the voyage. His eldest son, John, was born either on June 24, 1632 or June 4, 1633. Both dates are given in the available records. Samuel, the second son, was born either on July 14, 1633 or on June 22, 1634. In view of later events I would rather think that the earlier date in the birth of both sons is the correct one.

Shortly after Samuel was born, and perhaps in giving him birth, Elizabeth died. Had she lived, the Sanford family might never have been identified with the history of Rhode Island, though it is more than likely that John Sanford had already in the old country, come under the influence of one of the most remarkable of women in early New England.

Anne Hutchinson was the daughter of the Rev. Francis Marbury, a distinguished clergyman of the Church of England. Her mother was the sister of Sir Erasmus Dryden, Bart, the grandfather of John Dryden. Consequently, Anne Hutchinson was a second cousin of the poet. She was born about 1600 and after her marriage lived at Alford where, with *John Sanford* she was a parishioner of the Rev. John Cotton whom they both followed to America.

Mistress Hutchinson was small in stature and "not comely" but her personality was most forceful, completely overshadowing that of her inoffensive husband. *John Winthrop* describes her as of a haughty and fierce carriage, of a nimble wit, and active spirit and a very voluble tongue. Other critics are highly uncomplimentary in the epithets they apply to her. Both Winthrop and Cotton agree in testifying to her warm heart, blameless life and unwearying tenderness in ministering to the afflicted of her own sex. In these days she would have been a suffragette, in those times she became a theological insurgent. Her unpopular views are almost universally accepted now, but then her stringent application of them brought her into conflict with the Massachusetts church and

state. "Grace" she contended was the indwelling of the Holy Ghost. Those who were not conscious of the presence of the Holy Spirit, but depended for their salvation upon obedience to the Old Testament law, were doomed. In this class were all the Boston Clergy, except John Cotton, and all of the laity who did not agree with her.

In her own house, on the site since made historic by the Old Corner Book Store, she held weekly meetings for the discussion of theological questions, to these "gossipings" as Cotton Mather calls them, none but women were admitted, a single exception being made in favor of young Sir Harry Vane, and to attend them became the fashion for the Boston women. In this same house, *John Sanford*, a young widower, courted Bridget, the daughter of Anne Hutchinson, and in 1636 led her forth as his second bride. How Anne Hutchinson was tried by the General Court and banished for her heretical opinions, how she migrated with her sympathizers to the Island of Aquidneck in Narragansett Bay, and after the death of her husband moved to Pelham Bay, Long Island, in New York about Sept. 1643 where she and her family of sixteen were massacred by the Indians is no part of our story. The sentence of banishment pronounced in November 1637 included her son-in-law, and we find him in the spring of the next year with eighteen others in Providence. On March 24, 1638, the nineteen, by the aid of *Roger Williams*, received in the name of William Coddington a deed from Canonius and Miantonomi to Aquidneck on Rhode Island and proceeded at once to their new home. While these stirring events were an incident of no less importance to John Sanford they had occurred. His wife Bridget gave birth on December 9, 1637 to their first daughter, Eliphal. His boys John and Samuel were aged now, six and four years respectively, and it was an interesting family of five which took up their new home in Portsmouth.

The first days of the new community were troubled by dissension. *Samuel Gorton*, who came hither from Plymouth from which colony he had been expelled both on account of his religious views and quarrelsome disposition, was the cause. *William Coddington* therefore and others to the number of eight withdrew to the southern part of the island and initiated the town of Newport. But apparently all soon realized that they were too feeble a folk to maintain two colonies and in about a year reunion was effected. This was the more easily done because *Samuel Gorton* had removed to the Pawtuxet Valley.

The original constitution for Pocasset was remodelled and the settlement was renamed Portsmouth.

The most striking feature of the document to the casual reader is the large number of officials, the officers going in pairs so that neither the older settlement at Portsmouth nor the new one at Newport should be slighted. There was to be but one governor, but each end of the island was provided with two assistants or associate justices. An unusual provision was that for two treasurers, and there were two constables. *John Sanford* was elected the constable from Portsmouth.

In 1643 *Roger Williams* went to England to secure a charter for a royal colony which should embrace the communities of Providence and Warwick on the North and West, and Portsmouth and Newport on the south and east, his mission was successful, the desired instrument being issued on March 16, 1644, incorporating the royal colony under

the name of Providence Plantations. Three years elapsed before the new corporation was organized. The Chief Officer was styled "President" and *William Coddington*, who had held the foremost position since the establishment of Portsmouth ten years before, was not elected. Whether this fact influenced his subsequent conduct or not, he conceived the scheme of getting a separate charter for the Island of Rhode Island with himself as governor for life by appointment of the crown.

In October 1648 he sailed on his self-imposed mission, and by the connivance of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, which was itching to extend its authority to the Narragansett, he obtained the patent. Back he came with his new commission only to meet with the opposition he might have expected. Indignation meetings were held in Providence. The last mentioned town dispatched John Clarke, and Providence sent *Roger Williams* to England to have Coddington's patent annulled. It is said the two agents sailed on the same ship. As soon as they had left, a meeting of freemen was held at Warwick to which representatives from the islands were not invited, and the government was reorganized with Portsmouth and Newport left out. In the election of *Samuel Gorton* as President we see the hand of the old troublers of the peace who had been driven out of Plymouth, bowed out of Portsmouth and wished out of Providence by *Roger Williams*.

The Island excommunicated, as it were, by *Samuel Gorton* and company, existed for two years without government. Probably the old officers continued to transact such little business as was necessary to keep the public peace. Overtures looking to a reunion were made to Providence, but without result. There is on record in the Providence Archives a letter received from the "Island" signed by *John Sanford*, *William Baulstone*, *John Porter*, and *William Jeffery* dated December 20, 1652. The answer which is chiefly interesting for its quaint spelling, shows that some one had imposed on the "Islanders" with false records but leaves the question of reunion untouched.

A trew coppey of a letter sent to Mr. Sanford about the Court order, as followeth: "Mr. Sanford the towne of Providence viewing the last coppey sent to them as acts of the general court held at Providence the 17th of May 1650 dos signiffie unto you that it is not a true copey, therefore they doe not owne it, this according to Y's place signiffie unto the rest according to law with O's loves to Y's & C: Rest in the name of the Towne."

The overtures, from the correspondence about which the foregoing is taken, falling on the 17th of May 1653, the freemen of the island "Townes" met at Newport and elected *John Sanford* President. One year later, the island and the Mainland were reunited, but before that time *John Sanford* had yielded up all earthly business and was laid in a pioneer's grave.

Since coming to Rhode Island his children had increased from three to ten, ranging in age from twenty-one years down to twenty-one months. One only of all his offspring had died. Of little Francis named probably after Anne Hutchinson's father, it is recorded that he died young. Although the family left behind was large, it would seem as if they were all provided for generously, *John Sanford* having been a thrifty man. His will dated June 22, 1653 and proved, so it is alleged, in the same year with his wife Bridget as executrix, is of interest. There were bequests as below:

"1. To my wife Bridget new dwelling house in which I live, with all of every chamber and room, and half of cook room. All my right in the great orchard, land on north side of new dwelling house, meadow, and one third of all cattle and moveables for life.

2. To John certain land and ferry, the old house and half of cook room, two houses on the south side of a certain path. If he dies without male issue it goes to Samuel. Also great roan mare, negro man and wife, four oxen, two cows, the great ferry boat, five ewes, five ewe lambs, sow, feather bed, cutlass, great fowling piece etc.

3. To Samuel, forty acres at Black Point, four oxen, two cows, brown mare, five ewes, five ewe lambs, sow, spanish gun, sword, belt, best coat and hat, feather bed and great Bible.

4. To son *Peleg*, at age, twenty acres at Black Point, second roan mare, five ewes, five ewe lambs, two cows, sow, French gun, sword etc.

5. To Restcome at age, forty acres at Black Point and like legacies to William, Esbon and Elisha.

6. To Eliphal one hundred pounds of which sixty pounds at marriage and forty pounds at her mother's marriage or death.

7. To Annie sixty pounds at marriage.

8. To sons, Samuel, *Peleg*, Restcome, William, Esbon and Elisha rest of the estate." The inventory of the personal property bequested is also interesting.

Inventory

Pounds, 824 £; Shillings, 11s; Pence, 1d. as follows:

| | £ | s | | £ | s |
|-----------------------------|--------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------|-----------|
| | Pounds | Shillings | | Pounds | Shillings |
| 60 lb gunpowder | 94 | 10 | 3 old swords | | |
| 84 lb shot | 1 | 1 | flock bed for negroes | | |
| 8 pr Men's shoes | | | 80 ewe sheep | 120 | |
| 1 pr Women's shoes | 1 | 16 | 4 old oxen | 30 | |
| 18 trading hatchets | | | 36 Withers (9 rams) | 27 | |
| peage | 58 | 10 | 2 young oxen | 56 | |
| carpet — cupboard | | | 6 steers, 2 bulls | | |
| cloth, stuff cloak | | | 4 calves, 12 cows | | |
| long cushion | | | 4 heifers, 7 yearlings | | |
| corslet wanting garget | | | 5 calves, hay horse | | |
| 7 chairs — table, form | | | foal, 4 mares | | |
| cradle, books | | | 10 sows 5 hogs | | |
| 5 punter platters & flaggon | | | 2 negro & negro boy | 62 | 10 |
| 2 silver spoons | | | great ferry boat & tackling | 20 | |
| 6 old scythes | | | canoes | 10 | |
| warming pan | | | Hay and corn | 40 | |
| 3 fowling pieces | | | | | |
| cutlass | | | | 523. | 7 |

There is a discrepancy between the total stated at the beginning and the total found by adding the separate items of 301 £ 4 s 1d. Was this amount cash, or were the separate bequests included in the total but excluded from the itemized list?

Sometime after 1655 Bridget Sanford, John's widow, married Major William Pillips, a prominent citizen of Boston, and removed to the latter place.

She died a little before Sept. 29, 1696.

Besides John, Samuel, and Peleg, the sons of *John Sanford* died unmarried except Esbon, who left one child, a daughter. Eliphal married Bartho Stratton. They had four children, all girls. It is not known whether Anne married or not.

First Generation:

John Sanford, born about 1600, died 1653, President 1652-1653, married. 1. Elizabeth Webb.

1. John born June 24, 1632 or June 4, 1633.
2. Samuel, born June 4, 1633 or July 14, 1635. Mother probably died, child birth. Married second wife Bridget Hutchinson, daughter of Anne Hutchinson.
3. Eliphal, born Dec. 9, 1637.
4. *Peleg*, born May 10, 1639, became Gov. 1680-1683.
5. Endcome, born Feb. 23, 1640, died young.
6. Rescome, born Jan. 29, 1642.
7. William, born Mar. 4, 1644.
8. Esbon, born June 25, 1646.
9. Francis, born June 9, 1648, died young.
10. Elisha, born Dec. 28, 1650.
11. Anne, born Mar. 12, 1652.

John Sanford, 2nd, took possession of his father's home place, being at the time of his father's death about twenty-one years of age. It is likely that he left his mother to manage the farm and the ferry while he went to sea, as so many of his descendants have done. How else did he have an opportunity to meet his first wife, Elizabeth, the daughter of Henry Spatchurst of Bermuda? After his marriage, his mother having married again and removed to Boston, he settled down to farming and shortly became prominent in the political affairs of Rhode Island. It is interesting to note that while his brother *Peleg*, who made his home in *Newport*, was associated with him and became even more prominent in public matters, his brother Samuel who also moved to Newport seems never to have held any civil office. John Sanford became treasurer of the colony in 1660 and there is extant in the Providence Archives the record of where John Sanford, "Treasurer of the colony Providence Plantations hath sold unto William Offield for 5 Pound O Shillings about 600 acres in Providence and hath given a deed under the said John Sanford his hand and seale bearing date the 27th day of November in the year 1660." Probably this land is what was later known as Field's Point.

GOVERNOR PELEG SANFORD

1680-1683

Born: May 10, 1639.

Died: 1701.

First marriage about 1660 Mary Brenton, birth date unknown; died: 1674. She was the daughter of *Governor William Brenton*.

Second marriage Dec. 1, 1674. Mary Coddington; born May 16, 1654. Daughter of *Governor William Coddington*. Died: Mar., 1693. The children were:

Ann

Bridget

Elizabeth

Peleg

William

There is more known about *Peleg Sanford* and less of his family than is the case with any of his relations. His first wife was Mary, the daughter of William and Martha (Burton) Brenton, by whom it would happen that he had no children. *William Brenton* was the last but one of the Presidents under the original royal charter of 1644 and the first but one of the governors under the second royal charter of 1663. Doubtless this alliance accounts in part for his political prominence. When his first wife died, he married, after a brief widowerhood, Mary, the daughter of *William Coddington*, prominent in Rhode Island history from the beginning, and at the time when the marriage occurred seated in the gubernatorial chair.

To have married into the governors' families was enough to insure his consideration for the same office.

From 1665 to August 1667, England was at war with Holland. The Dutch possessions in the new world were sufficiently near Rhode Island to fill the colony with anxiety and awake a sense of responsibility. On July 2, 1667 the general assembly "voted" to muster a troop of horses and to furnish a "publish magazine," and on Aug. 10, the governor's son-in-law was commissioned "Captain". His troop could not have been very formidable, as from the date of his commission only nineteen had signed the muster roll.

In 1670 he became Assistant to the President which office he held for ten years, when he was elected Governor of the colony. This chair he held from Mar. 16, 1680 to May 1683. He was re-elected to succeed himself, but because of his relation to the crown, refused to take the oath of office, and his brother-in-law *William Coddington, Jr.*, was seated in his stead. In 1670 while he was Assistant he was appointed by the assembly on the committee to take the oath of governor-elect, *Benedict Arnold*, who was too old to leave his house. He was chosen a commissioner of bankrupts, served on a committee to take charge of the public powder and was appointed surveyor of land in the Narraganset Country in the boundary dispute between Connecticut and Rhode Island. At some time before his election as Governor he was treasurer of the colony for he is referred to in the Assembly minutes of 1680 as "our late treasurer". Although two important battles of King Philip's War were fought on Rhode Island soil, and the contest was brought to a close there, Rhode Islanders, themselves, took small part in the warfare. This was

This is a partial genealogy of the descendants of John Sanford by L.C.S. 1913.

due in part to the political individualism in the country which interfered with concerted action and in part to the prevalence of Quaker opinions which interdicted the bearing of arms. *Peleg Sanford* now bearing the title of Major was one of the few who displayed any interest in the defense of the colonists, though there is no evidence that he was at any time offensively engaged. The great battle was at Great Swamp in South Kingstown in Dec. 1675. When an army of 1,100 colonists from Massachusetts, Plymouth and Connecticut stormed the swamp in which the Narragansetts were intrenched, the result was an English victory, but won with a loss of 68 killed and 150 wounded. The wounded were transferred to the Island of Rhode Island where they were assigned "good quarters" and given particular care. We read that Major *Peleg Sanford* alone furnished quarters at Newport for a large body of wounded, supplying (beside many other things) 244 lbs. of mutton 66 pounds of butter, 74 lbs. of sugar and 28 5/8 gallons of rum.

The hero of King Philip's War was Benjamin Church of Plymouth. He and *Peleg Sanford* were friends; indeed in 1676, when Church was prosecuting the last campaign against Philip, his family were guests at Major Sanford's house, and it was a visit to the latter to see his wife, which gave Capt. Church the opportunity to put an end to the war. Mrs. Church was so overcome at the sight of her husband that she fainted and had but just revived when Church "spy'd two horemen coming at great pace." These were Major Sanford and Capt. Roger Golding. They brought word that Philip was in hiding at Mount Hope. Church with two horsemen immediately went to Bristol and by midnight had with a company surrounded the swamp in which on the 'morrow King Philip was killed (Aug. 12. 1667). The difficulties between the American colonies and the mother country long antedated the Revolution. In Rhode Island the troubles centered around the sea trade which had its headquarters at Newport. By the middle of the seventeenth century ships sailed out and into the harbor on doubtful business. Rovers of the sea, of whom Kidd is the best known, found there a clandestine welcome. Rumor of breaches of the acts of trade reached England and Rhode Island was suspected of connivance if not of actively fostering the business of privateering or piracy.

The first overt act of the mother country to establish a closer supervision of the colonies was on June 3, 1686 when James II created the whole of New England as a royal province and sent over Sir Edmund Andros as the royal governor. This called out a remonstrance from Rhode Island in the form of a letter to Andros which *Peleg Sanford* with others signed. *Sanford* had been previously chosen in 1683, as the agent of the colony to go to England, but there is no evidence that he went. In 1687 Andros made an official visit to Newport and while there made a formal demand for the annulled charter. This was not the patent of 1644 but the later modified charter of 1663 secured by the efforts of *Roger Williams* and John Clarke. In Connecticut, when the same demand was made for their charter it had disappeared, having been concealed in the "Charter Oak". In Rhode Island also the charter was missing. It had been committed to the care of Mr. *Walter Clarke* and he had "lost it", but in 1689 when James II abdicated and New England rose against Andros and imprisoned him, the charter was "found" again and may be seen by the interested in the archives of Rhode Island. It continued to be in force until superseded by the present state constitution. It was doubtless due to Andros' visit to Newport that *Peleg Sanford* was brought to the notice of the crown. The dissatisfaction with the sea-going business in Rhode Island continued apparently as a sop to the mother country and the Assembly had in 1653 established an Admiralty Court, which

was supposed to regulate privateering, but never did. In 1697 the Earl of Bellomont was appointed governor of New York, Massachusetts and New Hampshire with powers of Captain General over Rhode Island and Connecticut. Shortly afterward *Peleg Sanford* was appointed by the crown judge of the Admiralty Court, but when he presented the commission to the governor of the colony, *Walter Clarke*, and prepared to take the oath, the governor refused to administer the oath and confiscated the commission. Nevertheless, *Peleg Sanford* by this time, and for ten years previous, known as Lieut. Colonel Sanford, fulfilled the functions of his office as best he could. The correspondence between himself and Bellomont and particularly his navy report in answer to the 27 queries of the "Lords of Trade" are all on record in the archives of the state.

Peleg Sanford died in 1701 having outlived his second wife by eight years and being in the sixty-second year of his age. Unless he cut off some of his children, which there is no reason to suppose, he left two sons and three daughters to share his estate. The children at this time were all unmarried, the oldest Ann being not more than twenty-six years old. Two children, a boy and a girl, had apparently died in infancy. Ann married in Sept. 1705 James Noyes (or Noyce) of Westerly. Bridget married Dec. 6, 1703 or 1705 Job Almy of Portsmouth.

The will of Governor *Peleg Sanford*, which is written below as an interesting document, was drawn before his wife's death and never changed.

The will:

"1. To wife Mary, one third of all the plate, household goods, negro woman Hull and negro man Diruke and George.

2. To eldest son Peleg, two houses and land in Newport tract called Winnewuot of 450 acres, another piece of 160 acres, all my lands upon the Merrimac river, and lands at Raco all given me by my mother, 375 acres on Elizabeth island, several tracts in Portsmouth and one eight of all my plate.

3. To son William, a tract of 290 acres, one of 256 acres, other land and one eight of all my plate.

4. To Peleg and William jointly, land in Newport, one-half of Rose Island and another tract of 1020 acres.

5. To Ann 60 acres house etc, one third of the plate not already bequeathed and £8.

6. To Bridget, 60 acres and one third of my plate not already bequeathed and £8.

7. To Elizabeth, 90 acres, one third of my plate not already bequeathed and £8.

8. To sister Eliphal £14 of money I lent her.

9. To my nieces, Mary Brindley, Mary Cole and Katherine Vernon 40 s each.

If all my children die without heirs, the whole estate to go to the daughter of brother Esbon deceased and children of William Stratton dec.

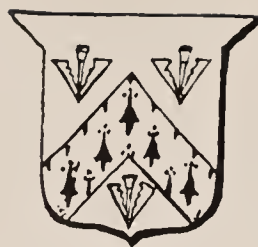
To my executors 40 s."

William Stratton was the husband of his sister Eliphal. He is elsewhere referred to as Bartho Stratton.

GOVERNOR ARNOLD CEMETERY

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND





Arnold Arms



BENEDICT ARNOLD

Governor: 1663-1666; 1669-1672; 1677-1678.

Born: December 21, 1615 in Leamington, England.

Died: June 20, 1678 in Newport, R. I.

Buried: Newport, R. I. Arnold Cemetery.

ARNOLD, GOVERNOR BENEDICT, son of William Arnold, was born in England, December 21, 1615, and was among the early Puritan emigrants from the Old Country to Massachusetts. Sympathizing with Roger Williams in his views on civil and religious liberty, he was among the first settlers of Providence. His name appears on the first conveyance in the records of the town. It is attached to a "memorandum, 3 m., 9th day, 1639," which is added to the deed conveying a grant of land by Massasoit. "This was all again confirmed by Miantonomi; he acknowledged this his act and hand, up the streams of Pawtucket and Pawtuxet without limits, we might have for our use of cattle. Witness hereof (signed) Roger Williams, Benedict Arnold."

By comparing dates it will be seen that Mr. Arnold was at this time only a little more than twenty-three years of age. His name appears on the list of fifty-four persons to whom the "town lots," i.e., the lots bounded by what are now North and South Main streets and Hope Street, were assigned to the first settlers of the town. His name also appears in the Civil Compact in which the signers declared: "We do promise to subject ourselves in active and passive obedience to all such orders or agreements as shall be made for public good of the body, in an orderly way, by the major assent of the present inhabitants, etc;" and when, not long after, another instrument was drawn up, designed to secure more stability and good order in the management of civil affairs, this paper was signed by Mr. Arnold. It will thus appear that from the very outset, and when he was but a young man, he took an interest in matters affecting the welfare of the little colony.

In 1642 he was one of four of the inhabitants who, becoming dissatisfied with the conduct of Gorton and his company, placed themselves and their lands under the government and protection of Massachusetts, where they all remained for sixteen years, with the exception of Mr. Arnold, who, before the completion of this period, removed to Newport. He took an active part in Indian affairs, doing what lay in his power to allay the hostile spirit of the natives. His removal to Newport was in 1653. We find the name upon the list of "commissioners" from that place, appointed to adjust certain difficulties and to bring about the union of the towns of Rhode Island under the charter or patent granted by the "honored Parliament of the Commonwealth of England."

At the meeting of the General Assembly in September, 1654, he was elected a "colony officer" till the next May, and was re-elected the following year. For four years, 1657-61, he held the office of President of the colony, and under the charter of King Charles he was Governor from May, 1663, to May, 1666; also from May, 1669, to May, 1672. During Governor Arnold's second term of office, serious difficulties sprang up with the colony of Connecticut, which at one time threatened the peace and welfare of both the colonies. The Governor was appointed as agent of Rhode Island to proceed to England and defend what was believed to be the rights of the colony under the charter.

The two towns of Westerly and Stonington maintained a sort of internecine strife for many years. In 1677 Mr. Arnold was again chosen Governor, and was in office at the time of his death, which occurred June 20, 1678. Governor Arnold was a leading man of the times in which he lived, and occupied a conspicuous place in Rhode Island history. Hon. S. G. Arnold says of him: "His liberal views and thorough appreciation of the Rhode Island idea of intellectual freedom appear in the letters that, as President of the colony, he wrote in reply to the arrogant demand of the United Colonies when they urged the forcible expulsion of the Quakers. Throughout his long and useful life he displayed talents of a brilliant order, which were employed for the welfare of his fellow-men."

BENEDICT ARNOLD

SOLDIER

Great Grandson of Governor Benedict Arnold

BENEDICT ARNOLD, soldier, born in Norwich, Conn., 14 Jan., 1741 died in London, England, 14 June, 1801. His ancestor, William Arnold (born in Leamington, Warwickshire, in 1587), came to Providence in 1636, and was associated with Roger Williams as one of the fifty-four proprietors in the first settlement of Rhode Island. His son Benedict moved to Newport, and was governor of the colony from 1663 to 1666, 1669 to 1672, 1677 to 1678, when he died. His son Benedict was a member of the assembly in 1695. His son Benedict, third of that name moved to Norwich in 1730-1 was cooper, ship-owner, and sea-captain, town surveyor, collector, assessor, and selectman. He married, 8 Nov., 1733, Hannah, daughter of John Waterman, widow of Absalom King. Of their six children, only Benedict and Hannah lived to grow up.

Benedict received a respectable school education, including some knowledge of Latin. He was romantic and adventurous, excessively proud and sensitive, governed rather by impulse than by principle. He was noted for physical strength and beauty, as well as for bravery. He possessed immense capacity both for good and for evil, and circumstances developed him in both directions. At the age of fifteen he ran away from home and enlisted in the Connecticut army, marching to Albany and Lake George to resist the French invasion; but, getting weary of discipline, he deserted and made his way home alone through the wilderness. He was employed in a drug shop at Norwich until 1762, when he removed to New Haven and established himself in business as druggist and bookseller. He acquired a considerable property, and engaged in the West India trade, sometimes commanding his own ships, as his father had done. He also carried on trade with Canada, and often visited Quebec.

On 22 Feb., 1767, he married Margaret, daughter of Samuel Mansfield. They had three sons, Benedict, Richard, and Henry. She died 19 June, 1775.

On one of his voyages, being at Honduras, he fought a duel with a British sea-captain who called him a "d - - - d Yankee"; the captain was wounded and apologized. He occasionally visited England. At noon of 20 April, 1775, the news of the battle of Lexington reached New Haven, and Arnold, who was captain of the governor's guards, about 60 in number, assembled them on the college green and offered to lead them to Boston. Gen. Wooster thought he had better wait for regular orders, and the selectmen refused to supply ammunition; but, upon Arnold's threatening to break into the magazine, the selectmen yielded and furnished the ammunition and the company marched to Cambridge. Arnold immediately proposed the capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and the plan was approved by Dr. Warren, chairman of the committee of safety.

Arnold was commissioned as colonel by the provincial congress of Massachusetts, and directed to raise 400 men in the western counties and surprise the forts. The same scheme had been entertained in Connecticut, and troops from that colony and from Berkshire, with a number of "Green mountain boys," had already started for the lakes under command of Ethan Allen. On meeting them Arnold claimed the command, but when it was refused he joined the expedition as a volunteer and entered Ticonderoga side by side with Allen. A few days later Arnold captured St. John's. Massachusetts asked Connecticut to put him in command of these posts, but Connecticut preferred Allen. Arnold returned to Cambridge early in July, proposed to Washington the expedition against Quebec by way of the Kennebec and Chaudiere rivers, and was placed in command of 1,100 men and started from Cambridge 11 Sept. The enterprise, which was as difficult and dangerous as Hannibal's crossing of the Alps, was conducted with consummate ability, but was nearly ruined by the misconduct of Col. Enos, who deserted and returned to Massachusetts with 200 men and the greater part of the provisions. After frightful hardships, to which 200 more men succumbed, on 13 Nov., the little army climbed the heights of Abraham. As Arnold's force was insufficient to storm the city, and the garrison would not come out to fight, he was obliged to await the arrival of Montgomery, who had just taken Montreal.

In the great assault of 31 Dec., in which Montgomery was slain, Arnold received a wound in the leg. For his gallantry he was now made brigadier-general. He kept up the siege of Quebec till the following April, when Wooster arrived and took command. Arnold was put in command of Montreal. The British, being now heavily reenforced, were able to drive the Americans from Canada, and early in June Arnold effected a junction with Gates at Ticonderoga. During the summer he was busily occupied in building a fleet with which to oppose and delay the advance of the British up Lake Champlain.

On 11 Oct. he fought a terrible naval battle near Valcour island in which he was defeated by the overwhelming superiority of the enemy in number of ships and men; but he brought away part of his flotilla and all his surviving troops in safety to Ticonderoga, and his resistance had been so obstinate that it discouraged Gen. Carleton, who retired to Montreal for the winter. This relief of Ticonderoga made it possible to send 3,000 men from the northern army to the aid of Washington, and thus enabled that commander to strike his great blows at Trenton and Princeton.

Among Allen's men concerned in the capture of Ticonderoga in the preceding year was Lieut. John Brown, of Pittsfield, who on that occasion had some difficulty with Arnold. Brown now brought charges against Arnold of malfeasance while in command at Montreal, with reference to exactions of private property for the use of the army. The charges were investigated by the board of war, which pronounced them "cruel and groundless" and entirely exonerated Arnold, and the report was confirmed by congress. Nevertheless, a party hostile to Arnold had begun to grow up in that body. Gates had already begun to intrigue against Schuyler, and Charles Lee had done his best to ruin Washington. The cabal or faction that afterward took its name from Conway was already forming. Arnold was conspicuous as an intimate friend of Schuyler and Washington, and their enemies began by striking at him. This petty persecution of the commander-in-chief by slighting and insulting his favorite officers was kept up until the last year of the war, and such men as Greene, Morgan, and Stark were almost driven from the service by it.

On 19 Feb., 1777, congress appointed five new major-generals—Stirling, Mifflin, St. Clair, Stephen, and Lincoln—thus passing over Arnold, who was the senior brigadier. None of these officers had rendered services at all comparable to his, and, coming as it did so soon after his heroic conduct on Lake Champlain, this action of congress naturally incensed him. He behaved very well, however, and expressed his willingness to serve under the men lately his juniors, while at the same time he requested congress to restore him to his relative rank.

The last week in April 2,000 British troops under Governor Tryon invaded Connecticut and destroyed the military stores at Danbury. They were opposed by Wooster with 600 men, and a skirmish ensued, in which that general was slain. By this time Arnold, who was at New Haven, on a visit to his family, arrived on the scene with several hundred militia, and there was a desperate fight at Ridgefield, in which Arnold had two horses shot from under him. The British were driven to their ships, and narrowly escaped capture. Arnold was now promoted to the rank of major-general and presented by congress with a fine horse, but his relative rank was not restored. While he was at Philadelphia inquiring into the reasons for the injustice that had been done him, the country was thrown into consternation by the news of Burgoyne's advance and the fall of Ticonderoga.

At Washington's suggestion, Arnold again joined the northern army, and by a brilliant stratagem dispersed the army of St. Leger, which, in cooperation with Burgoyne, was coming down the Mohawk valley, and had laid siege to Fort Stanwix. After Schuyler had been superseded by Gates, Arnold was placed in command of the left wing of the army on Bemis heights. In the battle of 19 Sept., at Freeman's farm, he frustrated Burgoyne's attempt to turn the American left, and held the enemy at bay until nightfall. If properly reenforced by Gates, he would probably have inflicted a crushing defeat upon Burgoyne. But Gates, who had already begun to dislike him as a friend of Schuyler, was enraged by his criticisms on the battle of Freeman's farm, and sought to wreak his spite by withdrawing from his division some of its best troops. This gave rise to a fierce quarrel. Arnold asked permission to return to Philadelphia, and Gates granted it. But many officers, knowing that a decisive battle was imminent, and feeling no confidence

in Gates, entreated Arnold to remain, and he did so. Gates issued no order directly superseding him, but took command of the left wing in person, giving the right wing to Lincoln.

At the critical moment of the decisive battle of 7 Oct., Arnold rushed upon the field without orders, and in a series of magnificent charges broke through the British line and put them to flight. The credit of this great victory, which secured for us the alliance with France, is due chiefly to Arnold, and in a less degree Gates was not on the field, and deserves no credit whatever. Just at the close of the battle Arnold was severely wounded in the leg that had been hurt at Quebec. He was carried on a litter to Albany, and remained there disabled until spring. On 20 Jan., 1778, he received from congress an antedated commission restoring him to his original seniority in the army. On 19 June, as he was still too lame for field service, Washington put him in command of Philadelphia, which the British had just evacuated. The tory sentiment in that city was strong, and had been strengthened by disgust at the alliance with France, a feeling which Arnold seems to have shared. He soon became engaged to a tory lady, Margaret, daughter of Edward Shippen, afterward chief justice of Pennsylvania. She was celebrated for her beauty, wit, and nobility of character.

During the next two years Arnold associated much with the tories, and his views of public affairs were no doubt influenced by this association. He lived extravagantly, and became involved in debt. He got into quarrels with many persons, especially with Joseph Reed, president of the executive council of the state. These troubles wrought upon him until he made up his mind to resign his commission, obtain a grant of land in central New York, settle it with some of his old soldiers, and end his days in rural seclusion. His request was favorably entertained by the New York legislature, but a long list of charges now brought against him by Reed drove the scheme from his mind. The charges were investigated by a committee of congress, and on all those that affected his integrity he was acquitted. Two charges—first, of having once in a hurry granted a pass in which some due forms were overlooked, and, secondly, of having once used some public wagons, which were standing idle, for saving private property in danger from the enemy—were proved against him; but the committee thought these things too trivial to notice, and recommended an unqualified verdict of acquittal. Arnold then, considering himself vindicated, resigned his command of Philadelphia. But as Reed now represented that further evidence was forthcoming, congress referred the matter to another committee, which shirked the responsibility through fear of offending Pennsylvania, and handed the affair over to a court-martial. Arnold clamored for a speedy trial, but Reed succeeded in delaying it several months under pretence of collecting evidence.

On 26 Jan., 1780, the court-martial rendered its verdict, which agreed in every particular with that of the committee of congress; but for the two trivial charges proved against Arnold, it was decided that he should receive a reprimand from the commander-in-chief. Washington, who considered Arnold the victim of persecution, couched the reprimand in such terms as to convert it into eulogy, and soon afterward offered Arnold the highest command under himself in the northern army for the next campaign. But Arnold in an evil hour had allowed himself to be persuaded into the course that has blackened his name forever.

Three years had elapsed since Saratoga, and the fortunes of the Americans, instead of improving, had grown worse and worse. France had as yet done but little for us, our southern army had been annihilated, our paper money had become worthless, our credit abroad had hardly begun to exist. Even Washington wrote that he "had almost ceased to hope." The army, clad in rags, half-starved and unpaid, was nearly ripe for the mutiny that broke out a few months later, and desertions to the British lines averaged more than 100 a month.

The spirit of desertion now seized upon Arnold, with whom the British commander had for some time tampered through the mediation of John Andre and an American loyalist, Beverley Robinson. Stung by the injustice he had suffered, and influenced by his tory surroundings, Arnold made up his mind to play a part like that which Gen. Monk had played in the restoration of Charles II to the British throne. By putting the British in possession of the Hudson river, he would give them all that they had sought to obtain by the campaigns of 1776-77; and the American cause would thus become so hopeless that an opportunity would be offered for negotiation. Arnold was assured that Lord North would renew the liberal terms already offered in 1778, which conceded everything that the Americans had demanded in 1775. By rendering a cardinal service to the British, he might hope to attain a position of such eminence as to conduct these negotiations, end the war, and restore America to her old allegiance, with her freedom from parliamentary control guaranteed.

In order to realize these ambitious dreams, Arnold resorted to the blackest treachery. In July, 1780, he sought and obtained command of West Point in order to surrender it to the enemy. When his scheme was detected by the timely capture of Andre, he fled to the British at New York, a disgraced and hated traitor. Instead of getting control of affairs, like Gen. Monk, he had sold himself cheap, receiving a brigadier-general's place in the British army and a paltry sum of money.

In the spring of 1781 he conducted a plundering expedition into Virginia; in September of the same year he was sent to attack New London, in order to divert Washington from his southward march against Cornwallis. In the following winter he went with his wife to London, where he was well received by the king and the tories, but frowned upon by the whigs. In 1787 he removed to St. John's, New Brunswick, and entered into the mercantile business with his sons Richard and Henry. In 1791 he returned to London and settled there permanently. In 1792 he fought a bloodless duel with the earl of Lauderdale, for a remark which the latter made about him in the house of lords. His last years were embittered by remorse.

WILLIAM ARNOLD

Father of

GOVERNOR BENEDICT ARNOLD

First Governor Under the Royal Charter

William Arnold whose name appears second upon the "Initial deed" at Providence, upon his arrival in Massachusetts Bay, June 24, 1635, found a party from Hingham, Co. Suffolk, lately arrived and about to establish a new township to be called Hingham which was done September 18, William Arnold appears as No. 13, on the first list of those who "drew house lots from the Cove on the north side of the road to Fort Hill."

If he really intended to settle here, he soon changed his plan for in 1636 we find him in Providence where he was assigned a home lot in the row of lots on North Main St., north of Star St., the east end of this lot is now covered by Hope High School Athletic Field. Here he probably built and lived a short time for a contemporary deed of land in this vicinity is bounded on William Arnold's "Wolf trap" evidently built by him for protection of his cattle. The initial deed of 1637, which made him one of 13 proprietors of Providence was followed by another which divided all the meadow ground on the Pawtuxet river between the same 13 persons and about 1638 William Arnold and William Carpenter with their families settled here at the ford or indian wading place, where the Pequot trail crossed the Pawtuxet river.

This ford is quite a distance up the river from the present centre at the falls and the bridge, and lies a few rods only below the present bridge on Warwick Avenue. From this ford northerly the "Pequot road was made the dividing line between William Carpenter's homestead extending from it, west to Pawtuxet river, and that of William Arnold extending from it, easterly to the salt water. Later Arnold's son Stephen, and son-in-Law Zachery Rhodes settled at the falls, where with Joseph Carpenter they built a corn mill and laid out to it a road through the woods northerly (now Broad St.) which joined the Pequot Path, near the present Junction of Broad St. and Warwick Ave. Upon this homestead, situated very much as was his old home at Ilchester at the Roman Ford on the Ivil, William Arnold passed 37 years, until July 1675, when the horrors of King Philip's burst in all its fury upon the Colony.

The story of what happened to him, is best told by an affidavit made by his young nephew Major William Hopkins, the original of which is preserved in Prov. Town papers, 0268 "Oct. 16, 1678 William Hopkins age 31, testified before John Whipple, Asst. that at the beginning of the war, and at the desire of some neighbors, he went to Pawtuxet to try to persuade William Arnold to go to some garrison or down to his son Benedict's, at Newport, on account of the danger he was in. That he, William Arnold, refused to go to Newport, but would go to Providence, but afterwards said that that was too far, but he would go to his son Stephen's garrison, so presently his son Stephen went to his father and desired his father to go to his garrison, and the sayd William Arnold did goe along with his son Stephen and this deponent to his son Stephen's Garrison."

The "garrison" to which William Arnold was carried in such a feeble condition, and now 88 years old, and where he probably died, was the Mansion house of his son Stephen.

whose homestead covered nearly all the land west of Broad St. to the Pawtuxet river, and from the falls, north to the swamp where the brook from the east runs under Broad St. to the river. The driveway to his house from Broad St. is now Lockwood St., and behind it now stands the Rhodes's Casino, and the old canoe club houses. On the bluff at the north end of this homestead farm, overlooking the swamp was the burial lot of Stephen Arnold's family. This burial lot has now been built upon, the only grave stones upon the lot those of Stephen and Sarah (Smith) Arnold, were removed about 1860, to Swan Point Cemetery. As this Stephen was the last survivor of the emigrant party of 1635, I give the inscription:

"Here Lies the Body of
Stephen Arnold
Aged 77 Years
Deceased 15th Nov
1699.

During the summer and fall of 1675, nothing of a serious nature occurred at Pawtuxet, until in December, detachments of the Massachusetts troops under Gen. Winslow, on their way to the "Swamp Fight" at Kingston, encamped at the garrison, and were supplied by Stephen Arnold with provisions, the requisitions made by Gen. Winslow were paid by Mass. some years later. January 27, 1676, after the Kingston fight, 300 Indians attacked Pawtuxet, burning William Carpenter's outbuildings, corn and hay, and drove away 180 sheep, 50 head of neat cattle, and 15 horses.

William Harris, whose farm adjoined Carpenter on the west at Blackamore Pond, in a letter (Vol. 10, 171, R. I. His. Soc. Collection), describes this attack as following one on Rehoboth and Providence, "And then went to patuxet & ther burnt some houses and an empty garrison and fought against another, and shott fire upon arrows forty or fifty but ye English put them out, and in ye night time went ther way." This attack did not drive away the Stephen Arnold Garrison, but in March a still larger party of Indians swept through this part, and Harris writes again "the enemy hath burnt all ye houses in Warwick all in patuxet and almost all in Providence and the inhabitants are gone some to one place and some to another."

During one or the other of these attacks all the buildings on the Harris farm were burnt, his son Tolleration, and a servant were killed, and Wm. Carpenter lost his son William Jr. and a servant; Carpenter and Thomas Hopkins probably going to Oyster Bay, Long Island, where both had children living. No hint has been discovered as to where Stephen Arnold went at this time, with his wife and seven children. It seems probable that his father William, in his great age and feeble condition had died and been buried by the side of his wife Christian and grandson William, at Pawtuxet, as his name is not mentioned among the refugees at Newport or Long Island but this is conjecture. Callender refers to his death as about 40 years after the settlement of 1636.

Nov. 3, 1677, Gov. Arnold at Newport, calling himself "Benedict Arnold Senr. Eldest son and heire to William Arnold late of pautuxett," made a warrantee deed, on the nominal condition of one hundred Pounds to his "Brother Stephen Arnold of Paw-

tuxett afore sayed," of all Land of our sayd father licing within the Bounds of patuxett, between patuxett river and Providence bounds"&c.

This was not an uncommon way at this period of settling an intestate estate, and shows that as soon as the war was ended and civil government restored, a mutual agreement between William Arnold while living, and his two sons, was honorably carried into effect by the legal heir under English law, after his death.

GRAVE OF GOVERNOR BENEDICT ARNOLD

NEWPORT, R. I.



OLD STONE MILL

NEWPORT, R. I.



Copied from Benedict Arnold's will as printed in "The Old Stone Mill" by Rev. Charles T. Brooks pub. 1851. Original of will is now at John Carter Brown Library, Providence.

"... My body I desire and appoint to be buried at ye North East corner of a parcell of ground containing three rod square being of and lying in my land in or near ye line or path from my dwelling house leading to my Stone built Wind-Mill, in ye town of Newport, abovementioned, the middle or center of which three rods square of ground is and shall be ye tomb already erected over ye grave of my grandchild, Damaris Goulding, there buried on ye fourteenth day of August, 1677, and I desire that my dear and loving wife Damaris Arnold, after her death may be buried near unto me, on ye South side of ye place aforesaid ordered for my own interment and I do order my Executors to erect decent tombs over her grave and my grave in such convenient time, as it may be effectually accomplished, and further I do hereby solemnly prohibit the selling or otherwise disposing of said three rod square of ground or any part thereof, but that it be wholly reserved to ye use of my kindred relations for so many of them as shall please to bury their dead in the said ground and therefore do order and appoint that they shall have from time to time on all such occasions to and from ye said burying place, free egress and regress without any molestation from any that shall succeed me in ye land about it."

In 1857 the bodies of Governor Arnold and his wife and others buried in the cemetery were taken up and removed to the then new Willow Cemetery on Warner Street, in which there was to have been an "Antiquarian Lot". However such a storm of protest was raised by prominent citizens that the bodies were taken back and reinterred in the Arnold cemetery. Later the stones were placed on the ground and covered over with soil. The graveyard has recently been restored, the stones cleaned and replaced and the cemetery has now been placed in the care of the Preservation Society of Newport County.





WILLIAM BRENTON

President: 1660-1662; 1666-1669.

Born: About 1600 in Hammersmith, Middlesex County, England.

Died: 1674 in Newport, R. I.

Buried: Newport, R. I. Fort Adams.

BRENTON, GOVERNOR WILLIAM, was born in Hammersmith in England, not far from the commencement of the 17th century. He was among the early settlers of Massachusetts, having been admitted as a freeman in Boston, May 14, 1634. For three years, 1634-37, he was a selectman of Boston, and for one year, 1635, was a Deputy in the General Court. August 20, 1638, he was admitted as a freeman of Pocasset, or Portsmouth, in the island of Rhode Island. In January, the year following he was appointed an "Elder," to assist "Judge" Coddington in his judicial duties, etc. He was among the first settlers of what is now Newport, where he had assigned to him four acres of land. His fellow-citizens chose him from time to time to fill the highest offices of honor and trust. He was Deputy Governor of Aquidneck or the island of Rhode Island from March 12, 1640, to May 19, 1647. He subsequently held the same office from November, 1663, to May, 1666. He was President of the four united towns of Providence, Warwick, Portsmouth and Newport, from May, 1660, to May, 1662. He was Governor under the Royal Charter from May, 1666, to May 1669. Subsequently, in 1672, he was again elected governor, but declined to serve. His death occurred in 1674.

Governor Brenton owned extensive tracts of land on Rhode Island, in Narragansett and other places. He had seven children, three sons and four daughters. His oldest son, Jahleel, died without issue, November 2, 1732, and was buried on Brenton's Point. This son held a commission from William and Mary, and was Collector and Surveyor-General of the customs of the colony. His second son was William, who was one of the first settlers of Bristol. His third son was Ebenezer, who also lived in Bristol, and probably died there. His son of the same name acquired military distinction and bore the title of "Major." The four daughters of Governor Brenton were Sarah, Mehitabel, Abigail, and Elizabeth. Several of his descendants reached eminence as naval officers; Jahleel, his great grandson rose to the rank of admiral in the British navy, and his son of the same name, Sir Jahleel Brenton, was also an admiral, and another son, Edward, a post captain. Another of his descendants, John, was secretary to Admiral Provost on the East India station, and a post captain.

THE BRENTON FAMILY

As Told by an Early Historian

Fate has smiled kindly upon the Brenton family. William Brenton, the surveyor, was the first of the race in America. Coming to this country in 1634, he brought with him a commission from King Charles I, which allowed him a certain number of acres per mile on all lands he should survey in the New England Colonies. The tract he chose for his home in Newport comprised very nearly two thousand acres of the best land in the colony. Brenton's Point, at the extremity of which Fort Adams now stands, formed a part of it. Upon this farm was built the edifice commonly called "The Four Chimney House," said to be the largest house in the colonies at the time of its erection. It was one hundred and fifty feet square. Through it extended a hall that was sixteen feet wide. Upon its roof, which was surrounded by a railing, seats were built and a promenade was constructed. The grounds surrounding it were laid out in the most artistic manner, and were kept in a high state of cultivation. The fruit trees in the orchards were mostly imported from England. Among them were found many varieties never before cultivated in this country. It is said that the "yellow russet" apple was first grown upon the Brenton grounds. A wall of granite, five feet in height, surrounded the estate, which was named Hammersmith, from its owner's English birth-place.

In 1660 Mr. Brenton was chosen President of the Rhode Island Colony, and thus happened to be its chief officer when the family of the Stuarts was placed again upon the English throne. The Court of Commissioners for the Colony was sitting at Warwick when the news of the Restoration was received. President Brenton, as a loyal subject of King Charles II, immediately appointed a day of thanksgiving and rejoicing, to be observed throughout the Colony. He also directed that processions in each town should commemorate the event, and that a holiday should be given to servants and children. Tradition says that a long procession passed through the streets of Newport on the night of the celebration. The thronging people carried lanterns with which to illuminate the darkness, and kettle-drums, hand-bells, and fifes for the more perfect manifestation of their joy. Upon a platform was carried a person dressed to represent the late Lord Protector. Behind him stood one who was supposed to personate His Satanic Majesty. One of the hands of the ruler of the lower world was placed upon Cromwell's head, while the other brandished a spear in air. From time to time the procession halted to listen to the repetition of these lines:

"Old Cromwell—man! your time is come,
We tell it here with fife and drum;
And Satan's hand is on your head.
He's come for you before you're dead,
And on his spear he'll throw you in
The very worst place that ever was seen,
For good King Charles is on his throne,
And Parliament now you'll let alone."

This practice of marching through the streets on the anniversary of the Restoration was maintained for many years. At last it became simply a nuisance, and as such was suppressed by the town authorities.

Admiral Sir Jahleel Brenton and Captain Edward Pelham Brenton, both of the British navy, and Sir Brenton Halliburton, long the Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, were all descended from William Brenton, and were all born in Newport.

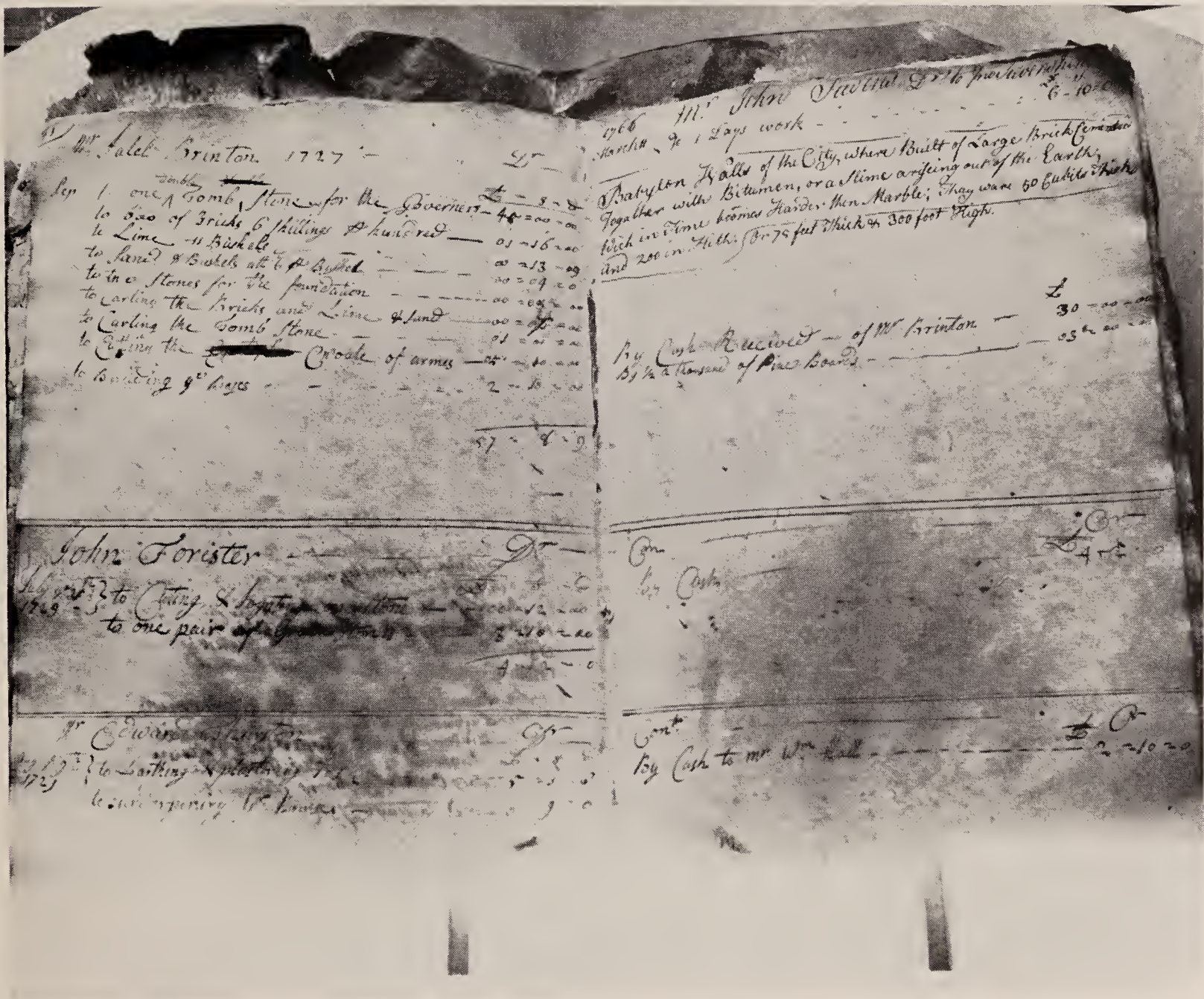
William Brenton's son, Jahleel, was about twenty-one years of age when King Philip's War broke out. When the news of the destruction of Providence by the Indians was received in Newport, he quickly manned a schooner and hastened to the relief of the homeless fugitives. Jahleel Brenton, after serving as His Majesty's Collector of Customs in Boston, for some years, came back to end his days in Newport. He was for a time Collector of Customs for Newport also, and thus became very prominently identified with the commercial history of the port. In 1720 he built the famous Channing House upon Thames Street.



NEW GRAVE OF GOVERNOR WILLIAM BRENTON
AND HIS SON JAHLEEL BRENTON
FORT ADAMS, R. I.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM BRENTON

BELOW IS A PAGE FROM THE ORIGINAL STEVEN'S RECORD BOOK SHOWING THE PURCHASE OF THE TOMB STONE FOR GOV. WM. BRENTON IN 1727 BY HIS SON JAHLEEL.



NICHOLAS EASTON

President and Governor: 1650-1651; 1654; 1672 to 1674.

Born: 1593 in Lymington, Herts Co. England.

Died: August 15, 1675 in Newport, R. I.

Buried: Newport, R. I. Coddington Cemetery.

EASTON, GOVERNOR NICHOLAS, was born in Lymington Herts County England in 1593. By trade he was a tanner. He came to this country and landed in New England, May 14, 1634, accompanied by two sons, Peter and John. For some months his home was in Ipswich, Massachusetts. In the spring of 1635 he commenced the settlement of Agawam, now Newberry, Massachusetts. In 1638 he built the first English house in Hampton. In consequence of the Antinomian controversy, which produced so much excitement in Massachusetts, and reached even the most remote hamlets of the colony, Mr. Easton decided to cast in his fortunes with those who removed to Rhode Island. We find his name among the nineteen settlers of Aquidneck who signed the civil compact which was formed at Providence, by which the parties pledged themselves to be governed. The compact was as follows: "The 7th day of the first month, 1638. We whose names are underwritten do here solemnly, in the presence of Jehovah, incorporate ourselves into a Bodie Politik, and as he shall help, will submit our persons, lives and estates unto our Lord Jesus Christ, the King of kings and Lord of lords, and to all those perfect and most absolute laws of his given us in his holy word of truth to be guided and judged thereby. Exod. xxiv. 3, 4; 2 Chronicles xi. 3; 2 Kings xi. 17." The signature of Easton must have been affixed considerably later than January 7, 1638, as it was in this year that he built his house in Hampton, and was not admitted as a freeman into the little colony of Pocasset until August 20.

In November a water-mill was projected by Mr. Easton, or, as the name was written, Esson, and his two sons, for the use of the plantation, and a grant of land and timber was made to him for that purpose. Six months later the father and his sons built the first house in Newport. He was elected an "Elder" to assist Judge Coddington in his official duties, etc. So rapid was the growth of Pocasset that it was decided to commence another colony on the southwest side of the island, where now Newport is, and the name of Nicholas Easton appears second on the instrument by which the parties agreed to start the new settlement. All the members of the Pocasset government were among the emigrants. Mr. Easton and his sons went to Newport, and, as has already been said, proceeded to erect the first house that was built in the place. The house was on the east side of Farewell Street, a little west of the Friends' meeting-house. By the carelessness or malice of some Indians, who kindled a fire in the woods nearby, it was burned down in 1641.

How modest in their expectations of growth the early settlers of Newport were, appears from the circumstance that they concluded that the territory selected by them for settlement "might reasonably accommodate fifty families." Four acres were assigned for each house lot. The town soon began to be in a flourishing condition, and it was not long before the two governments, that of Pocasset and that of New Port, as the name was spelled, were united; and at the first "General Court of Election," held at Newport March 12, 1640, Nicholas Easton was chosen "Assistant" from that town. The four towns of

the State were united under a charter or patent in 1647. Under this patent he was President from May, 1650, to August, 1651, and a second time from May, 1654, to September 12, 1654. From May, 1670, to May, 1671, he was Deputy Governor, and Governor under the Royal Charter from May, 1672, to May, 1674. His death occurred at Newport, August 15, 1675. For many years before his death Governor Easton had been a member of the Society of Friends.



GOVERNOR NICHOLAS EASTON

CODDINGTON CEMETERY

FAREWELL STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

“Easton—Nicholas Easton one of the first English Planters of this Rhode Island he lived to the age of Foure Score years & Three & then Dyed at Newport and was buried in the burying place that Wm. Coddington gave to Friends in Newport on the 15 day of ye 6 Mo 1675”.

Reference—Friends Record Book of Deaths, pg. 4,
Vault #822 N. H. S.

WALTER CLARKE

Governor: 1676 to 1677; May 1686 to June 29, 1686; 1696 to 1698.

Born: 1640 in Newport, R. I.

Died: May 22, 1714 in Newport, R. I.

Buried: Newport, R. I. Golden Hill.

CLARKE, GOVERNOR WALTER, son of Jeremiah and Frances (Latham) Clarke, was born in Newport in 1640. As a public man he filled many posts of honor and civil trust. During King Philip's war he was chosen Governor, and held the office from May, 1676, to May, 1677. He was acting Governor some time previous to this, for we find that when Providence was threatened with an attack from the Indians, application was made to Governor Clarke for assistance. The reply of the Governor may be found in Staples's Annals, page 162. It is written in a quaint style, and expresses sentiments such as we might expect a Quaker Governor would utter. "What you can secure by your own people is best," he tells Captain Arthur Fenner and the other citizens who had petitioned for help, "and what you cannot secure is best to be transported hither (Newport) for security; for we have no hope, but sorrows will increase and time will wear you out, and if men lie upon you, their charge will be more than your profit twice told. I know your losses have been great and your exercises many, which do and may exasperate to passionate words, yet men should keep within the bounds of reason, lest what they threaten others with, fall upon themselves; and if reports are true, we have not deserved such reproach, and I can truly say I have done to the uttermost of my ability for your good, and do, and shall do; yet we know the Lord's hand is against New England, and no weapon formed will or shall prosper till the work be finished by which the wheat is pulled up with the tares, and the innocent suffer with the guilty." Soon after the town was burned Governor Clarke was again called upon for aid, and agreed "to bear the charge of ten men upon the colony's account."

Rhode Island was a great sufferer by the war, and the wisdom of her Governor and his Council was taxed to the utmost to meet the emergency. "Victors and vanquished at the close of the war were alike exhausted. The rural districts were everywhere laid waste. Rhode Island, excluded from the league, and always opposed to the war, had suffered most severely of all. Her mainland had become a desert, her islands fortresses for defense and cities of refuge." To add to the misery of the citizens, especially of the island of Rhode Island, in the train of war came pestilence, and but few families escaped without the loss of some of their number.

At the spring election, May, 1677, Benedict Arnold was elected Governor in the place of Governor Clarke, which was considered a triumph for the war party in Rhode Island. The fact that Governor Clarke was chosen Deputy Governor from May, 1679, and each year to May, 1686, is an evidence of the high place he held in the regards of his fellow-citizens. In May, 1686, he was again elected Governor. During the suspension of the Royal Charter, for a period of nearly four years, Governor Clarke declined to serve, and the Deputy Governor, John Coggeshall, acted as Governor. This was the period of the administration of the obnoxious Sir Edmund Andros. Governor Clarke was one of

GOVERNOR WALTER CLARKE



SECTION 57

CLIFTON CEMETERY, GOLDEN HILL STREET

HERE LYETH INTERED
THE BODY OF WALTER
CLARKE ESQ'R A FORMER
GOVEN'R OF THIS COLONY
AND WAS WORTHY IN HIS
DAY OF DOUBLE HONOR FOR
HIS RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL CON-
CERNS HE DECEST THIS LIFE
THE 22^d DAY OF MAY IN THE
—YEAR OF HIS AGE ANNO DOM 1714

See Map Page 135

seven persons from Rhode Island whom Andros selected to be members of the First General Council, which was to meet in Boston.

On the return of Andros from his visit to Connecticut, in October, 1687, when the charter of the State was concealed in the famous oak in Hartford, he stopped at Newport and proposed to take possession also of the charter of Rhode Island. We learn from the Foster Mss., as quoted by Governor S. G. Arnold, that "in this attempt he was foiled by the foresight of the cautious Clarke, who, on hearing of his arrival, sent the precious parchment to his brother, with orders to have it concealed in some place unknown to himself, but within the knowledge of the secretary. He then waited upon Sir Edmund and invited him to his house. A great search was made for the coveted document, but it could nowhere be found while Andros remained in Newport. After he left it was returned to Governor Clarke, who kept it until the fall of Andros permitted a resumption of the government under it." This resumption took place in 1689, and Governor Clarke remained in office until the election of Governor Henry Bull, in February, 1690.

In the month of December, 1695, Governor Carr died, and again Walter Clarke was chosen Governor, and entered upon the duties of his office in January, 1696, and was in office until March, 1698, at which time he resigned in favor of his nephew, Governor Samuel Cranston. His fellow-citizens, however, were not willing to dispense with his public services, and at the spring election of 1700 he was chosen Deputy Governor, and held that office until the day of his death, May 22, 1714. Few men in Rhode Island have been longer in public life than was Governor Clarke.

A ROUGH PLAN OF THE CLIFTON BURIAL GROUND

THOMAS AND GOLDEN HILL STREETS

EAST

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 |
| | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 |
| | | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 |
| | | | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 |
| | | | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 |
| | | | | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 |
| | | | | | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 |
| | | | | | | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 |

SECTION 57

Here lyeth interred
the body of Walter Clarke
Esqr., a former Governor
of this Colony and was
worthy in his day of double
honor for his religious &
civil concerns. He decest
this life the 22nd day of May in the
. . . . year of his age anno dom 1714

Book #1511 Page 58 Newport Historical
Society

SECTION 28

RUTH WANTON

1736

wife of Wm. Wanton

SECTION 70

Here lyeth ye body of Nicholas Easton the son
of Peter Easton who deceased the first day of
December 1670. Also Elizabeth Easton the
wife of Nicholas 5th day of the 5th month 1676.

WEST

SECTION 16

THE

FAMILY TOMB

OF

GOV. JOSEPH WANTON

CLIFTON BURIAL GROUND

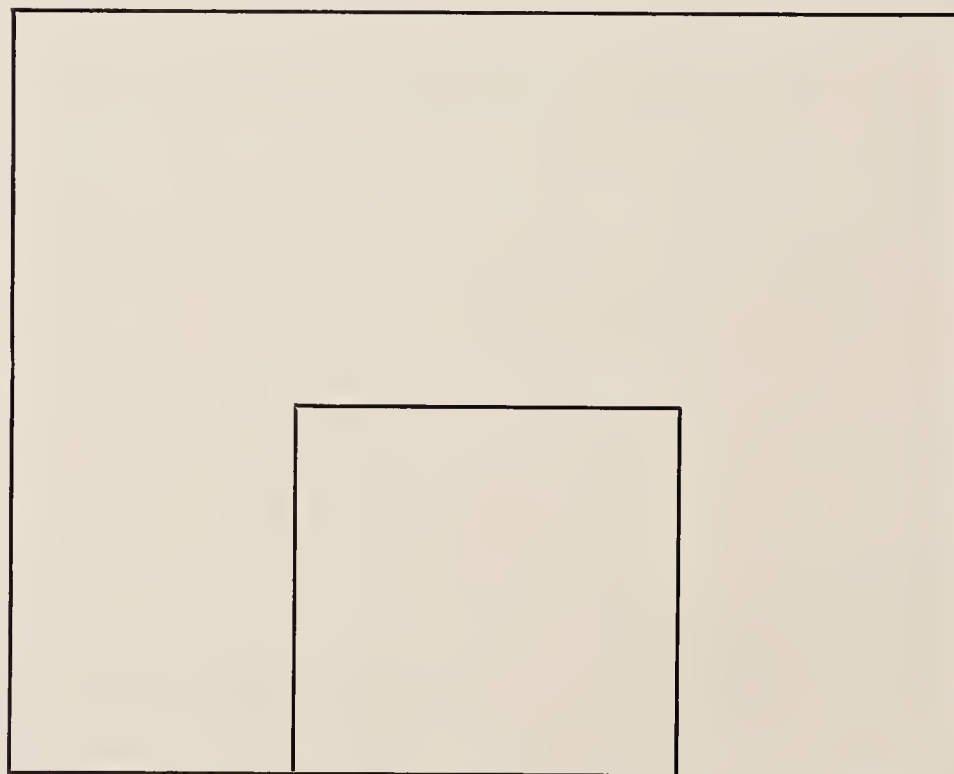
Family vault built at the expense of Joseph Wanton and William Wanton 1771 on a piece of land given by their Honorable parents James and Elizabeth Honeyman, as per deed recorded.

Hon. Wm. Wanton & Ruth his wife with their son Geo. Wanton and his son Capt. Benj. Wanton: with his sons viz. John & Benj. of Joseph & Mary Wanton also other bones of any other of the Wanton family which were in this old vault, being built by our grandfather dug up some from the Common Ground some from Bristol long lay in this vault under the ruins at this date 1771.

OLD VAULT

North

West



NEW VAULT

South

S
t
r
i
p

o
f

l b
a u
n r
d y

l a
e n
f y
t

t o
o f

o
u
r

East

f
r
i
e
n
d
s

i
n

Golden Hill Street

Newport, R. I.

Information from Book #1511 Newport Historical Society.

CLIFTON BURIAL GROUND

Section 57

The bodys of
Mother & Daughter
Here interred Doth Rest
Whose Precious Souls Without
Any Doubt Are Forever Blest
Here Lyeth Interred
Mary Late Ye
Wife of Samuel
Cranston Esq.
Gover of this Colony Who Dec.
cest ye 7th Day of
ye 4 mo Sepbr in
ye 48th year of her
age
1710

M.W.

Wife of Joseph Wanton Sen'r and daughter of Hon. Joseph Wanton Esq. buried Feb. 2, 1767. Removed to New Vault 18 Oct. 1771.

W.W.

Son of Joseph Wanton Sen'r was buried in old vault 10 April 1769 and removed same day as their mother into the new one.

A.W.

Wife of Joseph Wanton Jr. and daughter of James and Elizabeth Honeyman was buried in the old vault 2 June 1771 and was removed the same day as our mother and brother. She has 3 children removed into the new vault, on a shelf over her head viz., Ann, Dudley, and Wm. They were buried separately in this old vault yet by removing were put into one small coffin also Abigael.

Note:

Copy of paper in possession of Miss Emily Hasard sent to her from France by a lady descended from Rev. Joseph Wanton, to be returned to Europe.

Book #1511 Newport Historical Society.

JOHN CRANSTON

Governor: November 8, 1678 to March 12, 1680.

War Service: Major, Commanding R. I. Militia, Colonial Wars.

Born: 1625 in Great Britain.

Died: March 12, 1680 in Newport, R. I.

Buried: Newport, R. I. Common Ground Cemetery.

JOHN CRANSTON was born in Great Britain in 1625, a descendant of an ancient Scottish family. He was the son of the Reverend John Cranston, Chaplain to King Charles I.

The first reference to Cranston's residence in Rhode Island is in March 1644, when, at the age of nineteen, he was elected drummer for the town of Portsmouth. He had evidently enjoyed excellent educational advantages for in 1654 he was elected Attorney General and served as such until 1656. He was Commissioner from Newport from 1655 to 1657; 1660, 1661, 1663, 1664 to 1666, and Assistant 1669-1671. On May 7th, 1674, he was again elected to this office but declined to serve. Cranston was elected Deputy Governor, May 1st, 1672, and again in 1673. He was also re-elected to this office from 1676 to 1678. He became Governor of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in November, 1678, but died in office on March 12th, 1680.

Governor Cranston's military service include that of Captain, and later, Major in command of the colonial militia during King Philip's War, 1675-1677, and as President of the Court Martial to try the cases of certain Indians engaged therein.

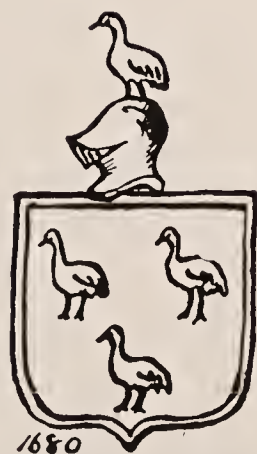
John Cranston was the first man to receive the degree of "Doctor of Physic and Surgery" from the colonial government. This was conferred upon him by the Legislature on March 1st, 1663.

In 1658, he married Mary, daughter of Governor Jeremy Clarke. She was born in Newport, in 1641, and died there on April 7th, 1711. Following Governor Cranston's death she became the wife of John Stanton of Newport. John and Mary (Clarke) Cranston were the parents of one daughter and seven sons, one of whom, Samuel, followed in his father's footsteps as a governor of Rhode Island.

GOVERNOR JOHN CRANSTON



COMMON GROUND CEMETERY, NEWPORT, R. I.



*Arms from tomb
Gov. J. Cranston*

PELEG SANFORD

Governor: Mar. 16, 1680 to May, 1683.

War Service: Lieutenant Colonel, King Philip War.

Born: May 10, 1639 in Portsmouth, R. I.

Died: About 1700 in Newport, R. I.

Buried: Probably somewhere on his Portsmouth Farm.

SANFORD, GOVERNOR PELEG, son of John Sanford, was born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, May 10, 1639. Of his early history we know but little. He shared with his family in the hardships and self-denials incident to the lot of the new settlers of a country. In one of the numerous boundary questions which mark the earlier years of the history of Rhode Island, he was appointed by the General Assembly as an agent of the colony, in connection with Richard Bailey, to proceed to England, to endeavor to adjust the difficulties which had arisen, and two hundred and fifty pounds were voted for their outfit. Matters were so arranged, subsequently, that the colony agents did not cross the ocean. In 1677 he was appointed one of eight commissioners to settle disputes between Providence and Pawtuxet relating to titles to lands in the latter place. In 1678 he was chosen one of five Bankrupt Commissioners, who was sworn to make a distribution of insolvent estates among the creditors. Under the Royal Charter he was General Treasurer from 1678 to 1681. On the decease of Governor John Cranston, "Major" Sanford was elected his successor by the General Assembly, and his election confirmed by the people March 16, 1680, and was in office until May, 1683.

In the month of October, a crew of privateers having been taken and imprisoned in Newport, a portion of them broke jail and laid a plot to assassinate Governor Sanford. The plot was disclosed by one of their number in time to avert the peril which threatened his death. At the election in the spring of 1683, Governor Sanford declined to be a candidate, and William Coddington, Jr., was chosen in his place. In September of this year he was again chosen, with Arthur Fenner, as colonial agent, to proceed to England on business affecting parties living in Narragansett. In 1699 he was appointed by royal commission a Judge of Admiralty. As such, he had to sit in judgment on more than one case of piracy, especially that of the famous Captain Kidd. From this brief recital it is evident that Governor Sanford was "a man of affairs" in Rhode Island and one of her most useful citizens.

His wife, whom he married in 1665, was the daughter of Governor William Brenton, by whom he had three daughters. 1. Ann, who married a Mason and had a son, Peleg Sanford Mason. 2. Bridget, who married Job Almy, of Tiverton. They had three children, Sanford, Peleg, and Cook Almy. 3. Elizabeth, who married Thomas Noyes, of Stonington, Connecticut. Governor Sanford died not far from the year 1700.

A ROUGH PLAN OF THE CODDINGTON BURIAL GROUND

ON FAREWELL AND NORTH BAPTIST STREETS

Book #1511 Newport Historical Society.

SECTION 25

Here lyeth buried ye body of *William Coddington Esq'r*. Age 78 years. Departed this life November ye 1st 1678.

SECTION 27

Here lyth buried ye body of *William Coddington*. Aged 37 years. Departed this life ye 4 day of February 1688.

SECTION 29

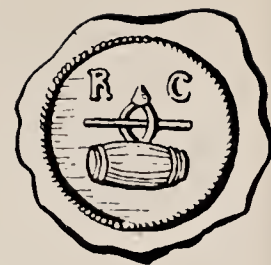
Here lyeth interred ye body of *Henry Bull Esq'r*, late Governor of this Colony. Aged 85 years. Deceased January ye 22d 1693-4.

SECTION 31

Here lyeth interred the body of *John Easton*, Governor. He departed this life Decem. ye 12, 1705, & ye 85th year of his age. On the right hand the body of Alice, the wife of John Easton, Governor, who departed this life in the year 1699. Aged about 77 years.

NORTH

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| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 |
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| 31 | 32 | 33 |
| 34 | 35 | 36 |



WILLIAM CODDINGTON, JR.

Governor: May, 1683 to May 1685.

Born: January 18, 1651 in Newport, Rhode Island.

Died: February 4, 1688 in Newport, Rhode Island.

Buried: Coddington Cemetery, Newport, R. I.

CODDINGTON, WILLIAM, JR., colonial governor of Rhode Island (1683-85), was born in England in 1651, son of William Coddington, president and governor, and Anne Brinley, his third wife. In May, 1683, he was elected chief magistrate, taking the oath for trade and navigation, besides the usual engagement. In August, Thatcher, deputy collector of Boston, appeared at Newport for the purpose of seizing a vessel commanded by Capt. Thomas Paine, that had recently arrived from Jamaica. Gov. Coddington refused to assist him, and when Thatcher made a second demand, assuring him that the ship's papers were forged, replied that he had examined them and was convinced to the contrary, and that the courts were open to Thatcher to try the question. Subsequently Thatcher's position was proved to be the true one, and the occurrence was referred to to substantiate charges made to the board of trade in England of disorderly acts on the part of the Rhode Island government. Edward Randolph was the accuser, and in 1685 he urged that the charter be revoked. The news of this came about the time the general assembly met (in May), and all felt that a crisis was impending. Gov. Coddington was not present when the assembly began its deliberations, but was re-elected, and a committee was appointed to convey the news to him and request his attendance. He appeared, but declined to serve, and Henry Bull was chosen in his place. He died unmarried, in Rhode Island, Feb. 4, 1688.

The foregoing is practically all that we know of his life. The portrait accompanying this sketch was for many years said to be William Coddington, Sr. The authenticity of the Portrait of Governor Coddington has been challenged. Hamilton B. Tompkins on August 18, 1913 himself says, "It certainly is not that of William Coddington", basing his conclusions largely on the costume of the portrait as not being the dress of the time when Governor Coddington was in England, on the improbability of his wearing such costume after becoming a Quaker, and the lack of Portrait painters in his life time.

There are some historians who suggest that the portrait could be Governor William Coddington, Jr.



WILLIAM CODDINGTON, JR.



HENRY BULL

Governor: May 1685 to May 1686; Feb. 27 to May 7, 1690.

Born: 1608 in South Wales, Great Britain.

Died: January 22, 1693 in Newport, Rhode Island.

Buried: Newport, R. I. Coddington Cemetery.

BULL, GOVERNOR HENRY, was born in South Wales in 1608, and came to this country in the James, arriving in Boston June 4, 1635. He first took up his residence in Roxbury, and was made a freeman in May, 1637. Subsequently he removed to Boston, where he became involved in the Mrs. Hutchinson affair, and was among the large number of citizens, adherents of this lady, who were disarmed by the government, which did not consider itself safe so long as her followers were in possession of weapons of warfare. Drake, in his History of Boston, says that "this disarming operation was a very serious affair, and much blood has flowed from far less causes. The peaceable manner in which it was submitted to ought to have convinced the rulers of the sincerity of the motives of those to whom the indignity was offered." Governor Arnold refers to it as "a most remarkable act, unparalleled in the subsequent history of the American States. Seventy-five names are enumerated as the objects of this astonishing order, which, naturally enough, as the finale of so much tyranny, aroused a strong feeling of indignation."

The persecuted party, among whom was Henry Bull, then in the freshness of his early manhood, had for some time been considering the question of escaping from the tyrannical grasp of the "Lord's Brethren." Under the leadership of John Clarke and William Coddington, their first plan was to find a home for themselves on Long Island, or near Delaware Bay, and they had actually set sail from Boston to carry this plan into execution. While, however, their vessel was doubling Cape Cod, they went by land to Providence. Narragansett Bay, which seemed the destined refuge for outcasts of every faith, attracted the wanderers by its fertile shores and genial climate. They were recommended by Roger Williams, in whom, as may readily be supposed, they found a sympathizing friend, to settle at Sowams, afterwards called Phebe's Neck, in Barrington, on the mainland, or on the island of Aquidneck, now Rhode Island. So much interest did he take in the matter that he accompanied the exploring party, of which, probably, Henry Bull was one, to Plymouth to inquire about Sowams. As it was found to be claimed within the Plymouth patent, it was decided that the exiles should proceed to Aquidneck. A deed of the island was obtained from Canonicus and Miantonomi, and a settlement commenced, which was called Pocasset, at the cove on the northern part of the island, in the town of Portsmouth. In the "Civil Compact" formed at Providence by the Aquidneck settlers, and signed by nineteen persons, the name of Henry Bull appears as the eighteenth. Five days after the signing of this compact the General Court of Massachusetts passed an act formally banishing William Coddington, with nine others, among whom was the subject of this sketch, with their families, from the Bay State.

The little colony, now safe from persecution, rapidly thrived and grew. We find that in June, 1638, the matter of a military organization was discussed in meetings held by



NOTE:—
THIS HOUSE
WAS DESTROYED
BY FIRE
IN
1910

HENRY BULL HOUSE BUILT 1639-40, NEWPORT, R. I.

CODDINGTON CEMETERY, FAREWELL STREET, NEWPORT



the citizens, and at the third of these meetings officers for the trainbands were chosen, Randal Holden and Henry Bull being elected corporals. A few months after he was chosen sergeant, "to execute orders of the Court, to serve warrants, and to keep the prison, with similar power to demand aid from any persons in the discharge of his office." We find his name among the seven "elders" who, under date of April 28, 1639, agreed "to propagate a Plantation in the midst of the island, or elsewhere, etc." The "Plantation" referred to was Newport, whither the colony proceeded, taking with them the records of the Aquidneck settlement down to this date. Henceforth Henry Bull is identified with the fortunes of the colony at Newport.

Without dwelling particularly upon the events of his life for a number of years, it may suffice to say that Governor Coddington having declined his re-election in 1685 as chief magistrate, Henry Bull was chosen to fill the office.

It was about this time that Edward Randolph was plotting in England against the liberties of the colonies, and urged the revoking of the charters of Connecticut and Rhode Island. He was sent to New England in the summer of 1685 to carry into execution his plans. Fortunately for Governor Bull, his term of office expired at the expiration of the year 1685-86, and he escaped the annoyances which fell to the lot of his successor.

The appointment of Sir Edmund Andros as Governor General of the New England Colonies, and the arbitrary measures to which he resorted, are familiar to readers of American history. Rhode Island did not escape the tyranny of Andros. Party politics ran high in 1689, Royalists and Republicans dividing the colony. There had for some time been a confused state of things. For nearly four years the Assembly had held no session. At length, February 26, 1689-90, it convened. Governor Walter Clarke, who was absent, was sent for, came, but declined to act, and resigned his office. Christopher Almy was chosen to take his place. He also declined. It was then, as Bancroft tells us, that "all eyes turned to one of the old Antinomian exiles, the more than octogenarian, Henry Bull," and he was elected. He served one year, and then, on account of his great age, refused a re-election. His death took place in 1693. Governor Bull was thrice married, his first wife, Elizabeth, was the mother of several children. She died December 8, 1648. Secondly in 1666 to Esther, daughter of Ralph Allen, who died in 1676; thirdly to Ann (Clayton), widow of Governor Nicholas Easton, who died January 30th, 1708.

KING CEMETERY

JOHNSTON, RHODE ISLAND



HARTFORD AVE. ABOUT $\frac{1}{4}$ MILE WEST OF PROVIDENCE CITY LINE

GOVERNOR SAMUEL WARD KING IS BURIED HERE

See Pages 218-219

JOHN EASTON

Governor: May 1690 to May 1695.

Born: Circa 1617 in Wales, Great Britain.

Died: December 12, 1705 in Newport, Rhode Island.

Buried: Newport, R. I. Coddington Cemetery.

EASTON, GOVERNOR JOHN, son of Gov. Nicholas Easton, was born in 1617, in Wales, and came to this country with his father in 1634, and shared with him in his fortunes from the time of his arrival to that of his settlement in Newport. That he was well educated for the times in which he lived appears from the fact that he was chosen Attorney-General of the united governments of Portsmouth and Newport from May 17, 1653, to September 12, 1654, also from May 20, 1656 to May 19, 1657, and from May 22, 1660, to May 22, 1663. Under the royal charter he held the same office from May 4, 1664, to May 4, 1670, and for the years 1672, '73, '74. He was Deputy Governor from May, 1674, to April, 1676. In 1690, Governor Henry Bull declining a re-election on account of the infirmities of age, Mr. Easton was chosen his successor. It was an important period in the history of Rhode Island. At the time when he entered upon the duties of his office "the first grand period of Rhode Island history," says Governor Arnold, "the formation period, was ended. The era of domestic strife and outward conflict for existence, of change and interruption, of doubt and gloom, anxiety and distress had almost passed. The problem of self-government was solved, and a new era of independent action commenced."

Governor Easton was in office five years,—1690-95,—and well and faithfully did he discharge the duties assigned to him, all his services, as those of the deputy governor and assistants, being performed gratuitously, only they were excepted from paying any colony tax.

One memorable event took place during his administration,—the attack of Captain Thomas Paine on five French sail near Block Island in July, 1690, in which the French were beaten. "The brilliant exploit of Paine at once inspired the people of this colony with a naval spirit. It was the first victory of Rhode Island in the open ocean, and the worthy harbinger of many daring deeds." Governor Easton lived some ten years after his term of service had expired, and died December 12, 1705. One important production of his pen has within a few years been republished, his "Narrative of King Philip's War," Albany, 1858.

Governor Easton was twice married: first on January 4, 1660, to Mehitable Gant, who was the mother of five children. She died November 11, 1673, and he married Alice, whose surname is unknown, but whose death occurred December 12, 1689.

GOVERNOR JOHN EASTON



CODDINGTON CEMETERY, FAREWELL STREET

NEWPORT, R. I.

CALEB CARR

Governor: May, 1695-December 17, 1695.

Born: 1623 in Great Britain.

Died: December 17, 1695 in Jamestown, R. I.

Buried: Jamestown, R. I. Family Lot.

CARR, GOVERNOR CALEB, was born in 1623 in Great Britain and was among the early settlers of Rhode Island. He was a Friend by religious profession. As an evidence of the confidence which his fellow-citizens reposed in his integrity, we find that he was chosen Treasurer of the colony, and held the office from May 21, 1661, to May 22, 1662. We find also his name associated with the names of three other persons who were sent by the Council at Newport to Wickford to sit in judgment on certain matters in dispute between Connecticut and Rhode Island.

In a list of persons who secured the services of certain Indians who were taken captive in King Philip's War we notice the name of Caleb Carr. The terms on which these captive Indians were disposed of were, "all under five years to serve till thirty; above five and under ten, till twenty-eight; above ten to fifteen, till twenty-seven; above fifteen to twenty, till twenty-six; from twenty to thirty shall serve eight years; all above thirty, seven years." Mr. Carr took one of these Indians,—what was his age is not stated,—for which he paid to the town of Providence twelve bushels of Indian corn.

In 1678 he was chosen Third Assistant under Governor John Cranston, and in May, 1695, he was elected Governor to succeed Governor John Easton, who had been in office for the five preceding years. Up to this period for most of the time public service had been rendered gratuitously by civil officers. It was now enacted that the Governor should have ten pounds a year, the Deputy Governor six pounds, and the Assistants four pounds each. Governor Carr did not live long enough to reap much reward for the discharge of his duties as chief magistrate. He died in Newport, December 17, 1695, being the fourth governor who died while in office. He was buried in a small family burying-ground on the north side of Mill Street, between Thames and Spring Streets, Newport and about the year 1900 his remains were removed to a new family lot on the East Main Road, Jamestown, R. I.

Governor Carr established a ferry between Newport and Jamestown about 1675. This was controlled by his descendants for over one hundred and fifty years, and still in operation. He was thrice married; first, to Ann Easton, secondly to Mercy Vaughn who died in 1675, and thirdly to Sarah (Clarke) Paine. She was born in 1651 and died in 1706, and was the daughter of Governor Jeremy Clarke, and the widow of John Paine. Governor Carr was the father of eleven children.

GOVERNOR CALEB CARR

EAST MAIN ROAD, JAMESTOWN, ABOUT 1,000 FEET
SOUTH OF FERRY ROAD



Moved from Original
Family Lot on Mill St..
Newport, R. I., about
1900.

Stone Slab
Covering
the Grave
of
Governor
Caleb Carr



SAMUEL CRANSTON

Governor: March 1698 to April 26, 1727.

Born: August 1659 in Newport, R. I.

Died: April 26, 1727 in Newport, R. I.

Buried: Newport, R. I.. Common Ground Cemetery.

CRANSTON, GOVERNOR SAMUEL, son of Governor John Cranston, was born in Newport in 1659. He was Governor of Rhode Island for twenty-nine consecutive years, from 1698 to 1727. His father was a physician and surgeon, and served as Attorney-General of the Colony from 1654 to 1656; was Deputy Governor in 1672, 1676, and 1677, and Governor from November, 1678, to March 12, 1680, when he died. He was the nephew of Governor Walter Clarke, whom he succeeded in office. The Quaker regime went out with Governor Clarke, and that of "the world" came in with Samuel Cranston.

His life was romantic, almost from the beginning to the close. He married Mary Hart, a granddaughter of Roger Williams. Soon after his marriage he went to sea, and was not heard of for many years. He had been captured by pirates, and was unable to communicate with his family, who, after a long time, concluded that he was dead. It is related by Bull, in his *Memoirs of Rhode Island*, that "his wife having an offer of marriage," from Mr. Russell, of Boston, "accepted it, and was on the eve of solemnizing the marriage ceremony. But Cranston, having arrived in Boston, hastened homeward, and at Howland's Ferry, just before night, was informed that his wife was to be married that evening. With increased speed he flew to Newport, but not until the wedding guests had begun to assemble. She was called by a servant into the kitchen, a person being there who wished to speak with her. A man in a sailor's habit advanced and informed her that her husband had arrived in Boston, and requested him to inform her that he was on his way to Newport. This information induced her to question the man very closely. He then told her that what he had said was the truth, for he had seen her husband at Howland's Ferry that very afternoon, and that he was on his way to Newport. Then, stepping toward her, he raised his cap and pointed to a scar on his head, and said, 'Do you recollect that scar' from which she at once recognized her husband as in her presence. He then entertained the wedding guests with the story of his adventures and sufferings." It is said that Mr. Russell took this very unexpected turn of events in good part, and relinquished his expected bride to her lawful husband with a good grace.

In giving an account of his elevation to the gubernatorial chair, Governor Arnold, in his *History of Rhode Island*, says: "The administration of Governor Cranston is remarkable for many reasons. He held his position, probably, longer than any other man who has ever been subjected to the test of an annual popular election. His great firmness in seasons of unexampled trial, that occurred in the early part of his public life, is, perhaps, the key to his wonderful popularity."

He died in office, April 26, 1727, aged sixty-eight years. "The death of Governor Samuel Cranston," says Arnold, "was no ordinary event in the history of the colony. In

GOVERNOR SAMUEL CRANSTON



Here lieth the body of SAMUEL CRANSTON, Esq.,
Late Governor of this Colony, Aged 68 Years; and Departed this life,
Aprul ye 26, A. D. 1727

He was son of JOHN CRANSTON, Esq., who also was Governor here, 1680;

He was descended from the noble Scottish LORD CRANSTON
And carried in his veins a stream of the Ancient Earls of
CRAWFORD, BOTHWELL & TRAQUAIR'S.

Having had for his Grandfather JAMES CRANSTON, Clerk.
Chaplain to King Charles the First.

His Great-Grandfather was JOHN CRANSTON, of Bool, Esq.,

This last was Son of JAMES CRANSTON, Esq.
Which James was Son to WILLIAM, LORD CRANSTON

Rest Happy now, brave patriot, without end,
Thy country's father, and thy country's friend.

on the head of the tombstone is emblazoned a rich coat-of-arms, with the motto—
Dum Curo Vigilo

the strength of his intellect, the courage and firmness of his administration, and the skill with which he conducted public affairs in every crisis, he resembles the early race of Rhode Islanders. Thirty times successively chosen to the highest office, he preserved his popularity amidst political convulsions that had swept away every other official in the colony. He was the connecting link between two centuries of its history, and seemed, as it were, the bridge over which it passed in safety, from the long struggle for existence with the royal governors of Massachusetts to the peaceful possession of its chartered rights under the House of Hanover.

He was buried at Newport, and his tomb bears the following inscription: "Here lieth the Body of Samuel Cranston, Esqr., late Governor of this Colony, Aged 68 years, and departed this Life, April 26, A. D. 1727. He was son of John Cranston, Esqr., who also was Governor here, 1680. He was descended from the noble Scottish Lord Cranston, and carried in his veins a stream of the ancient Earls of Crawford, Bothwell and Traquair; having for his grandfather James Cranston, clerk, chaplain to King Charles the First. His great grandfather was John Cranston, Esqr., of Bool. This last was son to James Cranston, Esqr., which James was son of William Lord Cranston." James Cranston, Esqr., married Lady Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of Francis, seventh Earl of Bothwell, who was nephew of Mary, Queen of Scots.

Others of this distinguished family have also been in public office. John Cranston, Jr., was Speaker of the House in 1716; Thomas Cranston in 1748, and again from May, 1760, to May 1762; Henry Y. Cranston in 1835, from 1839 to 1841, and again in 1854. He was also a member of Congress from 1843 to 1847. The city of Cranston, Rhode Island, takes its name from this family.

As previously stated, Governor Cranston married (1) Mary, daughter of Thomas and Freeborn (Williams) Hart (a daughter of Roger Williams) born in Newport in 1663, where she died, September 17, 1710. He then married (2) Judith (Parrot), widow of Caleb Cranston. All of his children, five sons and two daughters, were by his first marriage.

JOSEPH JENCKS

Governor: May 1727 to May 1732.

Born: 1656 in Pawtucket, R. I., formerly Providence, R. I.

Died: June 15, 1740 in Providence, R. I.

Buried: Pawtucket, R. I. Mineral Spring Cemetery.

JENCKS, GOVERNOR JOSEPH, son of Joseph Jencks, was born in Providence, R. I., in 1656. His grandfather of the same name is supposed to have come from England with the emigrants led by Governor Winthrop, who reached Boston in June, 1630, and settled in Lynn, Mass. In his history of Lynn Mr. Lewis thus alludes to him: "Joseph Jencks deserves to be held in perpetual remembrance in American history as being the first founder who worked in brass and iron on the Western Continent. By his hands the first models were made, and the first castings taken of many domestic implements and iron tools." The following order, expressed in the quaint language of the times, was passed May 6, 1646, by the General Court of Massachusetts: "In answer to the petition of Joseph Jencks, for liberty to make experience of his abilityes and inventions for ye making of Engines for mills to go with water, for ye more speedy despatch of work than formerly, and mills for ye making of Sithes and other Edged tools, with a new invented Sawe-Mill, that they may be afforded cheaper than formerly, and that for fourteen yeeres without disturbance by any others setting up the like inventions . . . This petition is granted." Several years later he obtained a patent for a scythe, which substantially was similar to the scythes of modern times.

The exact date when the father of the subject of this sketch came to Pawtucket is not known, but is supposed to be 1655. He was drawn to Rhode Island to avail himself of what were in those times the thick forests on the shores of the Blackstone River, from which charcoal could be obtained to be used in his blacksmith business, and also to use the fine water-power of the place for the mills his father had been devising. We find but scanty information concerning the experience of the father of the future Governor, his son.

Goodrich, in his historical sketch of Pawtucket, says: "It is known that Mr. Jencks, or Jenks, as he writes the name, soon erected a forge; perhaps he quickly found out that bog iron existed near what has long been styled Mineral Springs, for before the Revolution a forge stood near the Moshassuck, where the ore was converted into blooms." A ready market was found for all the manufactured articles which were offered for sale.

For twenty years things moved on peacefully and prosperously, and then came King Philip's War, of which mention is so frequently made in this work. The battle which is known in history as "Pierce's Fight," so called because Captain Pierce, of Scituate, Massachusetts, had command of the English force, was fought Sunday, March 26, 1675, on the river between Pawtucket and Valley Falls, not far, it is supposed, from the place where the Providence and Boston Railroad crosses the river. Out of the eighty-three men who went into this fight, fifty-five English and ten friendly Indians were killed. So alarmed were the people of Pawtucket that the place was vacated, the forge of Jencks

was burned, and, without doubt, the larger part of the humble cottages of the inhabitants shared the same fate. After the war was ended Mr. Jencks, with his family, returned to his former home, he rebuilt his forge, the people came back and again erected their cabins, and the old prosperity returned to Pawtucket.

Amid such scenes as these the younger Jencks was trained. Several children were in his father's family, four sons and three daughters. Both his father and three brothers acquired distinction in the colony. The former bore the title of Assistant, answering to Lieutenant Governor or Senator. Of the latter, Nathaniel became a major, Ebenezer a minister, and William a judge. Like his father, the subject of this sketch comes into the foreground when he reaches the age of manhood as a man prominent in civil affairs. He was appointed as early as 1705 as commissioner to aid in the settlement of the perplexing question of what should be considered as the boundary line between Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Again and again is he re-appointed to assist in running the line. In 1715 he was elected Deputy Governor, and held the office until May, 1721. While in office he was sent to England in 1720 to bring the boundary disputes between Rhode Island as the one party, and Connecticut and Massachusetts as the other, directly to the notice of the king. On his return to his home he was re-elected Deputy Governor in 1722, and was in office until 1727, when Governor Cranston, who had been Governor twenty-nine years, dying, Mr. Jencks was chosen as his successor, and held the office for the next five years, residing for the larger part of the time in Newport, at the request of the General Assembly.

An amusing tradition is preserved concerning Governor Jencks to the effect that when he was elected, feeling a desire to maintain the dignity of the station, and to wear a garb like that of the other colonial governors he sent an order to England for a cloak. From some blunder, however, on the part of his correspondent, the order was made to read for a clock instead of a cloak, and a clock was sent. The clock remained in the possession of his descendants for more than a century, and, so far as we know, is still in existence, although it had passed out of the family.

Governor Jencks died a few years after he ceased to be the chief magistrate of the State, the event taking place June 15, 1740. He is said to have been the tallest man of his time in Rhode Island, standing seven feet and two inches without his shoes. His body was exhumed June 2, 1831, and the skeleton was found entire. Eighteen inches was the measure of his thigh-bones. The inscription on his tombstone was as follows: "In memory of Hon. Joseph Jencks, Esq., late Governor of the Colony of Rhode Island, deceased the 15th day of June, A. D. 1740, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was much Honoured and Beloved in Life and Lamented in Death. He was a bright Example of Virtue in every Stage of life. He was a zealous Christian, a Wise and Prudent Governor, a Kind Husband and a Tender Father, a good Neighbor and a Faithful Friend, Grave, Sober, Pleasant in Behaviour, Beautiful in Person, with a soul truly Great, Heroic and Sweetly Tempered."

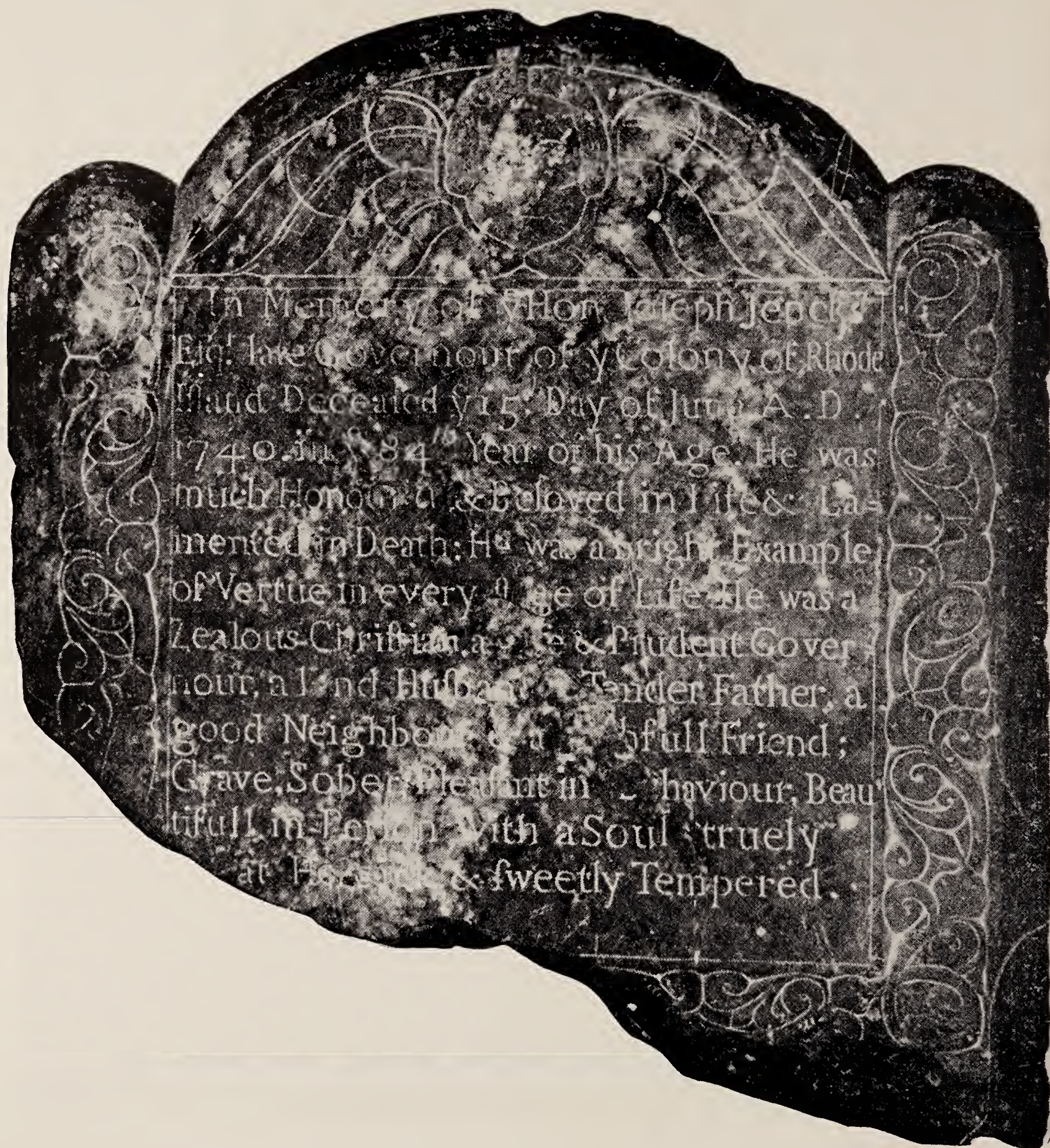
The wife of Governor Jencks was Martha, daughter of John Brown, eldest son of Rev. Chad Brown. It would be impossible to mention the names of even the families of those that have sprung from the early founder of Pawtucket. The descendants of Joseph Jencks, the father of the Governor, amounted to about ten thousand. In early times

a branch of the family was prominent in building up Central Falls, Daniel, a son of Ebenezer, the brother of the Governor, became a wealthy merchant of Providence. For forty-eight years he was a member of the First Baptist Church, being of the same denomination with his uncle Joseph. For forty years he was a member of the General Assembly, and for nearly thirty years Chief Justice of the Providence County Court. Nicholas Brown, father of Hon. Nicholas Brown, married his daughter Rhoda, May 2, 1762. There have been other distinguished persons who bear the honored name of Jencks, and the posterity of the Governor is represented still in Pawtucket and its neighborhood.

BRONZE PLAQUE ON NEW GRANITE MONUMENT



Granite monument given by the people of Pawtucket under the direction of Mayor Lawrence McCarthy, May 30, 1955.

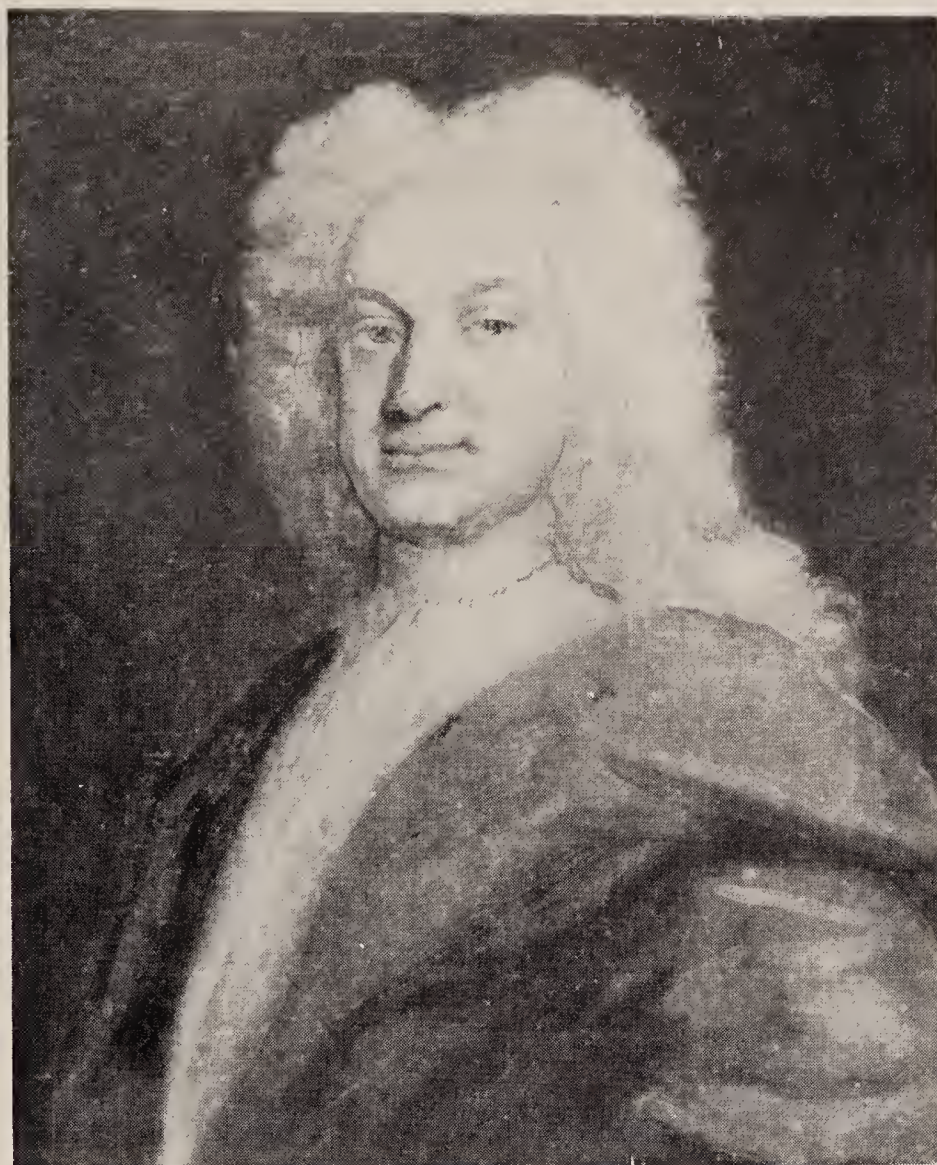


GOVERNOR JOSEPH JENCKS' GRAVESTONE, 1740

Now located in the basement of the Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence, Rhode Island.

See story of gravestone found during excavation. Page 159

GOVERNOR JOSEPH JENCKS



Original Painting by I. Smibert, 1729.

This is from a photograph at the Rhode Island Historical Society
Providence, Rhode Island

JOSEPH JENCKS' HEADSTONE FOUND

(Taken from clipping from the Providence, R. I., Daily Journal. Telegram. June 13, 1925.)

Will afford Appropriate Memorial for the City of Pawtucket

The finding Saturday in the rear of 84 North Main Street, Pawtucket, of the headstone which marked the resting place of former Governor Joseph Jencks will provide an appropriate memorial for the city of Pawtucket which has for years been considering suggestions for the erection of a monument in honor of Governor Jencks and his father, Joseph Jencks.

The stone, a slatestone slab, with a chiselled inscription, was discovered by William J. Burrows, a Pawtucket expressman, on the property of Joseph Percelay, after it had been dug up by Pierre Begin and Manuel Bernard who were working on the premises preparatory to the construction of a garage.

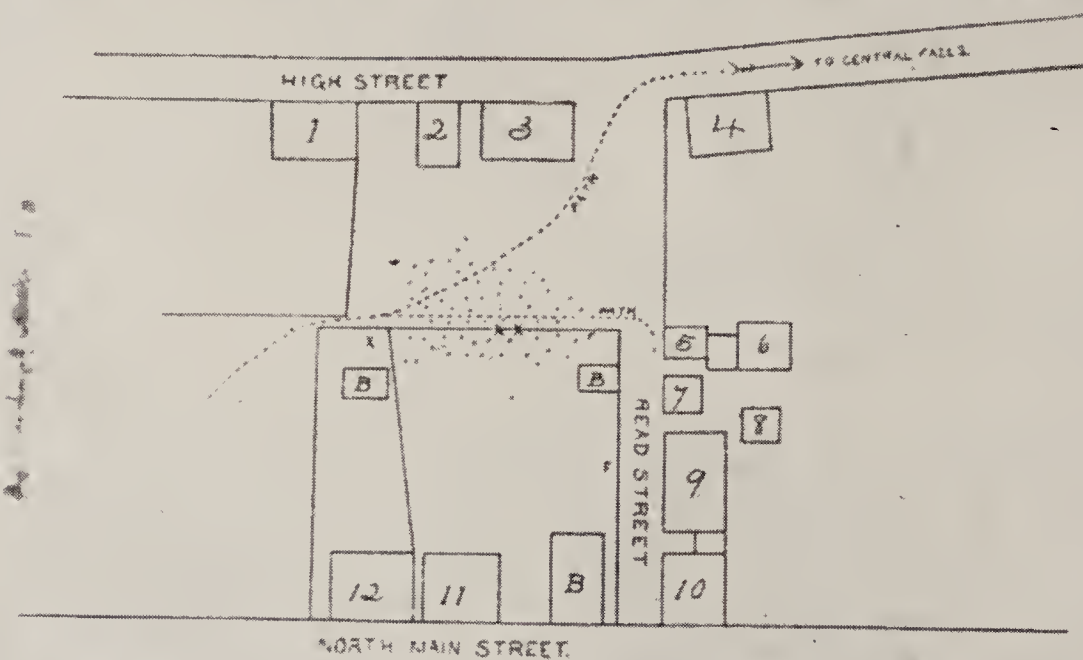
It has been suggested that the relic be turned over to the Old Slater Mill Association temporarily, and later it be placed in some public spot in Pawtucket.

See Page #157 showing Jencks' family lot at Mineral Spring Avenue Cemetery.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1894.

THE FIRST BURYING GROUND.

Interesting Recollections of the Spot Where "The Rude Forefathers of the Hamlet" were Buried.



1. Frost or Lowden house. The large house second north of City Hall. Occupied in 1829 and later by the late Thomas LeFavour.
 2. Plinney house. Occupied in 1829 and for forty years thereafter, by Zenas Plinney, father of the writer of this sketch. It was a small cottage and was torn down six or seven years ago.
 3. "Old Mill House." Owned in 1829 by Amy Ann Brown, and occupied at that time and later by four families: William Adams (father of Charles P. Adams), Ichabod Jenks (father of Phenuel Van Leason, Otis, et al.), William Clegg and James Graham (father of Samuel and George).
 4. Judge Field house, now 55 High street, and at present owned and occupied by Mr. H. A. Briggs. Judge Field was father of William Field, the founder of the Providence Tool Co., and grandfather of the junior William Field, an accomplished musician who died but a short time ago.
 5. Shop for many years owned and occupied by the late Job Bennett, gunsmith and locksmith. In later years occupied by A. E. Pendergrass, boot and shoe maker. Now unoccupied and in ruinous condition. Original owner was Nathaniel Jenks, father of Job Bennett's wife.
 6. House, original owner Nathaniel Jenks. Like No. 5, in ruinous condition.
 7. Serll Bullock house. Occupied as tenement and saloon.
 8. Bennett house, owned and occupied then by Isaac Bennett, the late Job Bennett's father. Now occupied as a dwelling house.
 9. Trott house. Afterward owned by father of the late Joseph Wheaton Allen.
 10. Squire Read house. Read street, named after him, was then a lane with a gate at the lower end. Lower story now occupied as a barber shop, etc.
 11. Capt. Ellis house. Ellis was a teamster and B on the right was his barn. He was a son-in-law of Trott. Ira Allen, father of William P. Allen, purchased the place in 1832. He removed the barn, erected a larger one on its site and it is now occupied by storekeepers, manufacturers, etc. Upper portion of the house is now occupied by E. F. Trafton.
 12. Deacon Tabor house. Later occupied by his son-in-law Samuel C. Colyer, who is well remembered by many of our readers. The lower floor is now used for business purposes.
 - B. Barns.
 - X. Grave of Gov. Joseph Jenks.
 - XX. Graves of the senior Joseph Jenks and wife.
 - F. Fence.
- The dots represent the gravestones.

WILLIAM WANTON

Governor: May 1732-December 1733.

War Service: Captain of privateers, Colonial Wars (Queen Anne's).

Born: September 15, 1670 in Scituate, Massachusetts.

Died: December 1733 in Newport, R. I.

Buried: Newport, R. I. Golden Hill Cemetery.

WANTON, GOVERNOR WILLIAM, son of Edward and Elizabeth Wanton, born in Scituate, in 1670. He married Ruth, daughter of Deacon John Bryant, of Scituate, an ancestor of William Cullen Bryant, the poet. As the Wanton family were members of the Society of Friends, his relatives opposed the marriage on the ground that the Bryants were not members of that Society, and her friends equally opposed it, because he belonged to the then hated and proscribed sect; whereupon, it is said, he thus addressed her, in the presence of her family, she being very young: "Ruth, let us break away from this unreasonable bondage. I will give up my religion, and thou shalt give up thine, and we will both go to the Church of England and to the devil together." They were accordingly married, and became members of the Church of England, to which they adhered throughout their lives. Since, for obvious reasons, they could not be married in the Friends Society or the Congregational Church in Scituate, the records of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, inform us that they were married in that town January 1, 1691, though they did not immediately remove there. Their children were Margaret, born October 22, 1692; George, born August 24, 1694; William, born October 22, 1696; Peter, born March 22, 1698; Ruth, born July 12, 1701; Edward, born April 11, 1702; Joseph, born August 15, 1705; Benjamin, born June 9, 1707, and Eliza, born October 4, 1709, four of whom, Margaret, Peter, Ruth, and Eliza, died young.

In 1694, when William was twenty-four years of age, and his brother John twenty-two, a pirate-ship having committed several robberies in Massachusetts Bay, in which the family had suffered losses, these two young men, departing from the usages of their Society, headed a party of volunteers, who captured the pirates and carried them into Newport, where they were executed. Again, in 1697, just before the peace of Ryswick, of that year, and during the troubles with Count Frontenac, Governor of Canada, a French armed ship appeared in the bay and took several prizes. The two brothers each fitted out a vessel from Boston, well manned with spirited volunteers, and captured her. It is said that their father endeavored to dissuade them from this bold and perilous enterprise as unlawful, according to the rules of their Society, but finding them fixed in their resolution he said: "It would be a grief to my spirit to hear that ye had fallen in a military enterprise; but if ye will go, remember that it would be a greater grief to hear that ye were cowards." The fame of this bold exploit reached England, and when William and John were there in 1702 they were presented at court. Queen Anne received them very graciously, granted an addition to their family coat of arms, and presented each of them with two pieces of plate, a silver punch-bowl and salver, with suitable devices. These pieces of plate are said to have been stolen from their houses in Newport, when robbed by the mobs of the political contests of the factions of Ward and Hopkins, with the exception of one piece.

Joseph Wanton, the elder brother having settled in Tiverton in 1688, and established a shipyard at the place known as Bridgeton, William followed him to this vicinity, and, as early as 1702, purchased property at the north end of the island in Portsmouth, and established a ship-yard at what is now the south end of the Old Colony Railroad bridge. In Queen Anne's war against France and Spain in 1702, "the brigantine Greyhound, of one hundred tons, mounting twelve guns, and manned with one hundred men and boys, was fitted for sea, and placed in command of Captain William Wanton, with a privateer commission to cruise for five months. He gave bonds in the sum of £1000 for the faithful discharge of his trust, and to return to port in two months." "He returned after two months' cruise in the Gulf of St. Lawrence crowned with brilliant success. He captured and brought into port three French ships, one of them a privateer of 260 tons, of twenty guns and forty-eight men; one of 300 tons and sixteen guns, and the third of 160 tons and eight guns. They were loaded with dried fish," bound for France.

The next year William sold his property in Portsmouth, consisting of nineteen acres of land, the ship-yard, and ferry, to Daniel Howland, of Tiverton, for £430, and removed to Newport. Hence the place from which he removed was afterward known as "Howland's Ferry." Upon his removal to Newport he turned his attention to trade and politics, and rapidly rose to power and distinction.

He was Speaker of the House of Deputies in 1705, 1708, 1710, 1715, 1716, 1718, 1719, and in February, 1723. He was elected Governor in 1732 and 1733, and as his brother John was Deputy Governor from 1729 to 1734, this was the only instance of brothers holding the two principal offices of the colony at the same time. Governor William Wanton died December, 1733, aged sixty-three years. The State House in Newport was built during his administration.

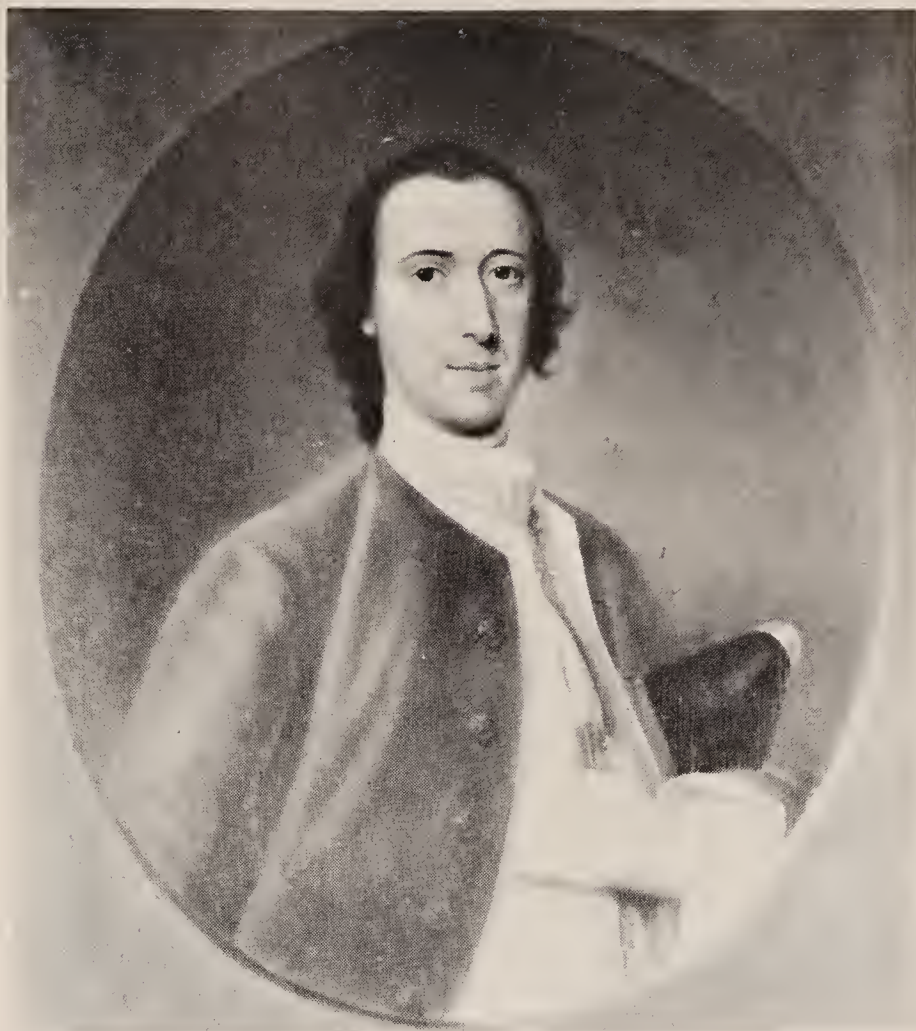
HON. WILLIAM WANTON

1732-1733

Painter Unknown

Southwest Corridor

Second Floor of State House



WANTON TOMB

Golden Hill Cemetery

Newport, R. I.

JOHN WANTON

Governor: May 1734-July 5, 1740.

War Service: Naval officer and Colonel of Militia, Queen Anne's War.

Born: December 24, 1672 in Scituate, Massachusetts.

Died: July 5, 1740 in Newport, Rhode Island.

Buried: Newport, Rhode Island. Coddington Cemetery.

WANTON, GOVERNOR JOHN, son of Edward and Elizabeth Wanton, was born December 24th, 1672 in Scituate, Massachusetts. He married, in 1689, Ann, daughter of Gideon Freeborn, by whom he had six children, Eliza, Edward, Gideon, Sarah, Joseph and Mary, and secondly to Mary Stafford of Tiverton, then in Massachusetts. His naval exploits in connection with his brother William, related in Arnold's History of Rhode Island, says that during Queen Anne's War, in June 1706, "a sloop loaded with provisions was taken by a French privateer near Block Island. The news reached the Governor the next day. Proclamation for volunteers was forthwith issued; two sloops were taken up for the expedition, and within two hours' time were manned by one hundred and twenty men, under the command of Captain John Wanton; and in less than three hours afterward captured the privateer, retook her prize, and brought them into Newport. The promptness and success of this adventure astonished and delighted the country, and added fresh laurels to the naval glory of Rhode Island."

In 1712, when forty years of age, he rejoined the Society of Friends, of which he was a birthright member, and, like his father and his elder brother Joseph, became a Quaker preacher. Having ample means of his own, he travelled extensively to promote the interests of the Society. It must have been a singular spectacle to the Quaker congregations in those days to see a man distinguished for his great personal bravery, and bold and successful naval exploits, appearing in the garb of his sect, and preaching the gospel of peace. He is said to have been an eloquent preacher.

Colonial politics were much disturbed after the death, in 1727, of Governor Samuel Cranston, who had filled the gubernatorial office with distinguished ability for twenty-nine years, and there were many divisions in the little colony. During this state of affairs Wanton was induced to enter the arena of politics. As his piety and eloquence had commended him to the members of the Society of Friends, then the wealthiest and leading sect of the colony, so his family influence, great wealth, and acknowledged intrepidity made him immensely popular with "the world's people" and assured his success in politics.

He was Deputy Governor from 1721 to 1722, and from 1729 to 1734, when, upon the death of his brother William, he was elected Governor seven times successively. He died in office, July 5, 1740, and was buried in the Coddington Cemetery, Farewell Street, probably before the Clifton ground on Golden Hill Street, Newport, was opened. Four, if not five, of the colonial governors sleep in this now sadly neglected spot. Governor Wanton's grave is probably on the west side of the ground, opposite the gate, covered with a large freestone slab, the inscription upon which is now obliterated. "He is described as a man of middling stature, thin features, and fair complexion; remarkable for his gentle attentions to children, many of whom would gather around him to catch his smile in the street, or collect at his door as he sat in his portico. He resided in a

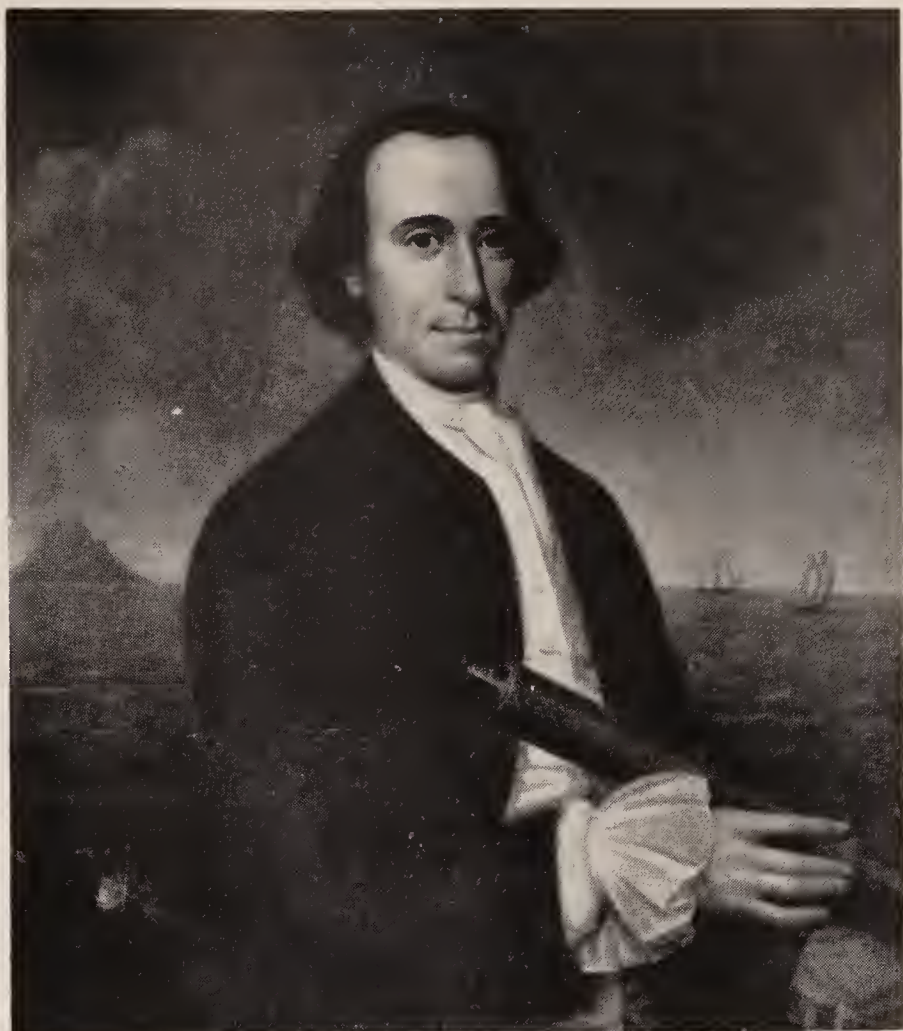
HON. JOHN WANTON

1734-1740

Painter Unknown

Southeast Corridor

Second Floor of State House



house which he purchased, which stood opposite to that of his brother William," on Thames Street.

Portraits of these two remarkable men, with their coat of arms, and in the style of Queen Anne's time, may be seen in the Hall of Representatives, in the State House in Providence.

My dear Mr. Mohr:

I have examined the Quaker church records and find the following concerning the death of Gov. John Wanton:

"5 day 5 mo. 1740 JOHN WANTON GOVERNOUR of the Colony of Rhode Island Aged 68 years and departed this Life the 5th day of the 5th month 1740 being the 7th day of the week and the 2nd day of the week following he was carried to the Meeting house and after Meeting was buried in Coddington's Burying place—for many years he was a valuable public friend."

Evidently he either never had a grave stone or it has since disappeared, but this would probably be the record used to prove his burial in the little "Governor's Cemetery" and would be the reason for his name being placed on the stone wall.

If all the churches had kept the records as the Quaker group did we would have many of our questions answered.

Sincerely yours,

June 8, 1954

GLADYS E. BOLHOUSE (Mrs. Peter)
Executive Secretary
Newport Historical Society

RICHARD WARD

Governor: July 15, 1740 to May 1743.

War Governor: Colonial War, England and France.

Born: April 15, 1689 in Newport, Rhode Island.

Died: August 21, 1763 in Newport, Rhode Island.

Buried: Newport, Rhode Island. Common Ground Cemetery.

WARD, GOVERNOR RICHARD, colonial governor, born in Newport, R. I., April 15, 1689, died there August 21, 1763. His father, Thomas Ward, son of John Ward, who was an officer in one of Cromwell's cavalry regiments, came from Gloucester, England, after the restoration of Charles II, as his father did also, and both settled in Newport. Thomas Ward, who followed the business of a merchant, was General Treasurer of the colony, 1677-1678, a deputy to the General Assembly in 1678-1679, an Assistant in 1679-1681, and then Deputy from 1683 till 1686.

Richard was also engaged in commerce. He was Attorney-General in 1712-1713, Deputy and Clerk of the Assembly in 1714, Recorder from 1714 till 1730, Deputy Governor from May to July, 1740, when Gov. Wanton died, and Governor from July 15, 1740, till May, 1743—three terms. His able report to the English Board of Trade on paper money, January 9, 1741, is printed in the "Rhode Island Colonial Records," edited by John R. Bartlett.

His son, Samuel, statesman, born in Newport, R. I., May 27, 1725; died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 26, 1776, removed early in life to Westerly, R. I., where he prospered in business both as a farmer and merchant.

After representing his adopted home for several years in the legislature, he was appointed in 1761 Chief Justice of the colony, and in 1762 he was chosen its Governor. He was active in the founding of Rhode Island College (now Brown University), and was one of its trustees from 1764 till 1776. In 1765 he was re-elected governor. When the stamp-act was passed he was the only one of the colonial governors who refused to take the required oath to sustain and enforce it.

For a third time he was chosen Governor in 1766. From the outset he took a decided stand against the oppressive encroachments of the British crown. With Stephen Hopkins he represented Rhode Island in the Continental Congress in 1774-1776, and uniformly advocated the most vigorous patriotic measures. He was always called to the chair when Congress went into committee of the whole, was chairman of the committee that reported in favor of a general for the American Army, when Col. George Washington was unanimously chosen. Dying of small-pox in the midst of his arduous duties, he was buried in the grounds of the 1st Baptist Church in Philadelphia, where a monument was erected to his memory by order of the Rhode Island General Assembly.

In 1860 his remains were removed to the cemetery of Newport, R. I. Another son, Henry, member of the Colonial Congress, born in Rhode Island December 27, 1732; d. there, 25 Nov., 1797, was Secretary of Rhode Island from 1760 till his death, and took part in the Congress that met at New York City on October 7, 1765. He early espoused

the principle of national independence, and during the Revolution acted as a member of the Committee of Correspondence. Samuel's son, Samuel, soldier, born in Westerly, R. I., November 17, 1756; died in New York City August 16, 1832, was graduated at Brown in 1771. He raised a company, and marched to the siege of Boston in 1775, was commissioned Captain by Congress, and joined Benedict Arnold's expedition into Canada, being taken prisoner at the siege of Quebec, and conveyed to New York City by sea. He was commissioned as a Major of the 1st Rhode Island line in 1777, was in action at Red Bank, writing the official report of the battle, and was with the army at Valley Forge.

In 1778, after marrying a daughter of Gov. William Greene, he assisted in raising a new regiment in Rhode Island, which he commanded in Gen. John Sullivan's campaign in that state. He was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in 1779, and retired on January 1, 1781. He was a delegate in 1786 to the convention at Annapolis, Md., for the regulation of commerce between the states. He made a voyage to China in 1788, and in 1790 established himself in mercantile business in New York City. After serving as president of the New York Marine Insurance Company in 1806-1808, he relinquished business, retiring to an estate in Rhode Island, whence he was sent as a delegate to the Hartford Convention of 1814. He afterward resided in Jamaica, L. I., and at the close of his life in New York City.

The second Samuel's son, Samuel, banker, born in Rhode Island May 1, 1786; died in New York City November 27, 1839, received a common-school education, entered a banking-house as clerk, and in 1808 was taken into partnership, continuing a member of the firm of Prime, Ward and King until his death. In 1838 he secured through the Bank of England a loan of nearly \$5,000,000 to enable the banks to resume specie payments, and established the Bank of Commerce, becoming its president. He was a founder of the University of the City of New York and of the City Temperance Society, of which he was the first president, and was active in organizing mission churches, a patron of many charities, and the giver of large sums in aid of Protestant Episcopal churches and colleges in the West.

The third Samuel's wife, Julia Rush, poet, born in Boston, Mass. January 5, 1796; died in New York City November 9, 1824, was a sister of Rev. Benjamin Clarke Cutler, and through her mother, a grand niece of Francis Marion. She married Mr. Ward in October, 1812. One of her occasional poems is preserved in Rufus W. Griswold's "Female Poets of America" (Philadelphia, 1848). Their son, Samuel, author, born in New York City, January 27, 1814; died in Pegli, Italy, May 19, 1884, was educated at Round Hill School, Northampton, Mass., and at Columbia, where he was graduated in 1831. He went abroad to perfect his studies, received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Tübingen, travelled extensively, and became proficient in the modern languages. Returning in 1835, he married a daughter of William B. Astor, and entered his father's banking-house as a partner.

After his second marriage, in 1843, to Medora, a daughter of John R. Grymes, he left the firm, and in 1848 went to California, where he engaged in mining. During his stay in the interior he acquired several Indian dialects. He visited Mexico in 1854, acted as secretary of an expedition sent by the United States Government to Paraguay in 1858, went on a diplomatic mission to Nicaragua in 1862, securing the renewal of transit across the isthmus, and on his return settled in Washington, D. C., where his powers of conversation, persuasive manners, and skill in entertaining his friends, which

extended even to inventing delicate dishes, enabled him to exert such influence over legislators that he was "spoken of the king of the lobby." He was also known as "Uncle Sam Ward."

His last years were spent in Europe, principally in England, where he was a social favorite. He died after returning from a journey to Malta from the home of his sister, Mrs. Terry, of Rome, whose first husband was Thomas Crawford, the sculptor. Another sister is Julia Ward Howe. Ward was for a score of years the intimate friend and correspondent of the poets Halleck and Longfellow. His nephew, Marion Crawford, has depicted him in the character of Mr. Bellingham in "Dr. Claudius" (1883). He published a volume of verse entitled "Lyrical Recreations" (New York, 1865).

The second Samuel's grandson, William Greene, soldier, born in New York City July 20, 1832, was graduated at Columbia in 1851, and became a banker. He was lieutenant-colonel of the 12th Regiment of the New York Militia, with which he served in the field from April 21 till August 5, 1861. As Colonel of the same regiment he was again in the United States service in 1862, participating as acting Brigadier, and personally directing his artillery fire, in the defense of Harper's Ferry, where he was made prisoner and paroled. In 1863 he served again as Colonel of the regiment in the Pennsylvania campaign. He partly invented and greatly improved the Ward-Burton breech-loading rifle. After the war he was made a Brigadier-General in the state militia service, and served for nearly twenty years.

William Greene's brother, John, soldier, born in New York City, November 30, 1838, was graduated at Columbia College in 1858 and at Columbia Law-School in 1860, then studied medicine at the New York University Medical College, taking his degree of M. D. in 1864. During the Civil War he served with his brother in the field as Lieutenant, and afterward Captain, in the 12th New York National Guard, taking part in September, 1862, in the defense of Harper's Ferry, under a heavy artillery fire for three days, when surrounded by a large part of Lee's army under Stonewall Jackson, when he was made prisoner and paroled. Subsequently he became Colonel of the 12th New York Regiment for eleven years, till October, 1877, and for some time acted as secretary to the National Rifle Association. He is the author of many historical papers and of "The Overland Route to California and other Poems" (New York, 1875).

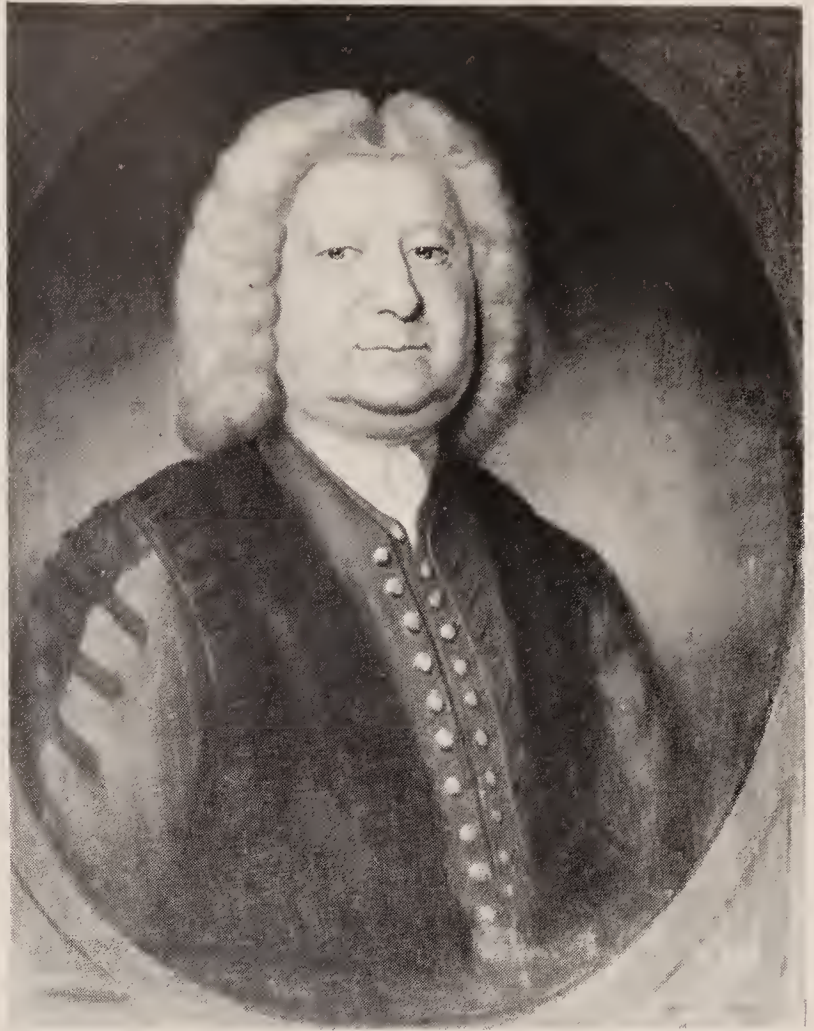
HON. RICHARD WARD

July 15, 1740 to May, 1743

Southwest Corridor

Second Floor of State House

This portrait was copied by Wilfred I. Duphiney. The original pastel portrait is in the R. I. School of Design and was made by John Singleton Copley — 1737-1815.



Common Ground Cemetery

Newport, R. I.

WILLIAM GREENE

Governor: May 1743 to May 1745; May 1746 to May 1747; May 1748 to May 1755; May 1757 to Feb. 22, 1758.

Born: March 16, 1695 in Warwick, Rhode Island.

Died: January 23, 1758 in Warwick, Rhode Island.

Buried: Warwick, R. I. Greene-Roelker Burial Ground.

GREENE, GOVERNOR WILLIAM, 1st, son of Capt. Samuel and Mary (Gorton) Greene, was born in Warwick, March 16, 1695. He was a descendant of John Greene, son of Peter Greene, of Aukley Hall, Salisbury, Wiltshire, England. In 1718 he was made a freeman, and was Deputy in 1727, 1732, 1736, 1738, and 1740. He and John Mumford were appointed, in 1728, surveyors of the line between Connecticut and Rhode Island, and in 1736 received a similar appointment in connection with two others. He was Deputy-Governor in 1740, 1742 and 1743, and Governor in 1743, 1744, 1746, 1748, to 1755 and 1757, eleven years.

The position which Governor Greene held in Rhode Island is shown in the circumstance that he, a citizen of Warwick, should have been elected as Chief Magistrate of the colony. For three years, 1654 to 1657, Roger Williams had been President of the colony. But from 1657 to 1743, a period of 86 years, no citizen not residing in Newport had been called to that position, with the exception of Governor Joseph Jencks, and he was elected on condition that he live in Newport, the Assembly voting £100 to meet the expense of his removal. No such condition was made in the case of Governor Greene. It was during his administration that the struggle was maintained between the English and the French for the mastery on this continent.

In the Colonial Records of Rhode Island may be found a large amount of correspondence which was carried on between the Governor of the colony and persons in military authority in the English army. The letters of Governor Greene exhibit good sense and habits of business, which indicate that he had rare qualifications for the position which he filled. It was also during his administration, in part, that the long controversy between Massachusetts and Rhode Island as to the position of certain towns was ended, and Cumberland, Warren, Bristol, Little Compton and Tiverton were brought within the bounds of the latter colony.

Stirring events, both at home and abroad, occurred while Governor Greene was in office, events in which Rhode Island was deeply interested. In 1745, Louisbourg and Cape Breton were taken by the English. In 1755 was Braddock's defeat, and in 1758 was Abercrombie's defeat at Ticonderoga. Rhode Island was behind none of her sister colonies in the aid which she rendered to the mother country. We are told that "the colony became largely indebted for supplies, etc., furnished the government, all of which was expected to be reimbursed, and for which expenditures large amounts of paper money were issued by the colony." The reimbursement, however, was never made. Under various pretexts the claims of Rhode Island were set aside, and the result was that heavy pecuniary burdens were laid upon the colony, the pressure of which it felt for many years. Soon after the close of his term of office Governor Greene died, the event occurring in February, 1758.

HON. WILLIAM GREENE

1743-1745

1746-1747

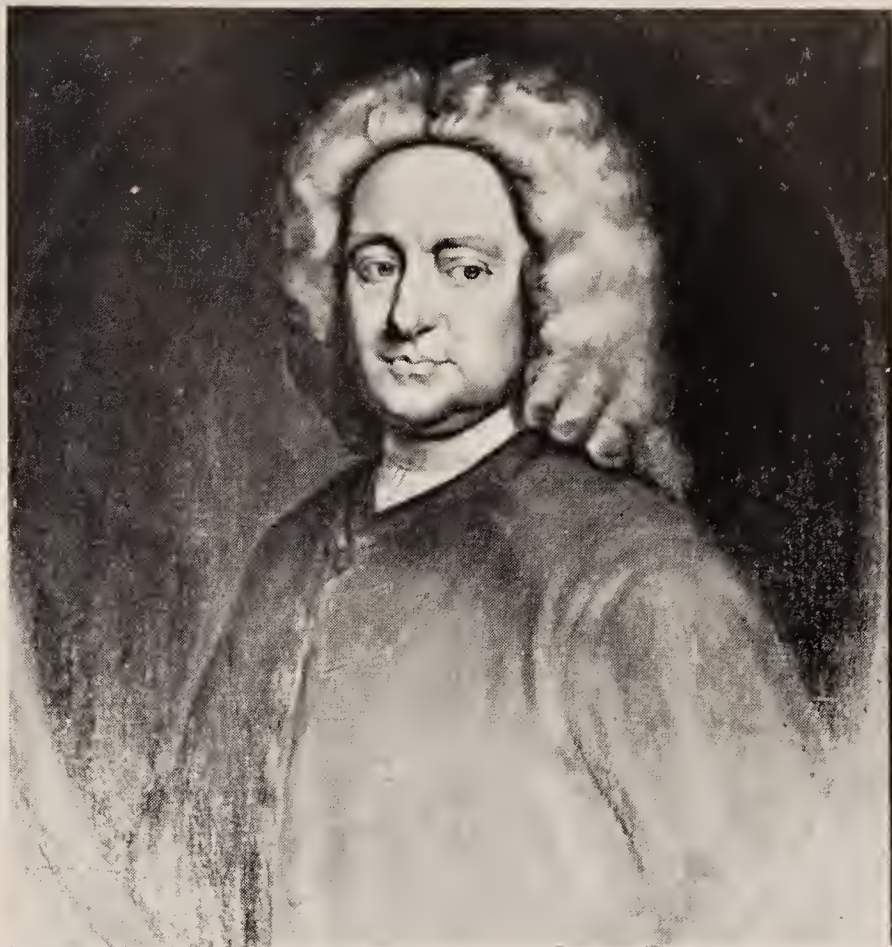
1748-1755

1757-1758

Southwest Corridor

Second Floor of State House

Original painted by Peter Pelham 1684-1751. This portrait was copied by Wilfred I. Duphiney from the original which hangs in Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The portrait was given to the Museum by Mrs. C. Pelham Curtis. She was a descendant of the artist, her husband a descendant of William Greene.



Greene-Roelker Burial Ground

Warwick, R. I.

The wife of Governor Greene was Catherine, daughter of Benjamin Greene. Their children were Benjamin, born May 19, 1724; Samuel, born August 25, 1727; William (second Governor of the name), born August 16, 1731; Margaret, born November 2, 1733, who became the second wife of Rufus Spencer; Catherine, born December 9, 1735, who married John Greene, of Boston; and Christopher, born April 18, 1741, and died the same year.

GIDEON WANTON

Governor: May 1745 to May 1746, and May 1747 to May 1748.

Born: October 20, 1693 in Tiverton, Massachusetts.

Died: September 12, 1767 in Newport, Rhode Island.

Buried: Newport, R. I. Friends Burial Ground, between White and Feke Sts.

WANTON, GOVERNOR GIDEON, son of Joseph and Sarah (Freeborn) Wanton, was born in Tiverton, October 20, 1693. He held the office of General Treasurer of the colony twelve years, 1732-1744, and two years later succeeded William Greene, as Governor of Rhode Island. This office he held for one year, and in 1747 he was elected a second time, and was in office one year. He took an active part in the stirring events of the period in which he lived.

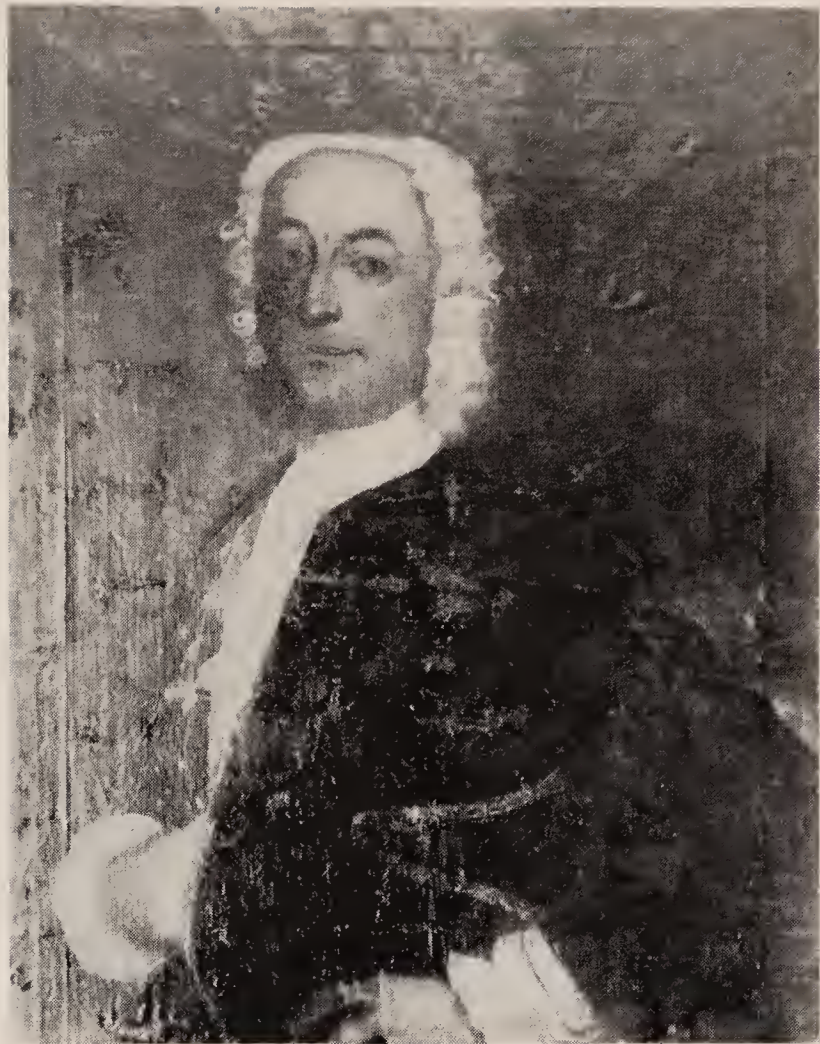
Soon after his installation as Governor he was called upon to furnish troops to assist in carrying on the war against France, which she had declared, March 15, 1744. An expedition having been planned to proceed to Cape Breton, Rhode Island responded to the call for soldiers. Her troops also took part in the siege of Louisbourg, and when that place was taken they remained to garrison the captured fortress. We are told that "the people of Rhode Island went into this war with great spirit, and no man took a deeper interest in it than the Quaker Governor of Rhode Island." Mr. Bartlett says, "that although a Quaker, he was a belligerent one, and fully equal to the emergency; and had he been Governor and Captain-General of Rhode Island in 1861, would have been among the first to send a regiment of Rhode Island volunteers to Washington. Through life Gideon Wanton was distinguished for his talents and for the influence he exerted in the affairs of the colony." He married, February 6, 1718, Mrs. Mary Codman, who died September 3, 1780, and was buried in the Friends Burial Ground, Newport. His own death occurred September 12, 1767. He had four children, Gideon, Jr., John G., Joseph, and Edward.

GIDEON WANTON

1745-1746

1747-1748

*Painting at Newport Historical
Society*



Friends
Burial Ground
Newport, R. I.

STEPHEN HOPKINS

Governor: May, 1755-May, 1757; March 14, 1758-May, 1762; May, 1763-May, 1765; May, 1767-May, 1768.

War Service: Member Council of War, etc., Revolutionary War.

Born: March 7th, 1707 in Providence (Western part of Providence later became Scituate, Feb. 20, 1730), Rhode Island.

Died: July 13th, 1785 in Providence, Rhode Island.

Buried: Providence, Rhode Island. North Burial Ground east side Elm Avenue opposite Hopkins Avenue.

HOPKINS, GOVERNOR STEPHEN, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born in western part of Providence (later Scituate, R. I.), Rhode Island, March 7, 1707, a son of William and Ruth (Wilkinson) Hopkins. He left his native place early in life and took up his residence in Providence. His abilities soon won for him the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens, and he was sent as their representative to the General Assembly in 1733. Six years later, in 1739, he was chosen Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and in 1755 was elected Governor of the colony. With the exception of four years he held this office till 1768. At a special meeting of the citizens of Providence, held in 1765, he was appointed chairman of a committee to draw up instructions to be presented to the General Assembly, relative to the Stamp Act. The resolutions which the committee prepared were similar to those which Patrick Henry had laid before the House of Burgesses in Virginia, with the added one, which that body had declined to pass, to wit: "We are not bound to yield obedience to any law or ordinance designed to impose any internal taxation whatever upon us, other than the laws and ordinances of Rhode Island,"—the words Rhode Island being substituted for Virginia. The General Assembly passed the resolutions.

With Governor Samuel Ward he was chosen to represent his native state in the General Congress at Philadelphia, and was a member of that body in 1774-1775, and 1776. His name is always noticed among the signers of the Declaration, as the signature is so peculiar as to attract attention. Goodrich states that he had for some time been afflicted with a paralytic affection which compelled him, when he wrote, to guide his right hand with his left. But the tremulous signature is not indicative of the spirit of the man, who, says the same author, knew no fear in a case where life and liberty were at hazard. On signing the Declaration he remarked, "My hand trembles, but my heart does not." He was one of the important committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation.

John Adams makes the following pleasant allusion to his personal connection with Governor Hopkins: "Governor Hopkins, of Rhode Island, above seventy years of age, kept us,"—that is, the members of the naval committee, Messrs. Lee and Gasden and himself,—"all alive. Upon business his experience and judgment were very useful. But when the business of the evening was over he kept us in conversation till 11, and sometimes till 12 o'clock. His custom was to drink nothing all day until 8 in the evening, and then his beverage was Jamaica spirits and water. It gave him wit, humor, anecdotes, science, and learning. He had read Greek, Roman, and British history, and was

familiar with English poetry, particularly Pope, Thomson, and Milton; and the flow of his soul made all his reading his own, and seemed to bring in recollection in all of us all we had ever read. I could neither eat nor drink in those days; but other gentlemen were very temperate. Hopkins never drank to excess, but all he drank was immediately not only converted into wit, sense, knowledge, and good humor, but inspired us with similar qualities."

Governor Hopkins died at his residence in North Providence, July 13, 1785. His name, says Greene, "is closely interwoven with all that is greatest and best in Rhode Island history; an astronomer of no mean pretensions, a statesman of broad views and deep penetration, a supreme executive, prompt, energetic and fearless, a genial companion when wise men relax from care, and a trusty counsellor when the duties of life bear heaviest on the scrupulous conscience."

Stephen Hopkins was twice married: First, on October 9, 1726, to Sarah Scott, who died in September 1773, and secondly to Ann, daughter of Benjamin Smith. There were five sons and two daughters by his first marriage. Governor Hopkins was the author of "A History of the Planting and Growth of Providence" and "The Rights of the Colonies Examined". Brown University conferred the degree of LL.D. on him. He served Brown University as Chancellor for many years and entertained George Washington overnight at his house in Providence in 1776.

HON. STEPHEN HOPKINS

(with William Ellery)

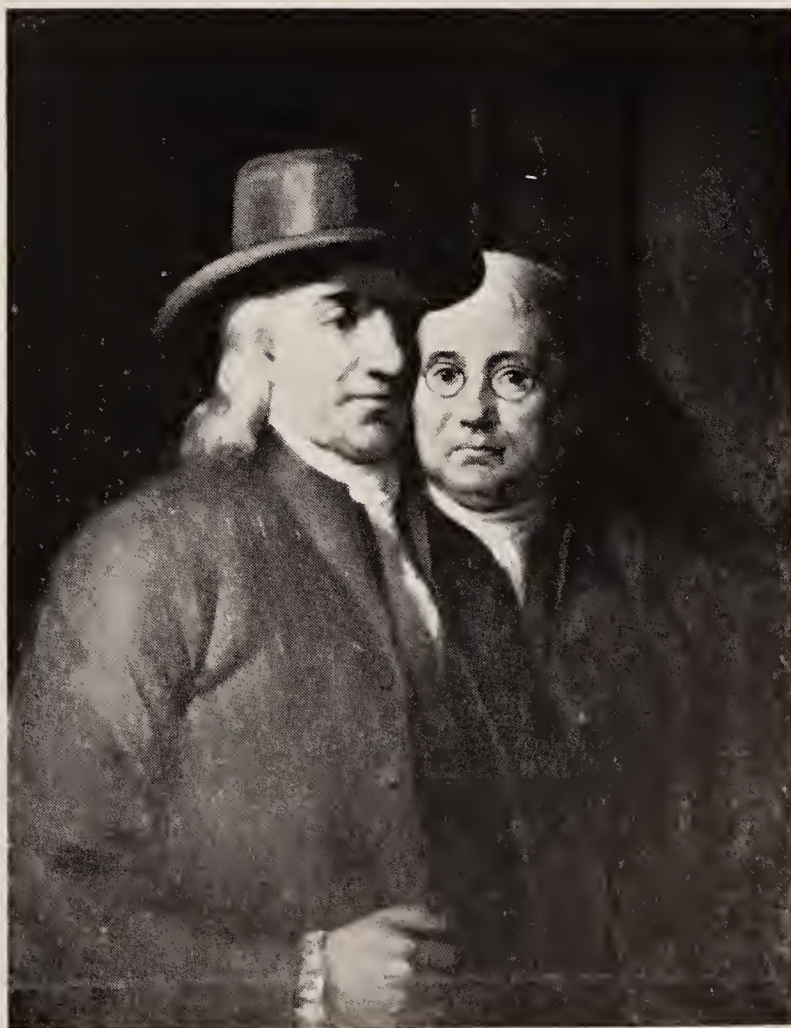
1755-1757, 1758-1762

1763-1765, 1767-1768

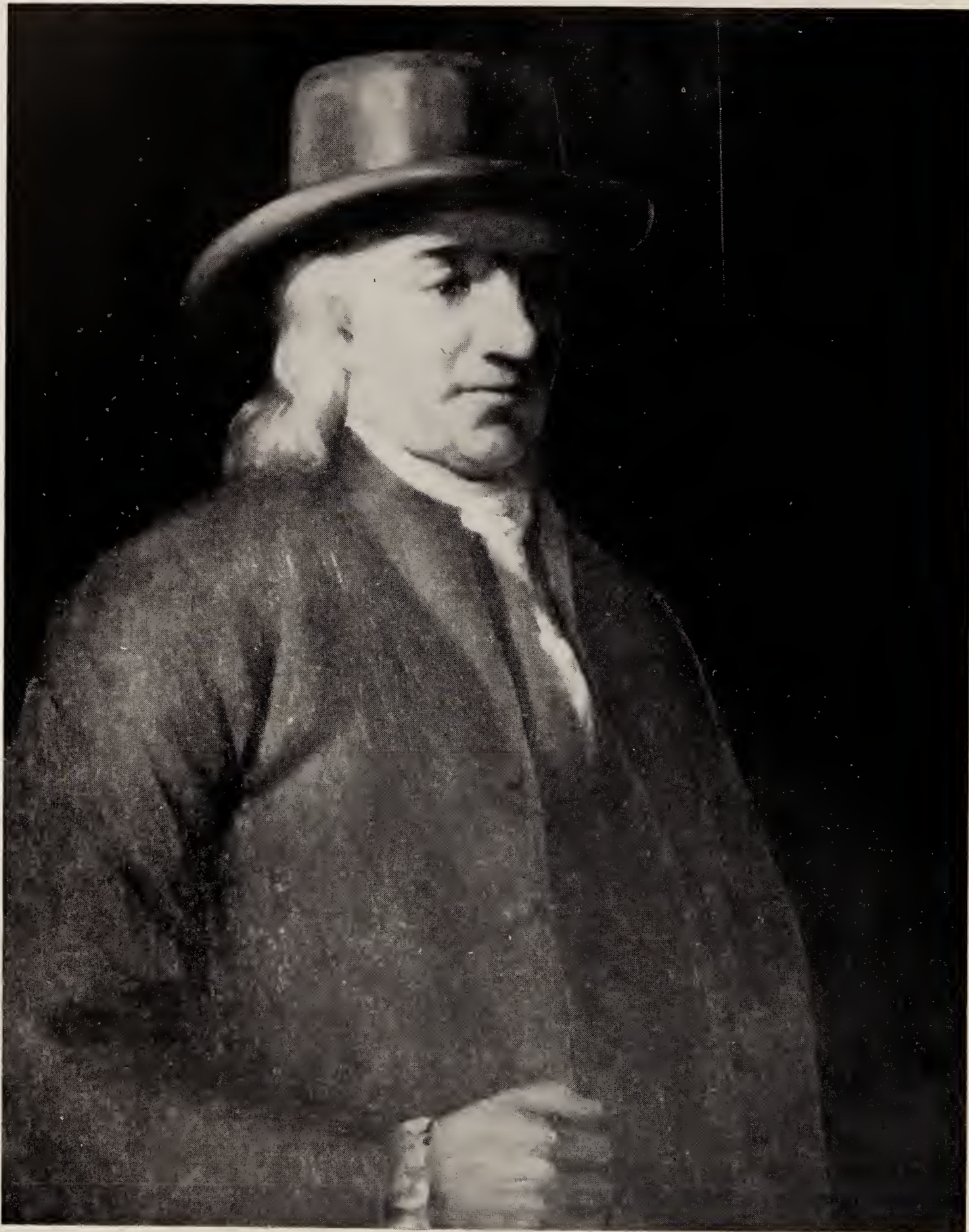
Northeast Corridor

Second Floor of State House

Original painted by John Trumbull. This painting was copied by Wilfred I. Duphiney from the original which hangs in Yale College. In the painting of the "Declaration of Independence", Hopkins is shown with his Quaker hat on with Wm. Ellery near the door because of the signers of the Declaration, R. I. came in last.



STEPHEN HOPKINS



DEDICATION
at
STEPHEN HOPKINS MONUMENT
July 4, 1954



RALPH S. MOHR AND GOV. ROBERTS

SAMUEL WARD

Governor: May 1762 to May 1763, May 1765 to May 1767.

Born: May 27, 1725 in Newport, Rhode Island.

Died: March 26, 1776 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Buried: Newport, R. I. Common Ground Cemetery.

Re-interred to Common Ground Cemetery from First Baptist Church, Philadelphia, March 1860.

WARD, GOVERNOR SAMUEL, son of Governor Richard and Mary (Tillinghast) Ward, was born at Newport, R. I., May 27, 1725, and graduated at Cambridge College, Mass., in 1743. In 1745 he married Anna Ray, of Block Island, and removed to Westerly, R. I. where he began his public career. His excellent character, liberal education, and legal attainments soon won for him public confidence, and he became a leader in the town and in the colony. Fitted to guide in public affairs, he rose to the highest seat in the gift of the people, being chosen Governor three times—in 1762, in 1765, and in 1766.

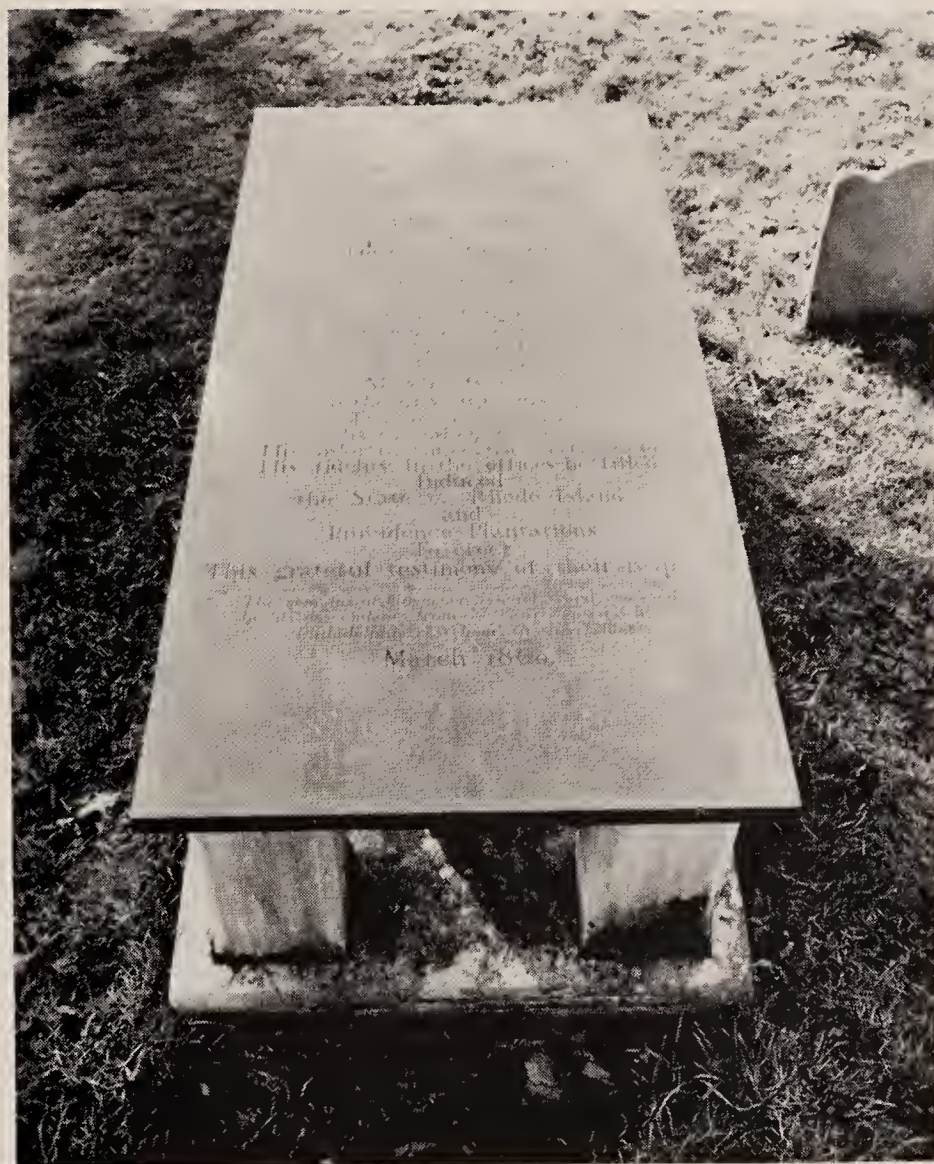
At this time there was a warm political contest between what was then known as the Ward and Hopkins parties, Stephen Hopkins being the leader of the latter. It was, also, the exciting period when the Stamp Act was agitating the whole country, and irreconcilable differences with the mother country were reaching their culminating point. Governor Ward acted a cool, decided, able, noble part in resisting the aggressions of England. The papers that emanated from his pen are among the highly cherished records of the State. The manifesto composed by him, and adopted by Westerly, February 2, 1774, and widely circulated, kindled enthusiastic responses. It is a masterly paper, both in style and sentiments, and the fifteen resolves lucidly set forth the points of complaint against Great Britain.

Associated with him in his patriotic endeavors, by appointment, were Hon. Joshua Babcock, James Rhodes, George Sheffield, and James Babcock. They corresponded with committees in other parts of the country,—in Boston, Philadelphia, and Virginia. Governor Ward was distinguished for his penetration, calmness, earnestness, and firmness. Very wisely, at the opening of the Revolutionary struggle in 1774, he was chosen by the colony as colleague with Stephen Hopkins, to whom he was now perfectly reconciled on party grounds, to represent Rhode Island in the first Continental Congress at Philadelphia. To this responsible position he was reappointed in 1775, and while in the discharge of his duty, died in Philadelphia, March 25, 1776, deeply mourned by Congress and by his native colony.

Governor Ward and his wife Anna were the parents of three sons and six daughters, all of whom were born in Westerly, Rhode Island.

For further reference of the Ward family see biographical sketch of Governor Richard Ward, pages 166-169.

SAMUEL WARD



COMMON GROUND CEMETERY
NEWPORT, R. I.

JOSIAS LYNDON

Governor: May 1768 to May 1769.

Born: March 10, 1704 in Newport, Rhode Island.

Died: March 30, 1778 in Warren, Rhode Island.

Buried: Warren, R. I. Old Kickemuit Cemetery, Serpentine Road 0.8 miles from Child Street.

LYNDON, GOVERNOR JOSIAS, was born in Newport, March 10, 1704. He came from a worthy ancestry, and his own immediate family was so situated that he enjoyed such privileges for acquiring an education as were furnished in what was, at that time, one of the wealthiest and most honored places in the country. He was chosen clerk of the Lower House of the General Assembly when he was a little over twenty years of age, and also clerk of the Superior Court of the County of Newport. For many years of a long life he discharged the clerical duties which devolved on him with great fidelity.

The great controversy between Samuel Ward and Stephen Hopkins, the hand-shaking signer of the Declaration of Independence, was a memorable one in its day. It was a bitter strife of political partisanship in the struggle for the election of one of the other of these gentlemen to the Gubernatorial chair, a place of the highest honor in those colonial days. The fight went on with varying fortunes for ten years, when the parties in interest consented to withdraw their names, and the name of Josias Lyndon was presented for the votes of his fellow-citizens, and he was chosen Governor. He held the office one year, from May 1, 1768, to May 1, 1769.

It was an exciting period in New England history. The British Parliament, in its perplexity to raise funds to meet the nation's pecuniary liabilities, determined to tax the American colonies although they were not represented in the legislative halls of England. The colonies, while in all proper ways declaring their allegiance to the Crown and their attachment to the person and the family of the King, protested in the most solemn manner against taxation without representation.

The correspondence of Governor Lyndon, at this time, and the state papers which bore his signature, will show where stood the Executive of the plucky State of Rhode Island. Some of the sentences of the paper, "The Governor of Rhode Island to the King," have the true ring of the old Revolutionary times. The communication is respectful, loyal, but in a manly way it protests against the grievances which have been heaped upon the colonies. "Transplanted from Britain, subjects of the same King, partakers of the blessings of the same happy Constitution, supported and protected by her power, united with her in religion, laws, manners, and language, and animated with the same love of freedom, we esteem our connection with and dependence upon her as of the last importance to our happiness and well-being, and it will ever be our greatest solicitude to maintain and preserve to the latest posterity this invaluable blessing, replete with so many advantages." He proceeds to dwell upon the circumstances which led to the establishment of the colonies; how the first settlers were driven forth from their native land by the hand of persecution; how, through innumerable difficulties, they settled in this land, and at length, "by the goodness of God, without any expense to the Crown, al-

JOSIAS LYNDON

INSCRIPTION UPON THE TOMB OF GOVERNOR LYNDON

In memory of the Hon. Josias Lyndon Esq. he was born in Newport on Rhode Island on the 10th of March A. D. 1704, and received a good education in early life. In the year 1730 he was chosen Clerk of the Lower House of Assembly, and of the inferior Court of the county of Newport, and continued so with great applause, with the intermission of only two years, until his death. In the year of 1768, to put an end to the violence of party rage, he was prevailed on to accept the place of Governor which he filled with reputation.

He died of Small Pox, at Warren on the 30th of March 1778.

His manner gentle, and innocent his life.

His faith was firm on revelation built.

His parts were solid, in usefulness he shined.

His life was long filled up with doing good.

NOTE: This stone marker was entirely destroyed by vandals December, 1957 and was replaced by a bronze tablet set in concrete.

ORIGINAL STONE MARKER



See new marker erected by the State of Rhode Island on Page 311.

though at much expense of their own blood and of their children's, they settled this, your Majesty's colony." The Governor then refers to the charter granted to Rhode Island by Charles II., which pledged to the inhabitants of the colony all the liberties and immunities of free and natural subjects born within the realms of England, among which was the exclusive right of giving and granting their own money by themselves or by their representatives. In respectful but firm tones, the Governor pleads in behalf of his fellow-citizens, and prays his Majesty not to oppress his subjects. In the same strain he addresses the Earl of Hillsborough, through whom the letter to the King is sent, and begs him to interpose in their behalf. He urges that it is not the right of the colonies to be independent of the mother country. They are firmly attached, he assures his lordship, to his Majesty's person, family, and government. They esteem their close connection with and dependence upon Great Britain as the source of their greatest happiness. All they ask is to be treated as free subjects, and not as slaves.

No more loyal and yet earnest and frank communications were sent to the authorities across the ocean, from the accomplished statesmen of old Massachusetts itself, than those which bore the signature of Josias Lyndon, Governor of Rhode Island; and, unavailing though all these communications may have been, they have gone upon the pages of history as the protests of a suffering people against the oppressions which they were called upon to endure.

When the British took possession of Newport, the Governor, feeling that one who had shown himself so conspicuously a "rebel" would hardly be safe there, left the place and took up his abode in Warren, where he lived for several years, dying at last of the small-pox, March 30, 1778.

His wife was Mary, daughter of Edward Carr, whom he married October 5, 1727. She was born October 20th, 1693, and was "in poor, helpless condition", when the Lyndons removed to Warren, R. I. upon the occupancy of Newport by the British troops, yet she lived to the age of ninety-six. There were no children.

OLD KICKEMUIT BURIAL GROUND

WARREN, RHODE ISLAND



OLD KICKEMUIT BURIAL GROUND

This is the second burial ground used in the vicinity of Warren, and it is located on the banks of the Kickemuit River about one mile north of the Warren and Bristol Water Works Plant.

The oldest inscription in it is that of John Luther who died April 14, 1697 at the age of 34, and it is probable that the ground was commenced as a burial ground at that time.

GOVERNOR JOSIAS LYNDON IS BURIED HERE
See Pages 180-182

JOSEPH WANTON

Governor: May 1769 to November 7, 1775. Deposed.

Born: August 15, 1705 in Newport R. I.

Died: July 19, 1780 in Newport, R. I.

Buried: Newport, R. I. Golden Hill Cemetery.

WANTON, GOVERNOR JOSEPH, was a descendant of Edward Wanton, who emigrated from London to Boston about the year 1658, and died, a Friend, at Scituate, Mass., age 85. One of the sons of Edward—Joseph, the eldest—settled in Tiverton, in 1688. He and his wife were preachers in the Society of Friends. Another son, William, in 1704, settled in Newport, and became a successful merchant. He was Governor of the colony of Rhode Island under the Royal Charter in 1732 and 1733. John Wanton, another son, also a wealthy merchant of Newport, and a distinguished Friend, was Governor of the colony immediately after his brother, and held the office six years, from 1734 to 1740. Gideon, son of Philip, another son of Edward, and, like his uncles William and John, an enterprising merchant of Newport, was Governor of the colony in 1745 and 1747.

The subject of this sketch, Joseph, was the son of Governor William Wanton, and was born in Newport in 1705. He inherited the taste of his family for mercantile pursuits, and like them became an opulent merchant in his native place. By blood and affinity he was connected with the wealthiest and most popular families in the colony. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the colony in 1764 and 1767 and in 1769 was chosen as the successor of Governor Josias Lyndon, and was annually re-elected until 1775, when, although again chosen to fill the office, he was not confirmed by the General Assembly, because of his opposition to a resolution which was presented to the Assembly, to the effect that an "Army of Observation" be raised "to repel any insult or violence that may be offered to the inhabitants; and also, if it be necessary, for the safety and preservation of any of the colonies, to march out of this colony, and join and cooperate with the force of the neighboring colonies." Governor Wanton protested against the passage of this resolution, which, however, was passed over his protest. The "Army of Observation," consisting of fifteen hundred men, was raised, and General Nathanael Greene appointed its commander. An act was passed by the General Assembly to prevent Governor Wanton from performing the duties of Governor; he was deposed from office, and the office was declared, for the time being, to be vacant.

During the occupancy of Newport by the British he lived in comparative retirement. Whatever may have been the real feeling which he cherished for the English government, he committed no act which was followed by the confiscation of his estate. When the British evacuated the town, and the Americans returned to its possession, he remained without being molested during the brief period which elapsed before his death, which occurred July 19, 1780.

Governor Wanton's wife was Mary, daughter of John Still Winthrop, of New London, Conn., by whom he had three sons and five daughters. (1) Joseph, who was an Episcopal clergyman at or near Liverpool, England. (2) William, collector of customs at St. Johns, N. S. (3) John, who died when a child. (4) Ann, wife of Winthrop Sal-

HON. JOSEPH WANTON

1769-1775

Painter Unknown

Southwest Corridor

Second Floor of State House

Original owned by R. I. Historical Society

Painting by Smibert



WANTON TOMB
Golden Hill Cemetery
Newport, R. I.

tonstall, of New London. She died in 1784, leaving five children. Among them was Mary, married November 29, 1789, to Thomas Coit, of New London. They were the parents of two Episcopal clergymen, Rev. Dr. T. W. Coit and Rev. Gurdon S. Coit. (5) Mary, married Captain John Coddington. (6) Elizabeth, married Thomas Wickham, of Newport. (7) Ruth, married William Brown, who was appointed by the British government Governor of Bermuda. (8) Catherine, twice married, first to a Mr. Stoddard, and second Mr. Detileur, a surgeon in the British Army.

NICHOLAS COOKE

Governor: Nov. 1775 to May 1778.

War Governor: Revolutionary War.

Born: February 3, 1717 in Providence, Rhode Island.

Died: September 14, 1782 in Providence, Rhode Island.

Buried: Providence, Rhode Island. North Burial Ground. Corner Prospect and Main Avenue.

COOKE, GOVERNOR NICHOLAS, third child of Daniel and Mary (Power) Cooke, was born in Providence, February 3, 1717. In his early life he engaged in seafaring business, and was successful as a shipmaster. On retiring from the sea he was occupied in mercantile pursuits, in which he acquired a handsome property. He was an extensive landowner in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. He also carried on the rope-making and distilling business, and was, in a special sense, "a man of affairs." Upon the displacement of Governor Joseph Wanton by the vote of the General Assembly, October 31, 1775, Mr. Cooke, who had twice held the office of Deputy Governor, was chosen to take the place of the obnoxious chief magistrate of the State. He remained in office until May, 1778, and then declined a re-election.

The circumstances connected with his election are full of interest. There could be but little doubt that if the British should be successful, the chief magistrate of the State, called, as was believed, in an illegal way to take the place of the loyal Governor Wanton, would forfeit his life as a punishment for his rashness. The eyes of the members of the General Assembly were fixed upon Nicholas Cooke as the man of their choice. It is related that "Stephen Hopkins, then preparing for his journey to take his seat in Congress, and Joshua Babcock, the oldest member of the House, were requested to wait on him and, if possible, to obtain his consent. Both Houses were waiting in solicitude for the return of their messengers. They stated the urgency of the case. Mr. Cooke pleaded his advanced age and the retired habits which unfitted him for meeting the expectation of the Assembly. They replied that they considered his duty required him to make a favorable report. He finally consented, though nothing but the critical state of the country would have induced him so to do." The event fully justified the wisdom of the choice of Governor Cooke. He at once entered upon the discharge of his duties, and in a practical way began to show how sincere was the interest he felt in the welfare of his country.

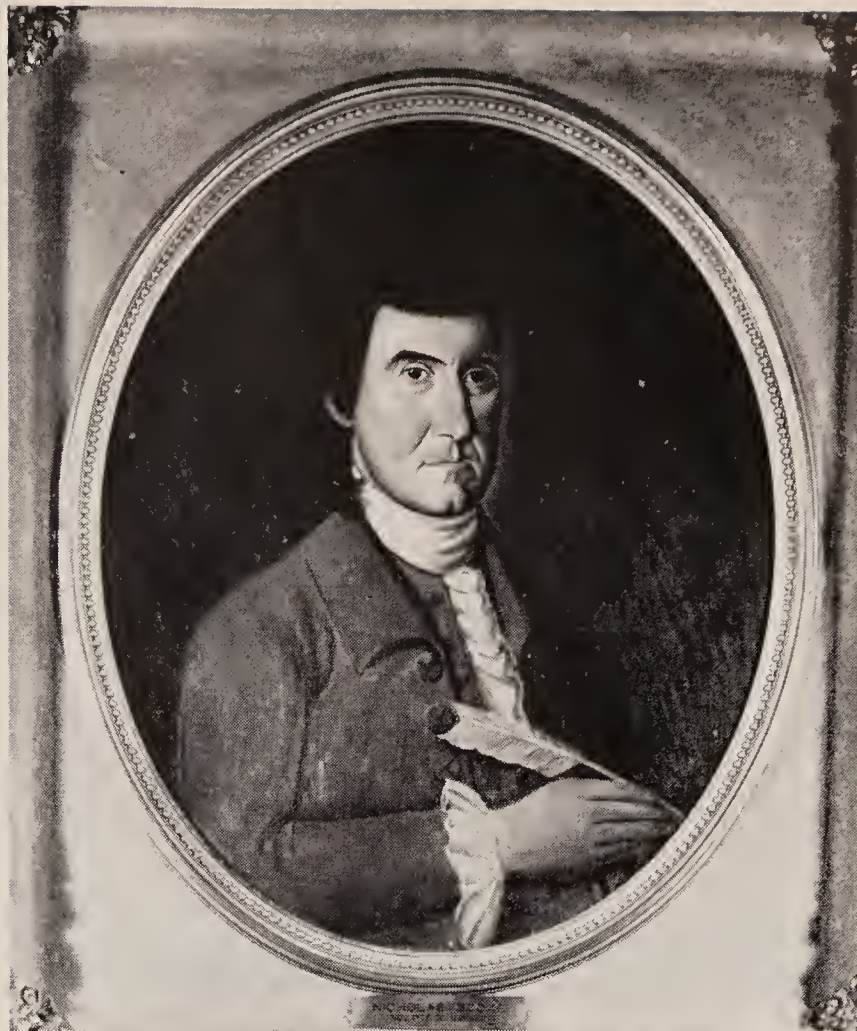
As early as November 27, 1775, we find him urging the Rhode Island delegates in Congress, Messrs. Hopkins and Ward to propose to Congress to encourage the manufacture of saltpetre, to supply the lamentable want of gunpowder in the army. Already the attention of the General Assembly had been directed to the subject, and in August, 1775, they offered "a bounty of three shillings per pound for every pound of saltpetre that should be made in Rhode Island by the 26th of August, 1776, and three shillings a pound for the saltpetre." A long letter, addressed to the Rhode Island delegates in Congress, written by Governor Cooke on the subject, may be found in Staples's Rhode Island in the Continental Congress, pp. 47, 48, in which he alludes to his own successful attempts in the small way to manufacture saltpetre. Other letters of Governor Cooke's, which may

HON. NICHOLAS COOKE

Painting at State House

Providence, R. I.

Painted by Q. V. This portrait was copied by Wilfred I. Duphiney from the original which hangs in Sayles Hall, Brown University. The original was given to Brown University by Henry D. Sharpe.



Inscription on Cooke's Monument

NICHOLAS COOKE

Born in Providence

Feb. 3, 1717

Died Sept. 14, 1782

Unanimously elected Governor of Rhode
Island in 1775.

He remained in office during the darkest
period of the American Revolution. He
merited and won approbation of his fel-
low citizens and was honored with the
friendship and confidence of

WASHINGTON

be found in the volume referred to, indicate the patriotic spirit by which he was governed, and the wisdom with which he discharged the responsible duties of his office. Interesting letters also from Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery, and Henry Marchant, written from Philadelphia in the earlier years of the Revolutionary struggle, may be found in Judge Staples's instructive volume. The whole correspondence between the Governor of Rhode Island and the Congressional delegates is worthy of perusal, and gives us a high conception of the excellent common sense and good judgment of the Governor.

Both Governor Cooke and Deputy Governor Bradford declined a re-election in May, 1778, and the General Assembly passed the following resolution: "His Excellency Nicholas Cooke, Esq., late Governor, and His Honor William Bradford, Esq., late Deputy Governor of this State, having entered upon their said offices at a time of great public danger, difficulty, and distress, and discharged the duties of their stations with patriotic zeal, firmness, and intrepidity, it is voted and resolved, that the thanks of this Assembly be given them in behalf of this State for their aforesaid services, and that the Secretary deliver a copy hereof to each of them;" "A compliment," says Judge Staples, "that was well deserved." The venerable John Howland says that "Rhode Island history, if faithfully written, will hand his name down to posterity in connection with the most eminent public characters of which our country can boast."

Governor Cooke lived two or three years after he retired to private life, his death occurring November 14, 1782. His widow died March 21, 1792. Nicholas Cooke was appointed a trustee of Brown University in 1766, and continued in office until his death. He represented in the corporation the Congregational Church, of which he was a member. He married, September 23, 1740, Hannah, daughter of Hezekiah Sabin, and was the father of twelve children. He has his representatives in men and women who have reason to be proud of an ancestry so honorable. His ninth child, Jesse, was the father of Joseph S., who was the father of nine children, among whom were the Rev. James Welsh Cooke, Joseph J. Cooke, Esq., of Providence, Albert R. Cooke, Esq., of Providence, Hon. George Lewis Cooke, of Warren, and Dr. Nicholas Francis Cooke, of Chicago, Illinois.

NORTH BURIAL GROUND

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND



This cemetery is located about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the civic center of Providence, on North Main Street, going toward Pawtucket.

At a town meeting June 10, 1700 a tract of about 45 acres of land situated between the road to Pawtucket and the road to Wanskuck, and along the Moshassuck River, was designated as common land "for the use of military affairs for the training of soldiers, etc. and also for a place for use of burying the dead."

The first interment of record was that of Samuel Whipple who died March 12, 1711. Subsequently the use of the common land was restricted to burial purposes. The original boundaries were revised at a later date for highway improvements, and the burial ground was extended to the north and was called North Burial Ground.

At this writing, there are eight governors buried here.

WILLIAM GREENE (JR.)

Governor: May 1778 to May 1786.

War Service: Capt. Gen. and Commander in Chief, RIM, Revolutionary War.

Born: August 16, 1731 in Warwick, R. I.

Died: November 29, 1809 in Warwick, R. I.

Buried: Warwick, R. I. Greene-Roelker Burial Ground.

GREENE, GOVERNOR WILLIAM, Second, son of Governor William and Catherine Greene, was born in Warwick, August 16, 1731. When he had passed his majority a few months, he was admitted a freeman of the colony, in May, 1753. Twenty years later he was Deputy from Warwick, and was re-elected in 1774, '76, and '77. In August, 1776, he was chosen First Associate Justice in the Superior Court, the Chief Justice being Hon. Metcalf Bowler. The enemy having taken possession of Rhode Island, he was appointed, December 10, 1776, one of the Council of War. The following May he was elected Speaker of the House, and in October of the same year, was appointed, a second time, one of the Council of War. In February, 1778, he was chosen Chief Justice of the Superior Court, and in May, he was chosen Governor of the State, to succeed Governor Nicholas Cooke. Jabez Bowen was at the same time elected Deputy-Governor. "It illustrates," says Governor Arnold, "the simple manners, as well as the physical vigor of the men of Revolutionary times, that Governor Greene, although possessed of an ample fortune, was accustomed, two or three times a week, during the sessions of the Assembly, at Providence, to walk up from Warwick, or we might say from Greenwich, as he resided on the dividing line of the two towns, and home again in the afternoon."

The post of Governor was filled by him for eight years—1778-86. They were among the most eventful years in American history, and the office of governor was anything but a sinecure. The correspondence which Governor Greene carried on with different persons during this stirring period may be found, in part, in Vol. V. of the Collections of the Rhode Island Historical Society, in Vols. VII., VIII., and IX. of Rhode Island Colonial Records, and in Staples's Rhode Island in the Continental Congress, edited by Dr. Reuben A. Guild, Librarian of Brown University. "All this correspondence," says Dr. H. E. Turner, "is characterized by unwavering patriotism and by eminent ability. The bow, constantly strung during that trying period, never relaxed; how trying, we can hardly now conceive." "The most vivid imagination can hardly form an adequate picture of the distresses of the people, all of which must of necessity have constantly wrung the heart of him to whom, as head of the government, all looked for succor. Calm, strong, immovable, he passed through that cruel ordeal with a reputation for wisdom and integrity accorded to but few men, even in that period of exceptional superiority."

After retiring from public life, he continued to reside in Warwick, where he died November 29, 1809. His wife was Catharine, daughter of Simon and Deborah (Greene) Ray, of Block Island. Their children were Ray, who married Mary M., daughter of George Flagg, Esq., of Charleston, S. C.; Samuel, who married Mary, daughter of Colonel Joseph Nightingale of Providence; Phoebe who married Colonel Samuel Ward, son of Governor Ward and Celia; who married Colonel William Greene, her cousin.

GREENE-ROELKER BURIAL GROUND

WARWICK, R. I.



JOHN COLLINS

Governor: May 1786 to 1790.

Born: June 8, 1717 in Newport, R. I.

Died: March 8, 1795 in Newport, R. I.

Buried: Newport, R. I. Family Lot "Neck" Castle Hill on the property of Col. Austin Sands.

COLLINS, GOVERNOR JOHN, was born in Newport, June 8, 1717. The son of Samuel and Elizabeth Collins. He comes into special notice in the annals of Rhode Island history as an active champion in the cause of American Independence. He was one of a committee which was sent to General Washington, by the General Assembly, in September, 1776, to inform him of the condition of the colony, and obtain his views upon the best method to adopt for its defence. In 1778 he was chosen, with three other gentlemen, to represent the State in Congress. At different times, until 1782, he represented his native State at the seat of national government.

At the close of the war there was in existence an embittered state of feeling in Rhode Island, owing to differences of opinion, which had prevailed throughout the country to this day. One party advocated State sovereignty; the other urged the importance of the closer union of the States under a general head. The seaport towns of the State and the mercantile classes favored the Union, while the agricultural interests clung to the Confederation. The former party contended for specie currency, and the latter for paper. In 1785 a petition, numerously signed, was presented to the General Assembly, praying that a new bank of paper-money might be established. The petition was rejected by a large majority. The friends of a paper all over the State, organized in opposition to secure an election of State officers who should favor their views. Anticipating the presentation of another petition to the General Assembly, a memorial and remonstrance, numerously signed, was drawn up and presented to that body at the February session, in 1786. It may be found in Staples's Annals of Providence, pp. 297-308. The evils of paper currency not founded upon a specie basis are in this paper set forth with remarkable vigor and pertinency.

In spite of strong opposition the "Greenbackers" of those days rallied all their forces, and, at the spring election in 1786, succeeded in choosing John Collins as Governor, and a Senate which harmonized with them in their views. Thus was inaugurated a system "more destructive," says Governor Arnold, "in its effects upon the peace and prosperity of the State than any which had yet been attempted, and whose baleful influence was to extend far beyond the period when its name and objects passed away." Those who wish to see what was the practical results which followed this attempt to force a paper currency on the people, will do well to read Arnold's History, vol. ii., p. 520, etc., and Staples's Annals of Providence, p. 204, etc.

One of the last acts of Governor Collins was the casting of his vote, when there was a tie in the Senate, which secured the calling of a convention to decide upon the acceptance of the Constitution of the United States. This vote of Governor Collins made him unpopular with his party, and he was not re-elected. Subsequently, he was chosen as a representative to Congress, but did not take his seat. He died at Newport, March 8, 1795.

Governor Collins married Mary, daughter of John Avery of Boston, Mass.

JOHN COLLINS



FAMILY LOT "NECK", NEWPORT, R. I.



ARTHUR FENNER

Governor: May 1790 to October 15, 1805

Born: December 10, 1745 in Providence, R. I.

Died: October 15, 1805 in Providence, R. I.

Buried: Providence, R. I. North Burial Ground.

West side Ridge Avenue 70' south of junction Chapel Avenue.

FENNER, GOVERNOR ARTHUR, son of Arthur and Mary (Olney) Fenner, was born in Providence, in 1745. The ancestor whose name first appears in Rhode Island history was Arthur, born in England in 1622. He was among the early and most prominent citizens of Providence, and was chosen to fill many important posts of honor and trust. He was appointed a "Commissioner" for Providence in 1650, which office he held for several years. In 1659, he was chosen a member of the Town Council, his associates being Roger Williams and John Sayles. He was actively engaged in King Philip's War, and was among those, according to Judge Staples, "that stayed, and went not away," from Providence, when most of the inhabitants of the town fled to the island of Rhode Island, as a place of safety from the Indians.

He was appointed captain of what was called the "King's Garrison." Some time previous to this Roger Williams had petitioned the town for the establishment of such a garrison, praying that the house of William Field might be fortified for a security to women and children, and that "some defence might be put on the hill, between the mill and the highway," for a like purpose. The hill is that over which Stampers Street now passes, and the house of William Field was situated where the Providence Bank now is. Judge Staples says that "the remains of the garrison-house were still standing within the recollection of some persons living in 1836." It is an interesting coincidence that the former Light Infantry Armory, on South Main Street, stood upon almost, if not quite, the exact spot on which stood that early garrison-house. When the distribution of Indian captives was made, to which allusion is made in the sketch of John Smith, the miller, Captain Fenner had a whole share in the product.

The October following the close of the war, he was honorably discharged from his duties, as captain, by the General Assembly. We find his name, in subsequent years, as connected with attempts to settle boundary and other questions. He was, in all respects, a leading man of his time. It is also to be said that the father of the subject of this sketch, known in the history of the State as Arthur Fenner, Jr., was a prominent citizen of his time. His son, Arthur, was appointed by the town of Providence one of the "Committee of Inspection," recommended by the Continental Congress, which held its first meeting in the Chamber of the Town Council, December 24, 1774. This circumstance indicates the position which the future governor took in the contest which ended with the establishment of the independence of the United States. For many years he was clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in Providence.

At the spring election for State officers, in 1790, Governor Collins having made himself unpopular with his party, the Anti-Federal, because, by his casting vote, a convention was called to discuss the question of the acceptance or rejection of the Constitution,

a Coalition party was formed, and Arthur Fenner was nominated as an Anti-Federal candidate for governor, and Samuel J. Potter, a Federalist, as deputy-governor, and they were elected. Governor Fenner was so popular in the State that he was chosen chief magistrate every year during the remainder of his life, and was in office at the time of his death.

The following are some of the leading events which took place during his administration. The visit of Washington to Rhode Island in August, 1790. The establishment of the "Providence Bank" in 1791. The rebuilding of Weybosset Bridge in 1792. The first movement towards the construction of the Blackstone Canal, made by incorporating a company, in February, 1796, the project having originated with John Brown, merchant, who subscribed \$40,000 towards the stock. The visit of President Adams, with his family, to Providence, in 1797. The "great fire" of January 21, 1801, in Providence, on the west side of South Main Street, nearly opposite the foot of Planet Street, in which dwelling house, etc., to the value of \$300,000, were destroyed.

The death of Governor Fenner occurred at Providence, October 15, 1805, and he was succeeded in office by his son, Governor James Fenner, who was the first regularly elected governor after the decease of his father, being chosen to office in the spring of 1807.

HON. ARTHUR FENNER

1790-1805

Painter Unknown

Northeast Corridor

Second Floor of State House



See Page 199 for Fenner Tomb

ISAAC WILBOUR

Acting Governor: 1806-1807.

Born: April 25, 1763.

Died: October 4, 1837.

Buried: Wilbour Cemetery, West Main Road, Little Compton, Rhode Island.

WILBOUR, ACTING GOVERNOR ISAAC, son of Charles and Hannah Borden Wilbour was born in Little Compton, Rhode Island April 25, 1763. He was a direct descendant of Samuel Wilbore (Wilbour) who early in the Seventeenth Century came to Boston, Massachusetts from England. It is known that he was born in 1585 during the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth, and that on December 1, 1633 he and his wife, Ann, joined the First Church in Boston; but his history during the 48 intervening years is, to adopt a badly shopworn expression, "cloaked in mystery".

It is not known definitely from what part of England Samuel came but his home was thought to have been in the County of Essex.

Boston, in the days before manmade geography, was a peninsula connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus, fenced off at both ends to serve as a cow pasture, and we find Samuel Wilbore was keeper of the gates. In 1634 he was one of a committee of six commissioned to buy Boston Common from William Blackstone.

In 1644 the government of Massachusetts Bay sent Wilbore and Robert Harding to induce the Narragansett Indians not to join in war against the white man. They tried to get Benedict Arnold to act as their interpreter, and when he refused, took Roger Williams to perform that duty.

Samuel Wilbore was among those who accepted the Antinomian beliefs of Anne Hutchinson and was one of the signers of the Portsmouth Compact, which incorporated themselves into a "bodie Politick" preparatory to the settlement at Aquidneck. Samuel lived for a while in Portsmouth and then returned to Boston where he lived until his death in 1656.

Isaac Wilbour was born 1763 and died in 1837, but in those 74 years he lived an active and varied life. He became a member of the General Assembly in 1801 and was elected Speaker of the House in 1805. In that year the people in the northern part of Gloucester petitioned to have it set off as a separate town. Speaker Wilbour cast his vote to break the tie and pass the bill.

The Senate rejected the act but it came up again in 1806. Speaker Wilbour again broke the tie in the House, the Senate fell into line and the voters in the new town wished to name it Wilbour, Isaac was unwilling and the place was named Burrillville after James Burrill.

In 1806 he was elected Lt. Governor, "however" none of the three candidates for Governor, received a majority of votes cast, that office not filled by the election and Isaac Wilbour served one year as Acting Governor. From 1807 to 1809 he was a member of the Congress and in 1810 to 1811 he again served as Lt. Governor. He was made an Associate Justice of the State Supreme Court in 1818 and upon the retirement of James Fenner became Chief Justice, an office he held until 1826 when he retired because of ill health.

Edward Field says in his history, "The last of the old order of Chief Justices was Isaac Wilbour. He was a farmer from Little Compton, but had been much in public life, serving in the General Assembly as Speaker of the Lower House, Representative and as Lt. Governor. He was a man of imposing presence and dignified knowledge of law, which, according to tradition, he liked to display a little too magniloquently, but, however, this may be, he held the office for eight years under annual elections."

When Isaac's successor, a lawyer was chosen, Dutée J. Pearce, said "Though the public may get more law, they would not get more justice".

Isaac Wilbour was married at Dartmouth, Massachusetts to Hannah Tabor, daughter of Capt. Philip Tabor. She was born in 1767 and died in 1836. His wife, in her latter years, was a confirmed invalid and he watched over her with a lover's assiduity to the day of her death, after which his predominant thought and desire was a reunion in the future.

Their children were Tabor, born May 12, 1788. Eliphalett born March 12, 1790. Hannah Borden born February 4, 1793. Philip born July 12, 1795. Patience born May 27, 1798. Sarah Soule Wilbour born April 9, 1804.



The Wilbour family cemetery at Little Compton, Rhode Island. The decorated grave marker indicates the place of burial of acting Gov. Isaac Wilbour.

Place of Birth and home of acting Gov. Isaac Wilbour, Tiverton, R. I.



JAMES FENNER

Governor: May 1807-1811, 1824-1831, 1843-1845.

War Service: Dorr War.

Born: January 22, 1771 in Providence, R. I.

Died: April 17, 1846 in Providence, R. I.

Buried: Providence. North Burial Ground.

West side Ridge Avenue 70' south of junction Chapel Avenue.

FENNER, GOVERNOR JAMES, LL.D., the son of Governor Arthur Fenner, was born in Providence, January 22, 1771. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of the State, and his father was Governor of the State from 1790 to 1805. Having received a thorough preparatory classical education, he entered Brown University in 1785, under the presidency of Rev. Dr. Manning, and was graduated with the highest honors of his class in 1789. Among his classmates were Hon. J. B. Howell, Senator to Congress from Rhode Island, and Professor Thomas Clark, LL. D., Professor of Languages in the College of South Carolina.

The circumstances of his association with his distinguished father, added to his own abilities, early brought him forward into public life. He was a born politician, and as a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, he did as much as any man of his time to control and give shape to the politics of the State. For several years he was a prominent and active member of the General Assembly, in which he represented his native town. When he was not far from thirty-four years of age, he was chosen a Senator to Congress, and served from December 2, 1805, to the spring of 1807, at which time he was elected Governor of the State, and held the office until May, 1811. Again he was elected in 1824, and re-elected each successive year until 1831.

During the troubles in Rhode Island in 1842, Governor Fenner took a strong, decided stand with the "Law and Order" party, and was called to preside over the Convention which met at East Greenwich, November 5, 1842, to act upon the present Constitution of the State, the question of the adoption of which was submitted to the people November 21, 22, and 23, and decided in the affirmative, there being 7032 for it to 59 against it. Mr. Fenner was elected the first Governor under the new Constitution, and held the office two years, 1843-45. The whole term of his office as Chief Magistrate of the State, was fourteen years.

The closing year of his life was spent in the quiet retirement of his pleasant mansion, on his "What Cheer" estate, where he died April 17, 1846. He was buried with civic and military honors, such as have been accorded to few, if any, citizens of Rhode Island. The record of the event says: "Such demonstrations of respect for one whose life has been spent in the service of his State, and who has ever been conspicuous for his zeal and energy in advancing the true interests of his fellow-citizens, cannot fail to exert a beneficial influence upon our community. While we would not overlook his faults and infirmities we cannot forget that they were the almost necessary attendants of the iron will, the inflexible resolution, the vigorous intellect and the unconquerable energy which caused all eyes to turn to him when the State was threatened and in danger, as one in

HON. JAMES FENNER

1807-1811

1824-1831

1843-1845

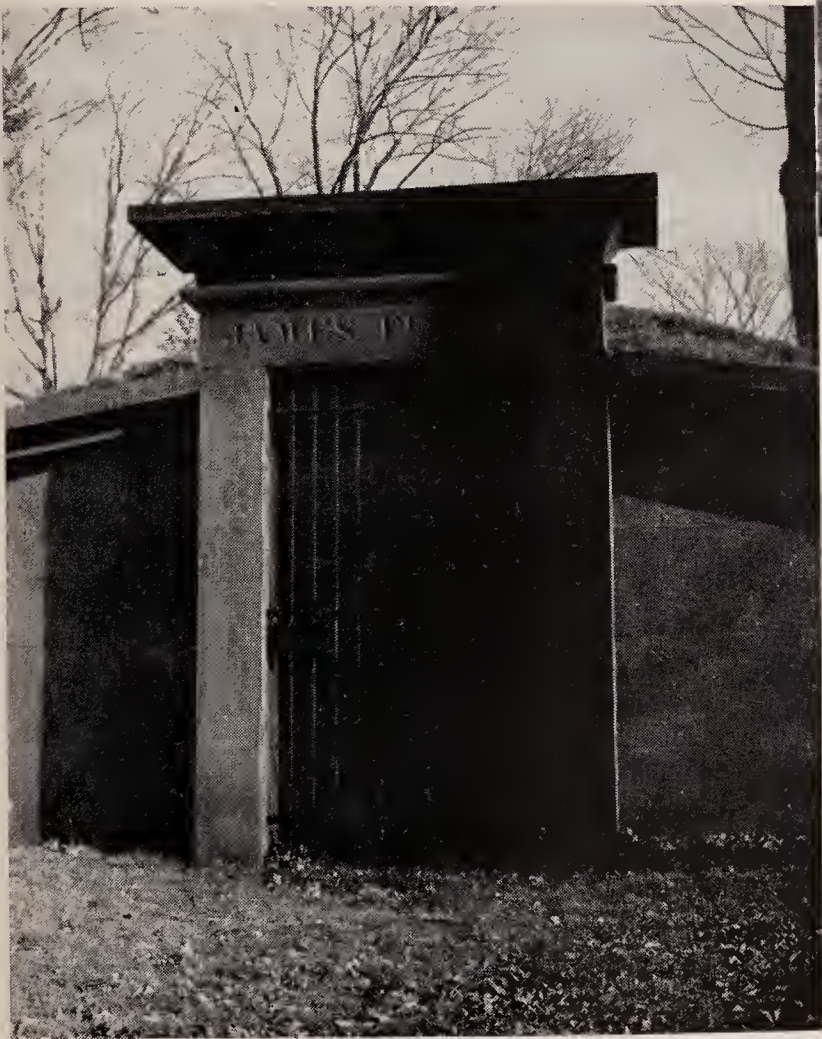
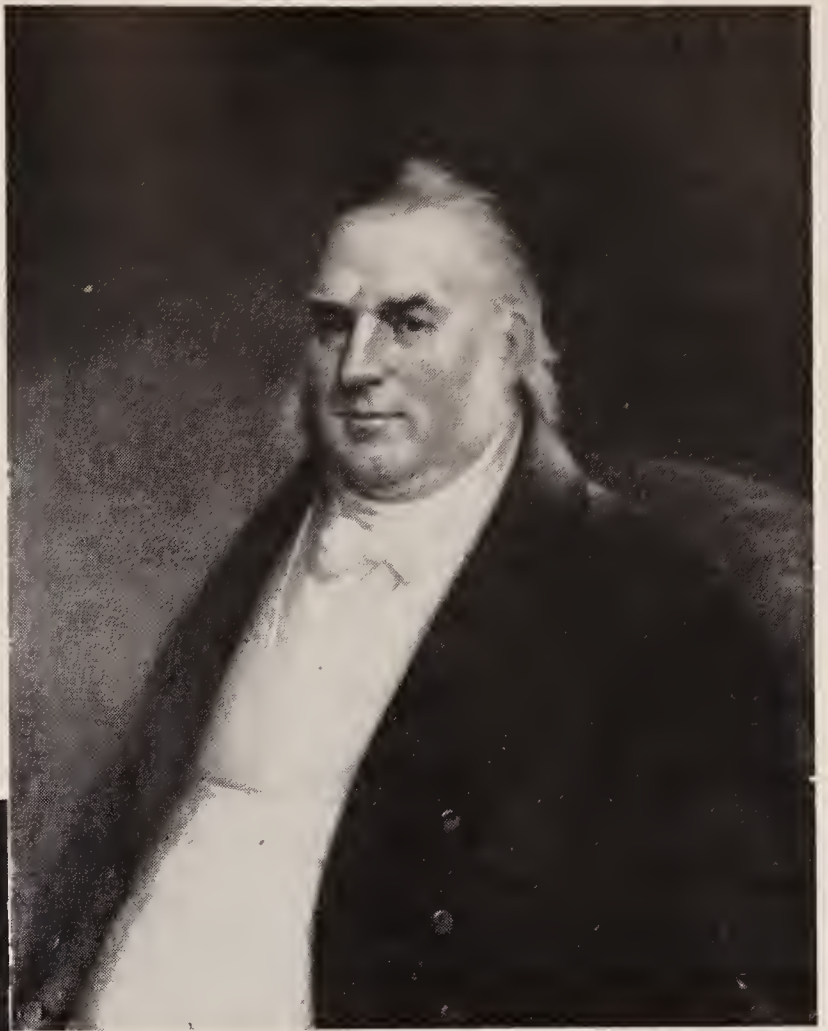
By James S. Lincoln

Northwest Corridor

Second Floor of State House

Original Painting at

R. I. Historical Society



North Burial Ground

Providence, R. I.

whose hands power could be reposed without fear that it would be perverted to selfish purposes."

Mr. Fenner married, in November, 1792, Sarah, daughter of Sylvanus and Freelove (Whipple) Jencks, born in Providence, June 12, 1773; she died May 24, 1844. Their children were Almira, Sarah, Freelove, and Arthur. Governor Fenner received from Brown University, in 1825, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

WILLIAM JONES

Governor: May 1811 to May 1817.

War Service: Captain of Marines, American Revolution.

Born: October 8, 1753 in Newport, R. I.

Died: April 22, 1822 in Providence, R. I.

Buried: Providence, R. I. Swan Point Cemetery.

Lot 7—Group 204 Beach Avenue.

JONES, GOVERNOR WILLIAM, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, October 8, 1753. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Pearce) Jones. His grandfather, Thomas Jones, came from Wales, and his father, who died in 1759, entered the privateer service in the war against France, and became First Lieutenant of the famous vessel, the *Duke of Marlborough*. His mother was left a widow at the age of thirty-one, with five children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth.

From a memoir of Governor Jones, prepared by William Jones Hoppin, read by him before the Rhode Island Historical Society, and published in the Society records, we have obtained the following facts. He received a fair education, and in January, 1776, then twenty-three years of age, obtained a commission as Lieutenant in Babcock's (afterwards Lippitt's) regiment, which had just been raised by order of the General Assembly, for the War of Independence. In September of the same year he received a captain's commission. The regiment marched from Rhode Island on the 14th and 15th of the same month, and joined Washington's army at Harlem Heights, about the 5th of October. On the 14th it was incorporated with McDougall's brigade, which on the 15th became a part of the division under the command of Major-General Lee.

He took part in the battle of White Plains, and in all the operations preceding the retreat into New Jersey, where he passed through that terrible winter of suffering so prominent in the history of the country. After General Lee was taken prisoner, the Rhode Island regiment was under the brigade command of Colonel Hitchcock. The term of his regiment was to expire on the 18th of January, 1777, but on the 31st of December preceding, notwithstanding their terrible experience, the men volunteered, at the request of General Washington, for another month.

On the 2d of January the Rhode Island troops took part in the gallant repulse of the British at the bridge of Assanpink, the success of which was chiefly owing to their good conduct. Their bravery was also conspicuous at the battle of Princeton, when "Washington on the battle-ground took Hitchcock by the hand and before the army thanked him for his service." In February, the time of his regiment having expired, Captain Jones returned to Rhode Island. He remained with his family until February, 1778, when he accepted a commission as Captain of Marines on board the *Providence*, twenty-eight guns, which was one of the two frigates ordered by the Naval Committee in Philadelphia to be built in Rhode Island, and commanded by Abraham Whipple. On the 21st of April, 1778, the news arrived at Providence of the conclusion of the treaty with France, and the *Providence*, by order of Congress, was sent immediately with dispatches to our Commissioners at Paris. She sailed April 30, and on the 30th of May arrived at

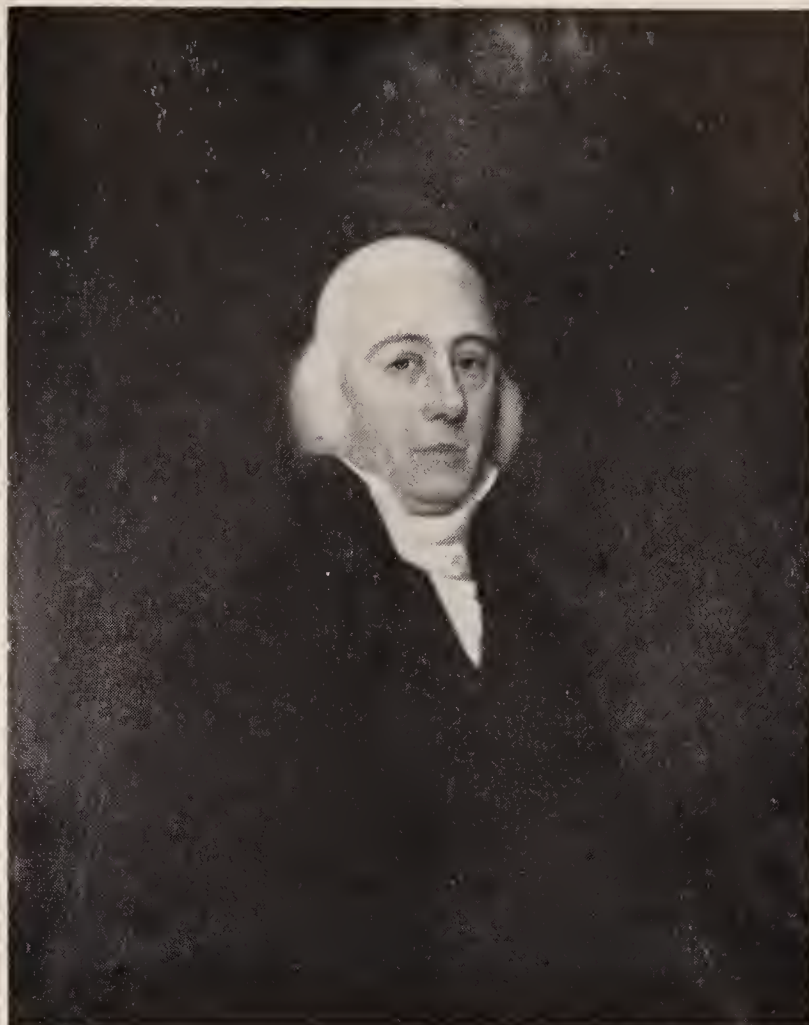
HON. WILLIAM JONES

1811-1817

By Marcus Waterman

Northwest Corridor

Second Floor of State House



Swan Point Cemetery

Providence, R. I.

Pamboeuf, near Nantes, when Captain Whipple immediately sent Captain Jones to Paris with his dispatches for the American Commissioners. He remained in Paris until the 11th of June.

It is stated on his tombstone that he was the first officer that wore the American uniform in Paris, probably because he was the first to arrive in Paris after the ratification of the treaty. The Providence sailed from Nantes to Brest, and thence for America. On the 17th of June, 1779, in company with the Ranger and the Queen of France, she sailed from Boston on a cruise off the Banks of Newfoundland. This was the most successful enterprise of the war. The fleet captured nine ships and one brig, bound from Jamaica to England, and returned to Boston on the 21st of August with eight of the prizes. On the 24th of November the Providence again left Boston, in company with the frigates Boston, Ranger, and Queen of France, for Charleston, South Carolina, where they arrived December 19th.

In the spring of the succeeding year, the British having sent a fleet, with a large force, for the reduction of Charleston, Commodore Whipple did not choose to risk an engagement, and it was determined to put the crews and guns of all his ships, except the Ranger, on shore, to reinforce the batteries. On the 12th of May, 1780, General Lincoln surrendered the town and garrison. Captain Jones became a prisoner of war, with his companions, but was released on parole, and returned to Rhode Island early in the summer. He remained a prisoner on parole through the remainder of the war, and being thus incapacitated for active service, he went into mercantile business at Providence, to which place his family had removed. He was at first associated with his brothers, but afterwards carried on the hardware business on his own account, in which he continued until his death.

On the 28th of February, 1787, he married Anne Dunn, daughter of Samuel Dunn, of Providence. In 1788 he became a freeman. He was for some time a Justice of the Peace, and in 1807 was elected one of the four members of the General Assembly from Providence. He was re-elected each year until 1811, and from May 1809 was Speaker of that body. In April, 1811, he was elected Governor by the Federal party, and was successively chosen to the same office until 1817. His administration extended over the whole period of the last war with Great Britain, and his position was very difficult and trying. Although by political principle he was opposed to the war, he devoted his time and abilities to sustain the honor of the State and country.

In 1817 he retired from public life. He was a member of the Beneficent Congregational Church, of which Rev. James Wilson was then pastor. He was one of the Fellows of Brown University, President of the Peace Society, and of the Rhode Island Bible Society. He was also a member of the Society of Cincinnati from its beginning, and his diploma, signed by Washington and Knox, is still preserved. In pursuance of a special resolution of the Society, Governor Jones was succeeded in his membership by his son-in-law.

He died April 22, 1822, leaving his widow and an only child, Harriet. His daughter was the wife of the late Thomas C. Hoppin. Governor Jones was a Federalist of the old school, a man of the strictest integrity and the most courtly manners.

NEHEMIAH RICE KNIGHT

Governor: May 1817-January 9, 1821.

Born: December 31, 1780 in Cranston, Rhode Island.

Died: April 20, 1854 in Providence, Rhode Island.

Buried: Providence, R. I. Grace Church Cemetery.

KNIGHT, HON. NEHEMIAH RICE, GOVERNOR of Rhode Island and United States Senator, son of the Hon. Nehemiah Knight, was born at Knightsville, Cranston, Rhode Island, December 31, 1780. His father was a farmer and politician of prominence of the Anti-Federal party, who represented the State of Rhode Island in Congress from 1803 to 1808. Nehemiah Rice spent his youth at home on the farm, and received the ordinary schooling of his times, which was neither extensive nor of a superior grade. But he must have made the most of such advantages as he did have, for in after years his career shows that his attainments in the practical and useful branches of learning compared favorably with those of his contemporaries who had enjoyed larger opportunities for culture.

At the age of twenty-two he was chosen to represent the town of Cranston in the State legislature, in which capacity he served with ability; but before the next election occurred he had removed to Providence, where he continued to reside until his death. In 1805 he was elected Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Providence, which position he held until 1811, when the Federal party got into power. From June, 1812, to 1817, he was Clerk of the Circuit Court for the District of Rhode Island, and acceptably performed the duties of that office. In 1817 he was elected President of the Roger Williams Bank of Providence, which position he continued to fill until the time of his death. That year he was elected Governor of the State after a very severe political contest, resulting in the defeat of the Federalist party which had been long in power. To this office he was successively re-elected until 1821. While Chief Executive of the State he repeatedly recommended measures to the legislature for the establishing of public schools throughout the State, and urged the necessity of a common-school education. Many of his suggestions were subsequently adopted, and proved to be eminently wise and good.

For some time during the War of 1812 with Great Britain he served as Collector of Internal Revenues for the district of Rhode Island, having been nominated by President Madison and confirmed by the Senate before he had even an intimation that his appointment was talked of. This position he filled with efficiency, and resigned the same on his election as Governor. In January, 1821, he was unanimously elected by the legislature to the United States Senate from Rhode Island, to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of the Hon. James Burrill, who had served four years of his term. In January, 1823, he was re-elected for a full term of six years, and in October 1828 was unanimously chosen for another term, and again, in 1835, he was elected to the same position by the National Republican party, with which he became identified in the reorganization which followed Monroe's administration.

During the long period of more than twenty years which he served in the United States Senate he fulfilled the duties of his position with great satisfaction to his constitu-

ents, and with honor to himself and his State. In 1841, he retired to private life, though in the summer of 1843, he was called by the people of Providence to represent them in the convention at which the present constitution of Rhode Island was framed, in which convention he was an active and influential member. From that time to the close of his life, April 20, 1854, he was occupied with his own private interests.

He was married early in life to Lydia Waterman, with whom he lived happily more than fifty years. She died in Providence, December 4, 1854. Governor Knight was mild as a partisan, firm in his friendships, and true to his convictions of duty.

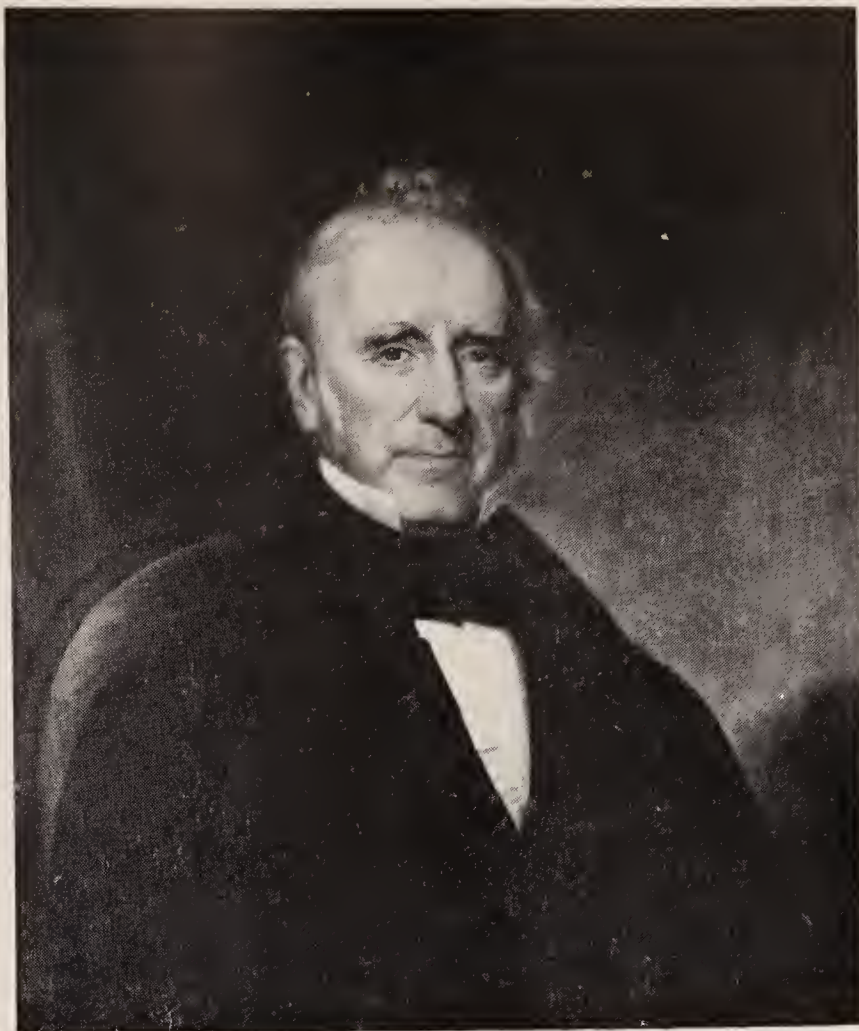
HON. NEHEMIAH R. KNIGHT

1817-1821

By James S. Lincoln

Northwest Corridor

Second Floor of State House



Grace Church Cemetery

Providence, R. I.

JEREMIAH KNIGHT, Grandfather
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, Father
of
GOV. NEHEMIAH RICE KNIGHT

A short distance beyond the junction of Phenix Avenue and Cranston Street at Knightsville, on the Cranston Street side, is a small cemetery. The oldest grave in it is that of Jeremiah Knight who died June 23, 1800 at the age of 80 years, 6 months. He was the father of Hon. Nehemiah Knight and grandfather of Gov. Nehemiah Rice Knight, in whose honor the name of the village where they lived was changed from Monkeytown to Knightsville.

In 1774, Jeremiah Knight purchased seventy acres of the Stukely Westcott farm, which ran from present Sockanosset Road to Knightsville, from Zorobable Westcott for 1450 Spanish milled dollars. Zorobable had purchased it in 1765 from his cousin Benjamin Westcott who had inherited it in 1750 from his father, Stukely Westcott. The purchase still kept it "in the family", so to speak, for Jeremiah's wife was Penelope Westcott, daughter of William Westcott, another branch of the family tree. It was to remain in the Knight family for a half century. There was a "red house", records show, on the site of the headquarters of the present Cranston Police Department with a Westcott family burial lot with unmarked stones close by the latter one established by the Knights.

Jeremiah Knight kept a tavern in his dwelling. It was a favorite meeting place of the Town Council, that body finding its hospitality warmer and more cheering than that at the Meeting house on Phenix Ave.

In 1785, Jeremiah Knight gave a piece of his land for a Town pound and was ordered to build one of good chestnut timbers eight rails high. At the same time, he was appointed pound keeper and held that office until 1797.

In 1786, Jeremiah's son, Nehemiah, seems to have taken over the running of the tavern and shared the property with his father. Nehemiah Knight, brought up in the atmosphere of Council meetings and town affairs, became a politician of prominence and held in high esteem wherever he served his country.

From 1773 to 1793, he was the Town Clerk of Cranston. In 1803 he was elected a member of Congress and held that office until 1808. From Washington he wrote home that he was paying \$12.00 a week at his hotel, but "everybody says it must come down". During his tenure of office, he was presented with a worsted suit, the product of a Cranston firm, which he wore with much pride as the fruit of his home town and state.

On his stone in the family cemetery at Knightsville, his epitaph closes, "Beloved in private life and respected in public, he departed this life the 13th day of June, 1808."

At sixteen, he had married an equally youthful bride of fifteen, Eleanor Hudson, who bore him ten children. The seventh child was named Nehemiah Rice Knight. He was brought up in the "red house" of his father and grandfather, nurtured in the same political atmosphere. When he was 21 years old, he was elected to the General Assembly. Before the next election, he and his wife Lydia (Waterman) Knight moved to Providence.

From 1805 to 1811, he served as clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and from 1812 to 1817 as clerk of the United States Circuit for the District of Rhode Island. In 1817, he was elected Governor of Rhode Island and served until 1821. From 1821 to 1841, he was U. S. Senator.

In 1824, the "red house" was in the hands of James Aldrich, Esq., Gov. Nehemiah Knight's brother-in-law. He and a group of Cranston men met at the tavern for the purpose of establishing "a library of useful books." They formed a Library Society, were incorporated, "procured a book case", their old records state, and Mr. Aldrich, having been made librarian, provided room at the Tavern for the Knightsville Library which continued to serve the shareholder members until 1831.

Horace Prior, Lyman Barney and George Sheldon, the latter under lease from Mr. Barney, succeeded Mr. Aldrich as keepers of the tavern between 1827 and 1841 when Mr. Barney sold it to Job Wilbur. Mr. Wilbur remained there until 1845 when he moved across the street to the newer and larger tavern which had been built by Henry King in 1842.

In 1847, the "red house" burned and Mr. Wilbur leased the remaining buildings and land to Benjamin Greene for his slaughtering business.

In 1885, the site was chosen for a new Town Hall. This in turn was superseded in 1937 by a City Hall erected in Auburn and the older building became the headquarters for the Cranston Police Department.

While all these changes were taking place at the site of the "red house" in Knightsville, the Westcott and Knight cemeteries were succumbing to forgetfulness and neglect until the patriotism of one of Cranston's newer families proved what someone has said, that "patriotism is not measured by the time of arrival in this country of one's ancestors". Living adjacent to this neglected historic spot, the Spirito family took it upon themselves to restore and beautify it. Today, thanks to them, Knightsville can be proud of what had become an eyesore. Yearly, through this volunteer service, a new family is paying honor to an old one.

By Gladys W. Brayton

Original Knight Family
Cemetery, Cranston Street.
Cranston, near
present Police Station



WILLIAM CHANNING GIBBS

Governor: May 1821 to May 1824.

War Service: Major General R. I. Militia.

Born: February 10, 1790 in Newport, Rhode Island.

Died: February 24, 1871 in Newport, Rhode Island.

Buried: Newport, R. I. Island Cemetery.

WILLIAM CHANNING GIBBS, was the ninth child of George Gibbs 2nd and Mary (Channing) Gibbs. He was born in Newport, Rhode Island, February 10th, 1790, where he received exceptional cultural advantages. His family were wealthy shipowners engaged in the merchant marine business, in which William became associated. He entered political life as a representative from Newport to the General Assembly in which he served for some years. In 1821 he was elected Governor of Rhode Island, and was re-elected in 1822, and 1823. From 1817 to 1820 he served as Major General of the Rhode Island Militia.

Governor Gibbs married Mary, daughter of Elias Kane, of Albany, New York, in 1822. They were the parents of five sons and five daughters. The Gibbs residence, which is still standing, was on Mill Street, Newport—just opposite the Old Stone Mill, and there Mr. Gibbs died, February 24th, 1871.

There were no noteworthy events during Governor Gibbs' administration; Newport had not recovered from the effects of the War of 1812; the state, as a whole, suffered from a depression, its great manufacturing industry was in its infancy.

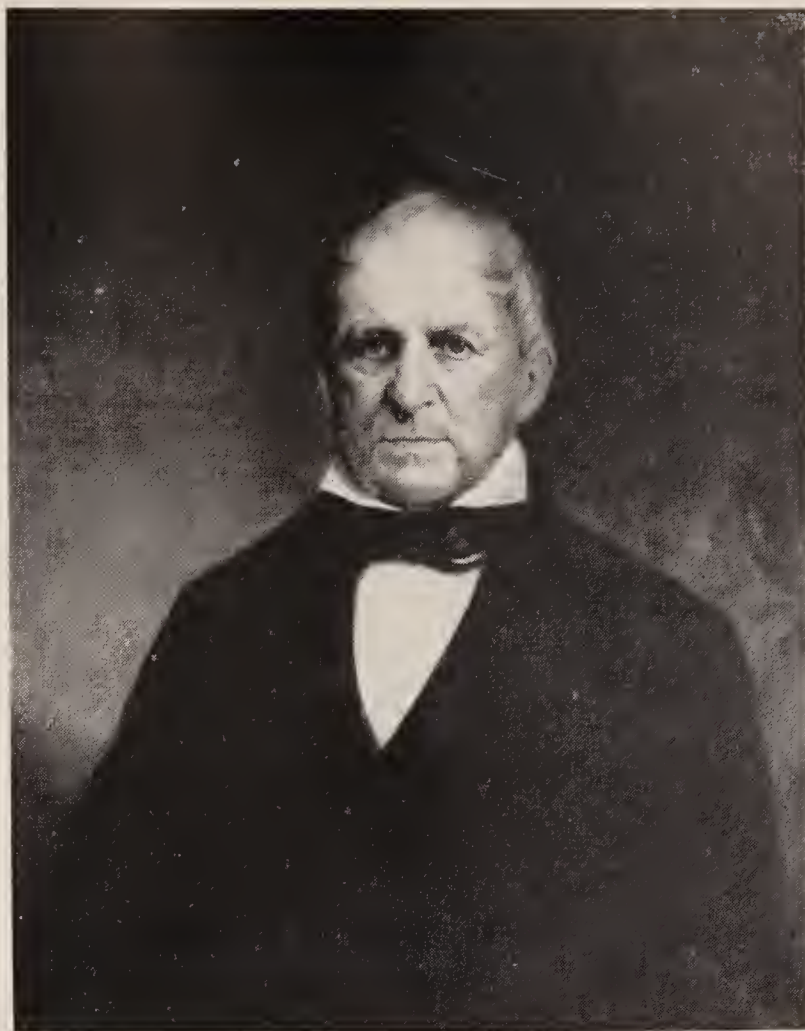
HON. WILLIAM C. GIBBS

1821-1824

Painter Unknown

Northwest Corridor

Second Floor of State House



Island Cemetery

Newport, R. I.

LEMUEL HASTINGS ARNOLD

Governor: 1831-1833.

Born: January 29, 1792 in St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

Died: June 27, 1852 in Kingston, Rhode Island.

Buried: Providence, R. I. Swan Point Cemetery, Evergreen Path.

Lot 168—Group 204 First Congregational Society Ground.

LEMUEL HASTINGS ARNOLD was born in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, January 29th, 1792, the only child of Dr. Jonathan and Cynthia (Hastings) Arnold. Dr. Arnold was a native of Glocester, Rhode Island, a surgeon in the Revolutionary War, a Member of the Continental Congress, and founder of St. Johnsbury.

Lemuel obtained his preparatory education in the schools of his native town and entered Dartmouth College from which he was graduated in 1811. He followed with the study of law under the supervision of Honorable James Burrill and was admitted to the Bar in March, 1814. After a practice of seven years, in Providence, R. I., he then engaged in manufacturing business. Mr. Arnold was a representative from Providence in the General Assembly from 1826 to 1831, when he defeated Governor James Fenner, the incumbent, for the governorship of Rhode Island.

Governor Arnold was re-elected in 1832, and renominated in 1833. There was no choice in the election that followed, and after three special elections had failed to produce a majority for governor, Mr. John Brown Francis was finally elected in January, 1833. During the interval, Governor Arnold had continued in office. During his first term he handled the Olney Lane riot in Providence, in a summary and effective manner, and coped successfully with the Asiatic cholera situation in 1832. He served in the Executive Committee in the Dorr Rebellion. He later removed to South Kingstown, and was elected Representative to Congress in 1845 in which he served until 1847.

Governor Arnold married first in June, 1819, Sally, daughter of Major Daniel Lyman. There were three sons and six daughters by this marriage. Mrs. Arnold died in 1837 and Governor Arnold married (second) in June, 1847, Catherine Shannard, of Washington, D. C. His eldest son Lemuel H. Arnold was the only soldier wounded in the Dorr Rebellion. Another, was brevetted Major General in the regular army in the Civil War, while a third was killed in Battle. Governor Arnold died at Kingston, Rhode Island, June 27, 1852.

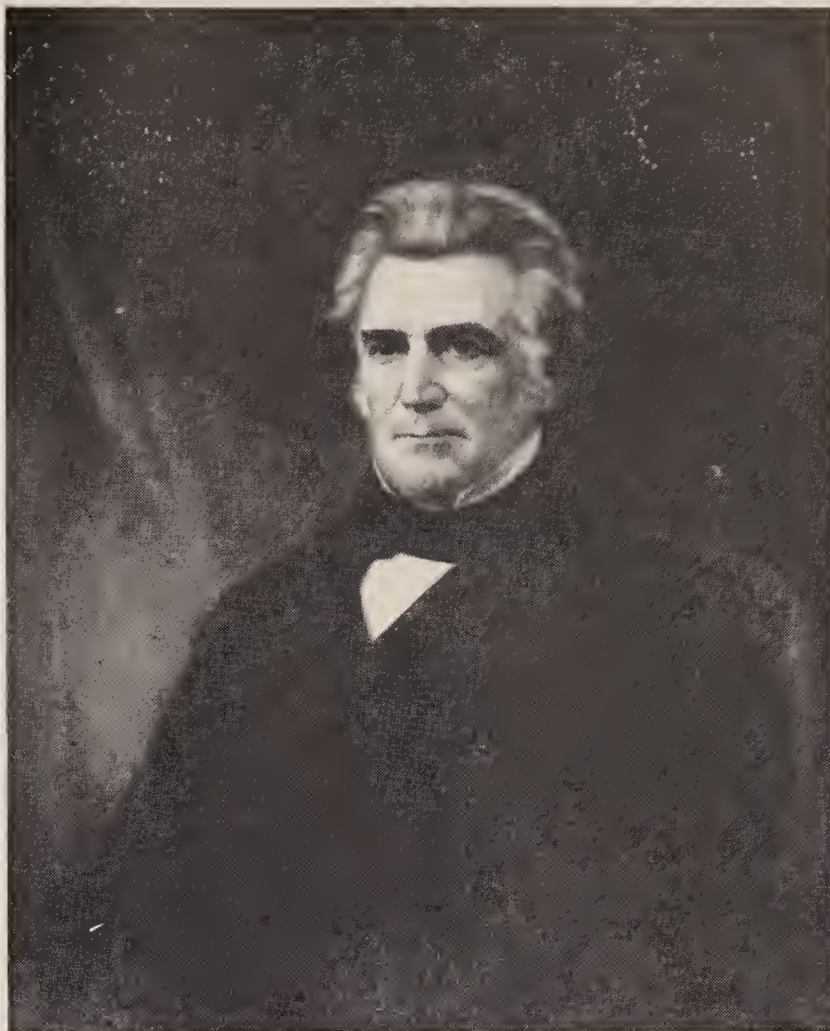
HON. LEMUEL H. ARNOLD

1831-1833

By James S. Lincoln

Northwest Corridor

Second Floor of State House



Swan Point Cemetery

Providence, R. I.

SWAN POINT CEMETERY

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND



This cemetery was established in 1846. Consecration of the grounds was in 1847. Swan Point Cemetery, an estate of some 210 acres of land, is situated in the northeastern part of the city of Providence, about 3 miles from the civic center. It extends from Blackstone Boulevard to the banks of the Seekonk River. The main entrance is at the terminus of the Butler Avenue bus line.

The first interment was the remains of William T. Grinnell who died at Edinburgh, Scotland, November 9, 1835.

There is a monument in the cemetery that bears the inscription of Timothy McLaughlin, the first person buried in Swan Point Cemetery: born July 8, 1843, died August 17, 1845.

The first military funeral was for Major John Roger Vinton who was killed in action in Vera Cruz during the war with Mexico March 22, 1847. His body was transferred from the field of battle to a lot at Cedar Knoll and was buried with honors May 12, 1848.

At this writing, twenty-one Governors are buried in this cemetery.

JOHN BROWN FRANCIS

Governor: 1833 to 1838.

Born: May 31, 1791 in Philadelphia, Pa.

Died: August 9, 1864 in Spring Green, Warwick, R. I.

Buried: Providence, R. I. North Burial Ground, West Side Eastern Avenue.

FRANCIS, HON. JOHN BROWN, GOVERNOR of Rhode Island from 1833 to 1838, son of John and Abby (Brown) Francis, was born in Philadelphia, May 31, 1791. The place of his parents' residence was Providence, to which they removed soon after his birth. When he was five years of age his father died, and he was made the subject of the fostering care of his grandfather on his mother's side, John Brown, the leading merchant of the town.

He prepared for college at the University Grammar School, and graduated at Brown University in the class of 1808. After leaving college he spent some time in the house of Messrs. Brown & Ives, and at a later period attended the lectures of law school at Litchfield, Connecticut, rather for the purposes of mental culture in certain departments of knowledge and intellectual discipline, than for entrance upon the onerous duties of professional life. After completing his term of study at the law school he devoted several years to the management of the large estate bequeathed to him by his grandfather, spending a part of his time among his paternal relatives in Philadelphia.

Upon the decease of his mother he took up his residence in Spring Green, Warwick, the country-seat of his family. Very soon he was called to represent the town of Warwick in the General Assembly and was annually chosen to fill that position from 1821 to 1829. In 1833 he was elected Governor of Rhode Island, and was annually re-elected to this office until 1838, when the party opposed to him came into power. For the next few years he took but little active interest in politics. During the troubles which disturbed the State in 1842 he was chosen a member of the Senate of Rhode Island, and represented in that body the "Law and Order" party.

A vacancy having occurred in the Senate of the United States in consequence of the resignation of Hon. William Sprague, he was chosen to fill it in 1844, and was in Congress until the session closed in March, 1845. Having completed his term of service in Congress he was again elected to the State Senate, and annually re-elected until 1856, when he retired from political life. For twenty-nine years, from 1828 to 1857, he was a member of the Board of Trustees of Brown University, and from 1841 to 1854, a period of thirteen years, he held the office of Chancellor. He identified himself warmly with the interests of popular education in the State, and was the friend of all good causes which in any way promoted the moral and intellectual elevation of his fellow-citizens.

Governor Francis was twice married; the first time to Anne Carter, only daughter of Hon. Nicholas Brown, in 1822. She died in 1828, leaving two daughters, Mrs. Marshall Woods, of Providence. His second marriage was with his cousin, the daughter of Thomas Willing Francis, of Philadelphia, in 1832. She with one son and two daughters survived her husband. Governor Francis died at Spring Green, Warwick, August 9, 1864. He was one of Rhode Island's most distinguished and useful citizens, "regarded by the people among whom he always lived with a mingled affection and respect which they have accorded to no other public man of his time."

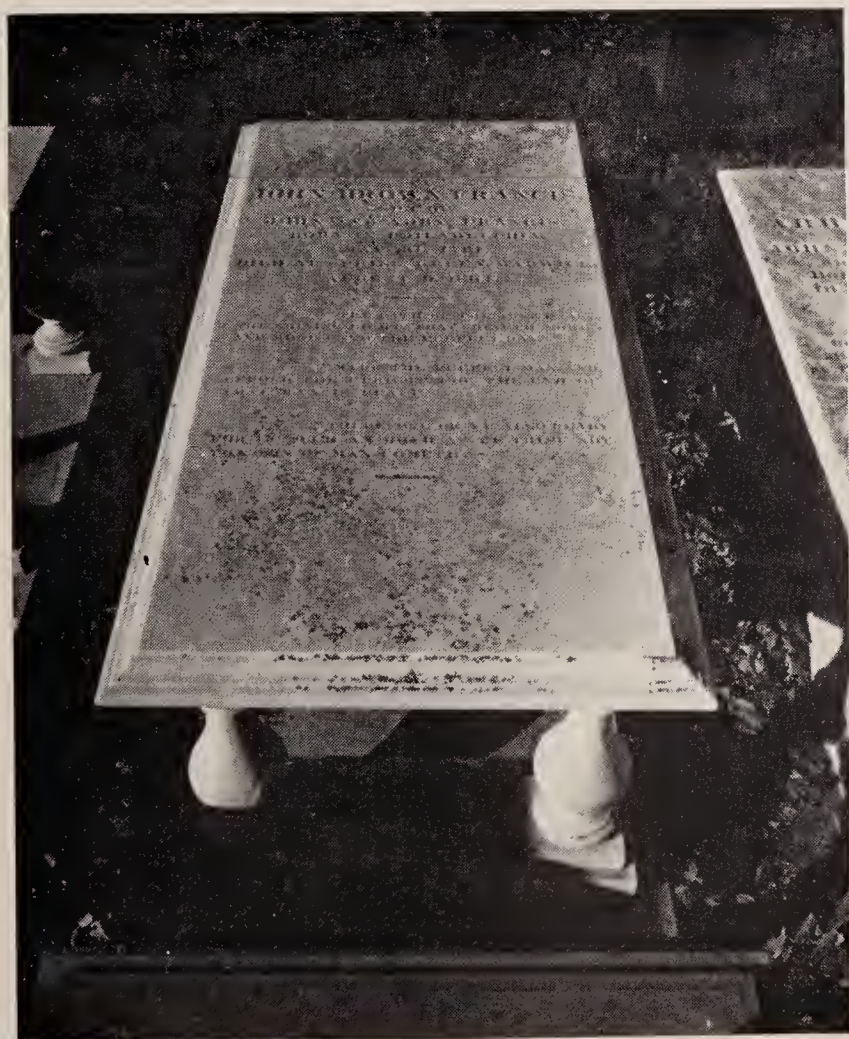
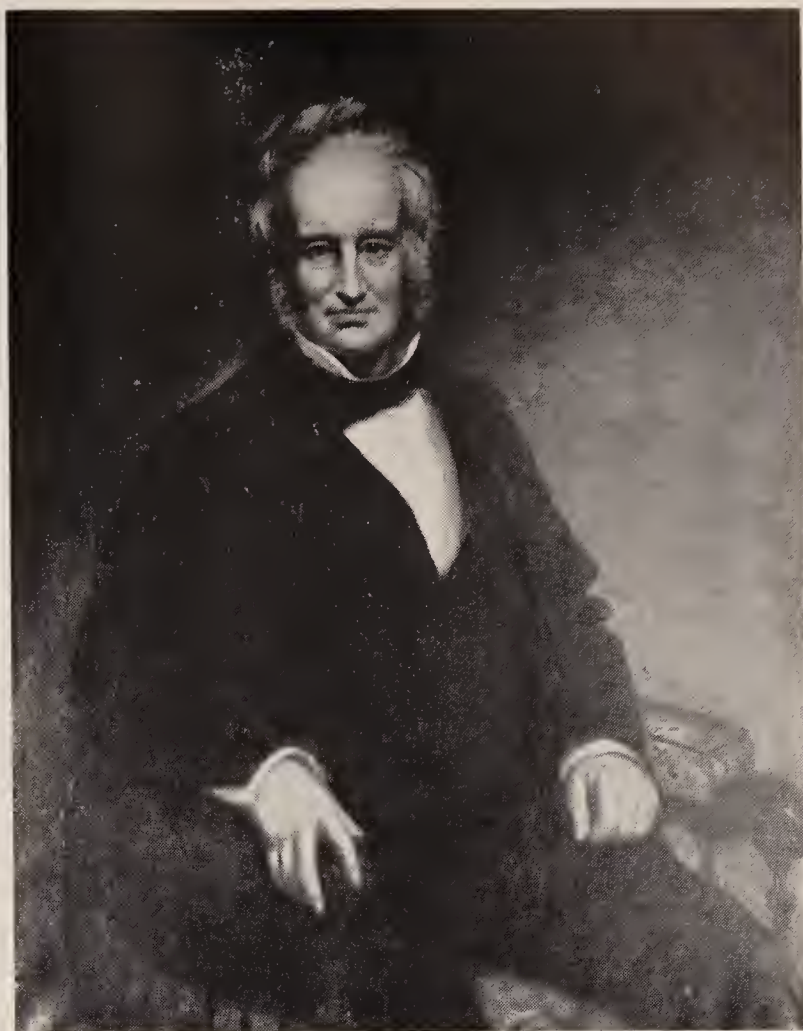
HON. JOHN BROWN FRANCIS

1833-1838

By John N. Arnold

Northwest Corridor

Second Floor of State House



North Burial Ground

Providence, R. I.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE

Governor: 1838 and 1839.

Born: November 3, 1799 in Cranston, Rhode Island.

Died: October 19, 1856 in Providence, Rhode Island.

Buried: Providence, R. I. Swan Point Cemetery.

Byron Sprague Lot Group 163 Prospect Avenue.

SPRAGUE, GOVERNOR WILLIAM, son of William and Anne (Potter) Sprague, was born in Cranston, Rhode Island, November 3, 1799. In 1836 on the death of his father, by whom he had been educated to be a manufacturer of cotton cloth and a calico printer, he united with his brother Amasa in the firm of A. & W. Sprague, for the conduct and enlargement of the business first established by his father in Cranston and the adjacent towns. But prior to his father's death he had taken an active interest in the affairs of the town and of the State. He became a member of the General Assembly, and was Speaker of the House of Representatives from October, 1832, to May, 1835. In 1835 he was elected State Representative in Congress and served until 1837. He was then elected Governor of the State, and served in 1838 and 1839. He was finally elected Senator to Congress in 1842, and served till 1844, when he resigned on account of the death of his brother Amasa, which threw upon him the weight of the extensive business of the firm of A. & W. Sprague. Governor Sprague was alike capable in political and business affairs, but he now confined his energies to the supervision of his factories and immense calico works.

He was chosen Presidential Elector by the State in 1848. He married Mary Waterman, of Warwick, Rhode Island, and had a daughter, Susan, who married Edwin Hoyt, of New York; and a son, Byron, who, with his cousins Amasa and William (sons of Amasa), continued the firm of A. & W. Sprague, and assisted in carrying on the large business established by his father and his uncle.

Governor Sprague died October 19, 1856, at the age of fifty-six. His son Byron inherited large property, and besides taking his place in the firm of A. & W. Sprague, the chief management of the business being left to his cousins, he became a large dealer in real estate, and made extensive improvements in the noted property at Rocky Point, in Warwick. In the calico works his attention was given chiefly to the department of machinery. He died July 31, 1866.

Governor William's brother, Amasa, devoted himself with energy and success to the management of the factories of the firm and to the oversight of his lands. It was believed that his opposition to the sale of intoxicating liquors in the vicinity of one of the factories of the firm provoked the madness of a liquor dealer, who planned his death.

He married Fanny Morgan, of Groton, Connecticut. His children were Colonel Amasa, Hon. William, Almira, who married Hon. Thomas A. Doyle, Mayor of Providence; and Mary Anna, who married first John E. Nicholas, and second Frank W. Latham.

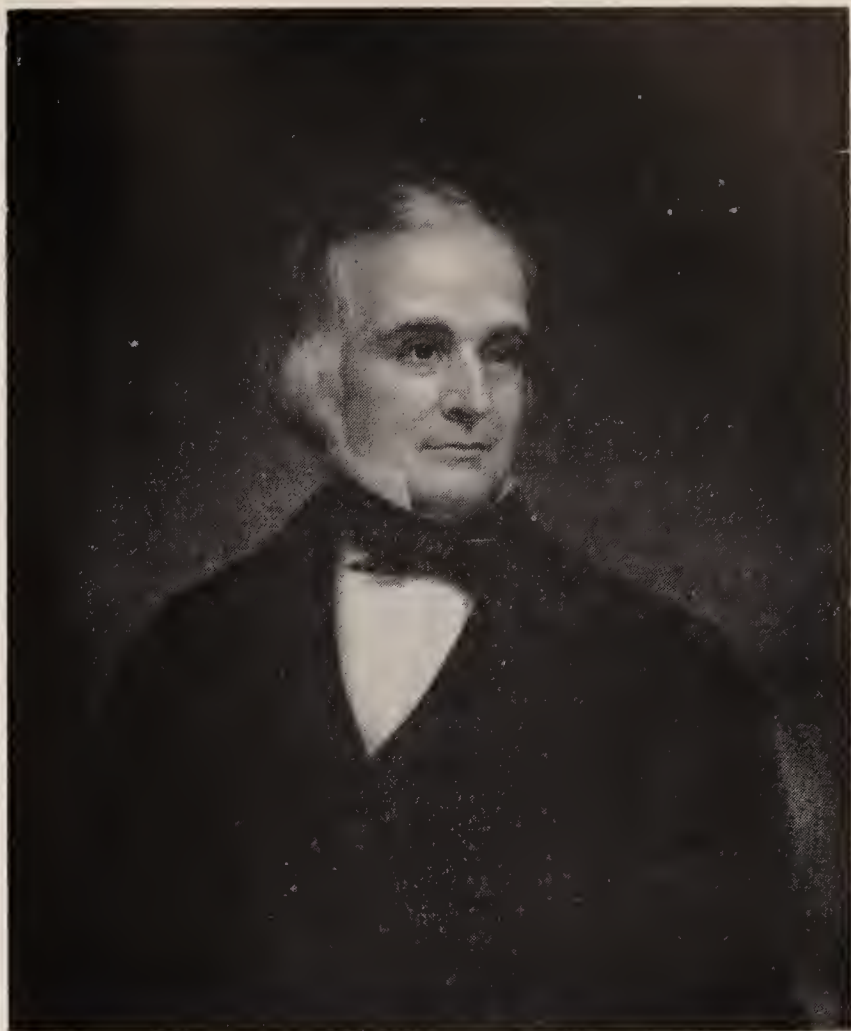
HON. WILLIAM SPRAGUE

1838-1839

By James S. Lincoln

Northeast Corridor

Second Floor of State House



Swan Point Cemetery

Providence, R. I.

SAMUEL WARD KING

Governor: 1840 to 1843.

War Service: U. S. Naval Surgeon, War of 1812.

Born: May 22, 1786 in Johnston, R. I.

Died: January 20, 1851 in Providence, R. I.

Buried: Johnston, R. I. Family Lot, Hartford, Avenue about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of Providence City Line s/s of road. This cemetery was restored in 1951.

SAMUEL WARD KING was born in Johnston, Rhode Island, May 22nd, 1786, the son of William Borden and Welthian (Walton) King. He entered Brown University with the Class of 1806, but did not graduate. He then began the study of medicine under Dr. Peter Ballou, of Smithfield, R. I., and on August 5th, 1807 received a medical diploma at Providence. Doctor King practiced in Johnston and also served as the cashier of the Agricultural Bank in Olneyville.

At the beginning of the War of 1812, Dr. King served as surgeon on an American privateer and was taken prisoner of war by the British in August of that year. Following his exchange he became an assistant surgeon in the United States Navy, and saw service in the *Wasp* and the *Hornet*, as well as other naval engagements. He attended Captain James Lawrence of "Don't Give Up the Ship" fame, when he was mortally wounded in the battle of the Chesapeake and the HMS Shannon.

After the war Dr. King resumed the practice of medicine. He became town clerk of Johnston in 1820, and served until 1843, was an assistant to Governor William Sprague in 1838 and 1839, and during the failure to elect a governor in 1839 became Governor Ex-officio. He was elected governor of Rhode Island in 1840, and was re-elected to that office in 1841 and 1842. During the Dorr "Rebellion" he appealed to the national government which recognized him as the lawful magistrate. He offered a large reward for the capture of Dorr and followed a firm, judicious course that did much to allay party strife.

Governor King married, May 20th, 1813, Catherine Latham, born July 6th, 1795, who died, May 4th, 1841. They were the parents of four sons and ten daughters. The Governor died at Providence, January 20th, 1851. He was "an amiable, confidence-inspiring, and kind leader."

HON. SAMUEL WARD KING

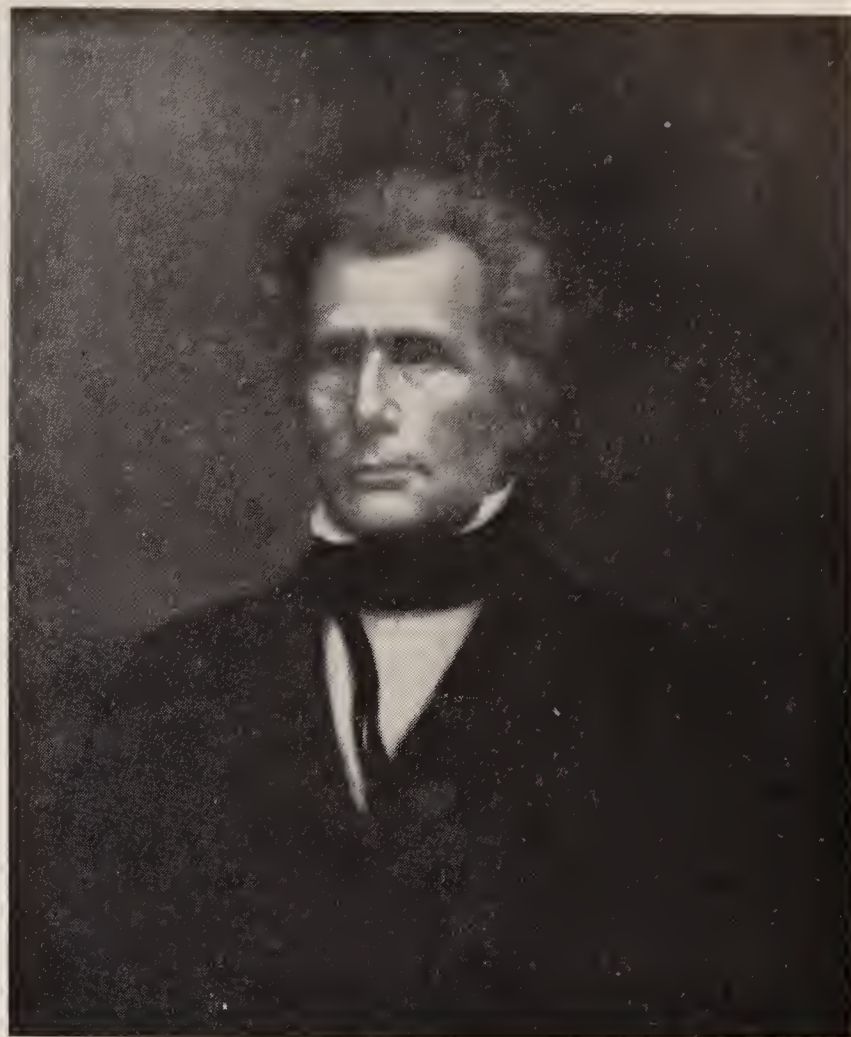
1840-1843

By Marcus Waterman

Northwest Corridor

Second Floor of State House

Original at R. I. Historical Society



Family Lot, Hartford Avenue

Johnston, R. I.

THOMAS WILSON DORR

Governor: April 18, 1842, June 28, 1842. (Unrecognized)

Born: November 5th, 1805 in Providence, R. I.

Died: December 27th, 1854 in Providence, R. I.

Buried: Providence, Rhode Island. Swan Point Cemetery.

Lot 2, Group 215 Beach Avenue

THOMAS WILSON DORR, son of Sullivan, and Lydia Allen Dorr, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, November 5th, 1805. His family was well to do and prominent socially. Thomas Dorr received an excellent education: He attended Phillips-Exeter Academy, and was a graduate of Harvard University in the class of 1823. After a study of law in New York, under Chancellor Kent and Vice Chancellor McConn, he was admitted to the bar in 1827, and began practice in Providence. In 1834, he was elected a member of the state legislature. Mr. Dorr was impressed with the inequities in the existing system of government by which the administration of the state was under the antiquated charter of King Charles II, granted in 1663, also, the need of other reforms of a liberal nature.

Under the old Royal Charter the voting power was vested in the landowners of the country town, and 1,800 voters had political control of a state population of 108,000. This limited franchise prevented the majority of the state's citizens from acquiring full suffrage. Previous attempts to frame and adopt a Constitution having failed, a People's Constitutional Convention met at the State House on October 4, 1841; framed and adopted a constitution and offered the same to the people for approval, November 18, 1841. On December 27, 28, 29, 1841 the "people" voted for its adoption, and on January 13th, 1842, proclaimed it adopted. Here, the suffragists made their first great mistakes: the adherents of the charter, alarmed at the strength of public feeling, were prepared to grant important concessions, which might have paved the way for full suffrage later; the steps taken by the People's Party were illegal, since they permitted only their own party members to vote thereon. They pursued the same illegal tactics at their State Election, when on April 18th, 1842, they elected Thomas W. Dorr Governor of Rhode Island, and with him an entire State Ticket. This alienated many of Dorr's former supporters, and a further defection followed when the "Dorrites" attempted to take possession of the State House and seize the State Arsenal. Samuel Ward King had been re-elected Governor of Rhode Island: the General Assembly now gave him authority to declare martial law.

The Dorrites forced to abandon fortified earthworks on the outskirts of Providence, retreated to Acote's Hill, Chepachet, where their deserted fortification was "stormed" by an overwhelming force of Rhode Island militia, on June 28, 1842. "Governor" Dorr fled to Connecticut but subsequently returned to Rhode Island where he surrendered to the State authorities. He was tried for treason, convicted and sentenced to hard labor for life, on January 27th, 1844. Under the influence of public opinion, he was released from prison in 1845 and restored to full legal rights in 1854. The remainder of his life was passed in retirement but he continued as the recognized leader of liberal opinion by his

THOMAS WILSON DORR

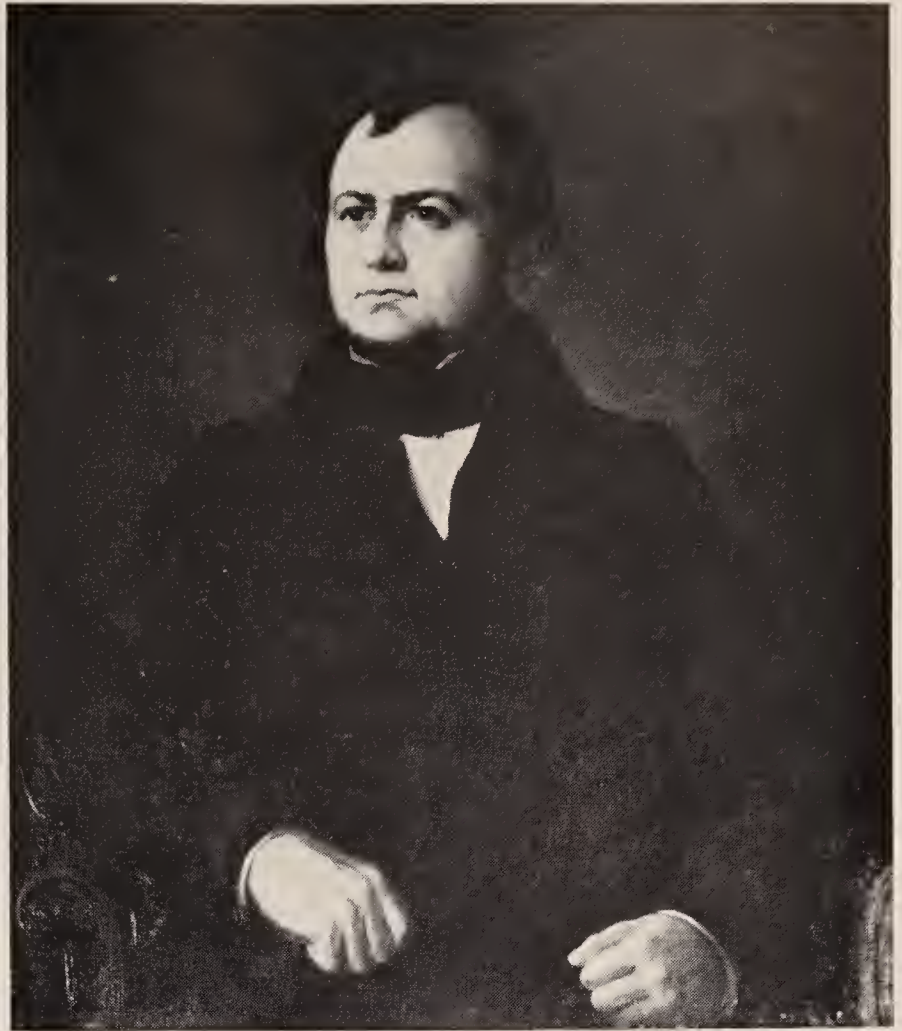
(The People's Governor)

1842-

By Wilfred I. Duphiney

from engraving by A. I. Dick

Governor's Office of State House



Swan Point Cemetery

Providence, R. I.

numerous friends. His health was impaired by imprisonment and he died at his home in Providence on December 27, 1854. He was unmarried.

Mr. Dorr's reform movement led the way to the adoption of the present Constitution of Rhode Island, which was adopted at a State Convention held in East Greenwich, R. I., November 5th, 1842.

CHARLES JACKSON

Governor: 1845-1846.

War Service: Dorr War.

Born: March 4, 1797 in Providence, Rhode Island.

Died: January 21, 1876 in Providence, Rhode Island.

Buried: Providence, R. I. North Burial Ground, north side of Linden Avenue 70' west of Eastern Avenue.

JACKSON, HON. CHARLES, was born in Providence March 4, 1797. He was the son of Richard and Nabby (Wheaton) Jackson, and the eldest of eight children. His early education was obtained at the Public School on Meeting Street, in Providence, where in spite of many obstacles and through much patient and persevering labor he was fitted for College, and entered Brown University in 1813, while in his sixteenth year, graduating four years later in the class of 1817. He was ever a favorite with his classmates, among whom were Dr. Lewis Miller, Judge Staples, and Governor Greene; and even at that early age manifested a strength of character and suavity of manner that made him an ornament to society and gave much promise for his future.

Immediately upon leaving college he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. James Burrill, and was subsequently admitted to the bar in 1820, but after practicing a short time wearied of this profession, finding it illy adapted to his enterprise and enthusiasm, and turned his attention to the manufacture of cotton goods, in which business he continued until his death.

His first attempt at spinning was in a small mill in Scituate, in the year 1823. Cotton manufacturing in New England was yet in its infancy, and his, one of the five mills in the United States where powerlooms were used. From the first he was deeply interested in this pursuit, and under his care the villages of Jackson and Fiskeville, little more than a wilderness when he came to them, grew to be thriving and important seats of manufacturing labor. Later he entered the Crompton Company, being one of its active members for over twenty years, but sold his interest a short time previous to his death. He was the first to commence the rubber business in Providence, having obtained a patent from Mr. Goodyear, which he afterwards sold to Dr. Isaac Hartshorn. He was also interested in the manufacture of fire-arms, which he began in Bristol, Rhode Island, and afterward removed to Providence, where it was continued on a much larger scale under the name of the "Burnside Rifle Works." Large and costly buildings were erected, an influential and wealthy company formed, and for a time the business was carried on successfully. The demand, however, for rifles becoming limited another change was effected, by which in the same buildings, with many additions, the manufacture of locomotives was engaged in under the name of the Rhode Island Locomotive Works. Here Mr. Jackson remained an active member of the corporation until increasing years and failing strength bade him lessen his business cares, when he sold out his interest.

From his earliest manhood he was the enthusiastic patron and friend of inventors and patentees; ever ready with advice and money, offering help and encouragement to the

HON. CHARLES JACKSON

1845-1846



North Burial Ground

Providence, R. I.

timid and scarcely formed ideas of inventive genius; giving unlimited time and patience to experiments with often but little hope of success. There was never a subject brought under his personal supervision that he did not master, whether mechanical or scientific, and being gifted with unusual conversational ability and rare intelligence, his opinions were sought and valued. In the politics of Rhode Island Charles Jackson figured most conspicuously. He was often a member of the State Legislative, was Secretary of the House of Representatives, and Governor during the term 1845-46. At no time in the political history of Rhode Island did party feeling run so high as during a few years previous to his election, which included the memorable Dorr war. Mr. Jackson was upon the side of the government from the first, and his nomination for Governor was upon the issue of liberating Thomas Dorr from prison, to which he had been sentenced for life upon a charge of treason. Mr. Jackson was elected, and Mr. Dorr released, for which the former received much blame, and alienated many friends, both personal and political. His administration was hotly assailed, as indeed, was his personal character; but he was upheld by his firm belief in the moral right of his conduct, and successfully lived down the calumnies that were so freely circulated standing at last fully vindicated before the people. Governor Jackson was blessed with an amiable, and, at times, jovial disposition, and an almost marvellous power in relating anecdotes, of which he possessed an inexhaustible fund. He was twice married; first to Catharine Dexter, daughter of Samuel Dexter, of Providence, to whom he was united November 20, 1827, and who died at Jackson, Scituate, in June 1832. His second marriage was to Phebe Tisdale, the daughter of Joseph Tisdale, of North Kingstown, and occurred November 24, 1836, which union was blessed with seven children, three of whom, with their mother, survived him. He died in Providence, January 21, 1876, in his seventy-ninth year, and was buried in the family lot in the North Burial Ground, with his parents and children. During the latter years of his life many hours were devoted to theological research and study. His family had ever been conspicuous in the Baptist Church, but he was never a member of any, nor an acknowledged believer in any particular faith. He expressed the utmost respect for religion, however, and often dwelt upon the purity and beauty of Christ's teachings. Almost his last sentence was the acknowledgement of a belief in a future state, and a firm confidence in the Creative Power to do all things wisely and well.



SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' PLOT, NORTH BURIAL GROUND
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

BYRON DIMAN

Governor: 1846 to 1847.

War Service: Dorr War.

Born: August 5, 1795 in Bristol, Rhode Island.

Died: August 1, 1865 in Bristol, Rhode Island.

Buried: Bristol, R. I. Juniper Hill Cemetery.

DIMAN, GOVERNOR BYRON, eldest son of Jeremiah and Hannah (Luther) Diman, was born in Bristol, Rhode Island, August 5, 1795. In his youth he enjoyed the advantages of an excellent private school kept for many years by the late Bishop Griswold. Here, according to the testimony of one of his classmates, the venerable Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, he held the first place, his devotion to study creating a tie between teacher and pupil which was only dissolved by death. The literary tastes thus early formed were cherished and developed. Up to a late period in his life he was a diligent reader, and few men not belonging to the class of professed students possessed more varied and accurate information. He was well versed in English literature and general history, and especially at home in topographical and antiquarian lore.

At an early age he entered the counting-house of Hon. James De Wolf, and continued in the most confidential relations with that gentlemen until his death in 1837. He engaged in the whale fishery, which at one time was largely prosecuted at Bristol. In various other ways he was closely identified with the business interests of that town. He was at one time Treasurer, and afterward President of the Bristol Steam Mill; a Director of the Pokanoket Mill; and for many years President of the Bank of Bristol. In all his business relations he was actuated by the most generous and forbearing spirit. The distressed applied instinctively to him for aid, and seldom were they refused.

Mr. Diman was early and actively engaged in politics. He was an enthusiastic Whig of the school of Henry Clay. For many years he was a member of the Legislature, and he was a delegate to the Harrisburg Convention which nominated General Harrison for the Presidency. During the exciting days of the Dorr War he was a member of the Governor's Council. His official duties, however, did not prevent his shouldering his gun and marching to Chepachet. When the new Constitution was adopted he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and in 1846, at the disruption of the Law and Order party, he was elected Governor. No persuasion could induce him to hold the office longer than a year, and he was deaf to all solicitations to accept a higher position, even that of United States Senator. The only official connection that he retained with the State was as Commissioner of the indigent blind, deaf, and dumb. To the duties of this office he gave great attention. He issued the call for the first meeting held in Bristol for the organization of the Republican party, and he gave to the policy of President Lincoln a cordial and unhesitating support.

He died of apoplexy, at his residence in Bristol, August 1, 1865. A fine portrait of him by Lincoln graces the chamber of the State House in Providence. Governor Diman was twice married; first to Abby Alden Wight, daughter of Rev. Henry Wight, D. D., by whom he had four children, including J. L. and H. W. Diman, both of whom graduated at Brown University. His second wife was Elizabeth Ann Liscomb; by her he had one child, who survived him.

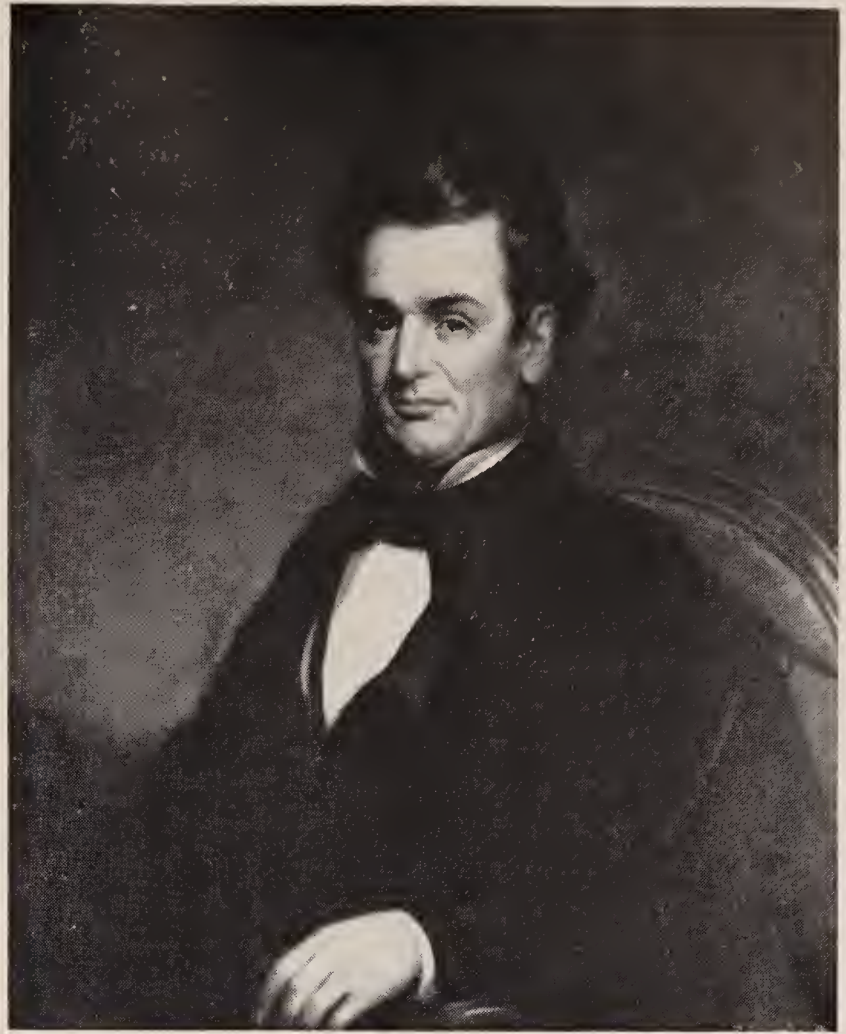
HON. BYRON DIMAN

1846-1847

By James S. Lincoln

Northwest Corridor

Second Floor of State House



Juniper Hill Cemetery

Bristol, R. I.

ELISHA HARRIS

Governor: 1847-1849.

Born: September 8, 1791 in Cranston, Rhode Island.

Died: February 1, 1861 in Harris, Rhode Island.

Buried: Phenix, R. I. Greenwood Cemetery.

HARRIS, GOVERNOR ELISHA, was born in Cranston in 1791, and was the son of Joseph and Catherine Greene Harris, a lineal descendant of William Harris, the associate of Roger Williams in the settlement of Rhode Island. After completing his school education, he became interested in manufacturing, to which he devoted the larger portion of his life; his residence being in the place where he died, which, for him, was named Harrisville. In his early manhood he visited the site of what was one of the most flourishing villages of the State (Harrisville), but then an unbroken wilderness, and becoming convinced by personal explorations of the value of the water privilege, which he subsequently utilized, he purchased it, and in due time commenced the erection of Mills on the stream.

We are told that his careful and sagacious management, his unflagging industry, his wise economy, his suavity and integrity, rendered his success sure. Business prospered in his hands, the village grew, and evidences of prosperity were to be seen in every direction. With increase of wealth there was the exhibition of a generous and liberal soul, in gifts conferred upon educational and religious institutions both in the State and elsewhere, which came under the supervision of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which, for many years, he was a devout and faithful adherent. During the long years of his business career the testimony with regard to him was, that "he was universally respected for his unflinching integrity, his unaffected modesty, and his winning amiability of spirit."

While Governor Harris did not court public life, he accepted office when it sought him, and for several sessions represented his fellow-citizens in the General Assembly.

Governor Harris married Sarah, daughter of William Taylor of Providence, and they became the parents of one son and two daughters, one of whom married Henry Howard, who became Governor of Rhode Island.

In 1846-47 he was the Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and for the next two years, 1847-49, its Chief Magistrate. In earlier life he was a Whig in politics, but subsequently became an earnest Republican, and was one of the Presidential electors when Abraham Lincoln was chosen President of the United States. For many years he was President of the Bank of North America, Providence. After a brief illness, he died February 1, 1861, in the seventieth year of his age at his residence, in the village named after him.

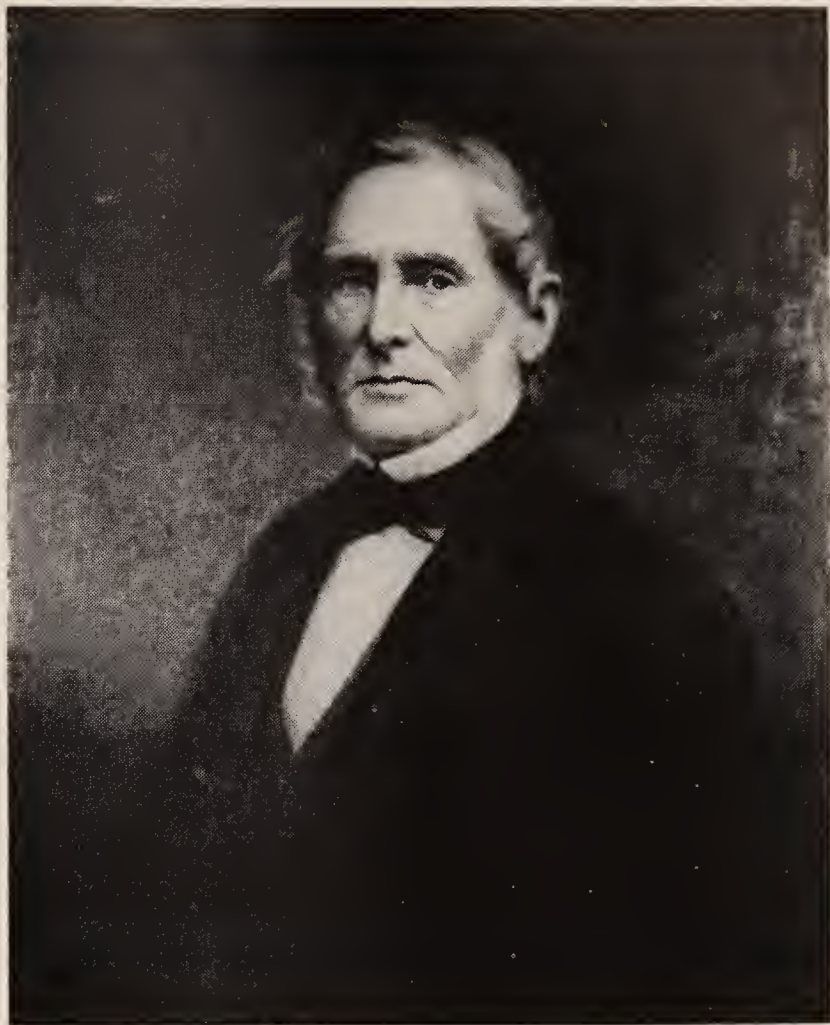
HON. ELISHA HARRIS

1847-1849

By James S. Lincoln

Northwest Corridor

Second Floor of State House



Greenwood Cemetery

Phenix, R. I.

HENRY BOWEN ANTHONY

Governor: 1849 to 1851.

Born: April 1, 1815 in Coventry, Rhode Island.

Died: September 2, 1884 in Providence, Rhode Island.

Buried: Providence, R. I. Swan Point Cemetery Lot 5—Group 311 Near Magnolia Avenue.

ANTHONY, HON. HENRY B., United States Senator, and ex-Governor of Rhode Island, was born, of Quaker ancestry, at Coventry, Rhode Island, April 1, 1815. His father, William Anthony, was a native of Providence, and a prominent manufacturer at Coventry. His mother's maiden name was Mary Kinnecut Greene. She was a daughter of James Greene, of Warwick, a descendant of John Greene, who was an associate of Roger Williams, and one of the original purchasers of Shawomut, now called Old Warwick. Mr. Anthony prepared for college at his native town and at a private seminary in Providence, and graduated at Brown University in 1833, at the age of eighteen. At that time he was a frequent contributor to the columns of the Providence Journal, of which his cousin, George W. Jackson, was editor and proprietor. He early attained a reputation as a terse and vigorous writer. In 1838, he became editor and joint proprietor with Joseph Knowles and John W. Vose, and had been one of the proprietors of the Providence Journal. This paper, under the editorial management of his co-partner, Mr. George W. Danielson, is one of the best-conducted and most influential dailies in the country.

In 1849, Mr. Anthony was elected, on the Whig ticket, Governor of Rhode Island. His administration as Governor gave general satisfaction and caused him to be re-elected in 1850. He was urged to accept the nomination for a third term, but declined a re-election. He was elected to the United States Senate from Rhode Island, as a Union Republican, to succeed ex-Governor Philip Allen, and took his seat March 4, 1859. Jefferson Davis, Slidell, Toombs, and Wigfall, with other Southerners, then occupied seats in the Senate Chamber, although they were meditating a secession from the Union. Douglas, Crittenden, and a few other Northern Democrats, vainly endeavored to avert the impending calamity. The Republicans were yet in the minority, but in their ranks were Sumner, Fessenden, Collamer, Foster, Grimes, Chandler, Wilson, and others who will be remembered among the ablest statesmen of the republic.

During the war which soon followed, Mr. Anthony was a prominent member of the important Committee on Naval Affairs, where he aided in the creation of a naval force and in the selection of its officers. He did much to promote the efficiency of the Union armies, and the comfort of those who served in them, and supported liberal pension bills for the wounded, and for the widows and orphans of those who fell. He took an active part in framing the great Reconstruction measures, advocating equal rights for all. His most important Senatorial services, however, have been rendered on the Committee of Public Printing, of which he was Chairman for eighteen years. During that time, the execution of the printing and binding was greatly improved and its cost was diminished, while many important reforms were carried out.

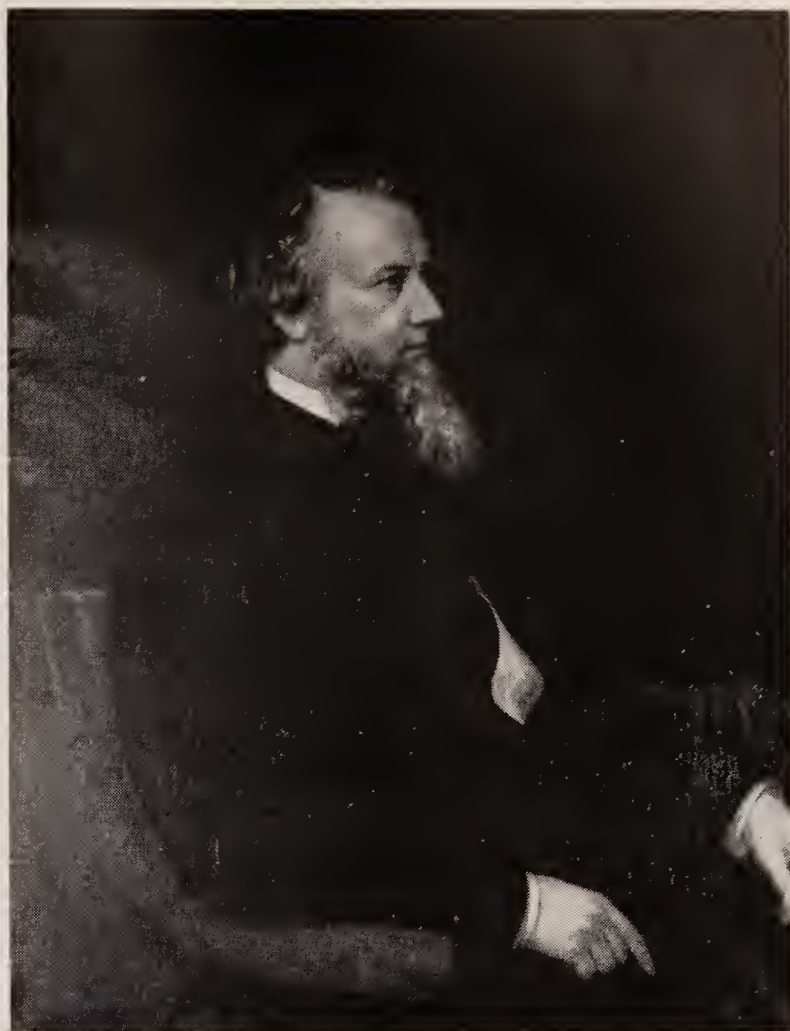
HON. HENRY B. ANTHONY

1849-1851

By John N. Arnold

Northwest Corridor

Second Floor of State House



Swan Point Cemetery

Providence, R. I.

In March, 1869, Mr. Anthony was elected President pro tempore of the Senate, and served until the election of Mr. Wilson as Vice-President, when he declined a re-election. He was a member of the National Committee appointed to accompany the remains of President Lincoln to Illinois, in 1865; and was one of the Senators designated by the Senate to attend the funeral of General Winfield Scott, in 1866. He was a delegate to the "Loyalists' Convention," at Philadelphia, in 1866.

Having been re-elected in 1864, 1870, and 1876, Mr. Anthony's Senatorial career extends over a period of more than twenty years. He is not a frequent speaker, but when he addresses the Senate, is always listened to with marked attention. He has delivered numerous memorial addresses, among which may be mentioned those on Senator Stephen A. Douglas, July 9, 1861; on Senator John R. Thompson, December 4, 1862; on William Pitt Fessenden, December 14, 1869; on Major-General Nathanael Greene, June 20, 1870; on Roger Williams, January 9, 1872; on Senator Jonathan Trumbull, March 8, 1872; on Roger Sherman, March 8, 1872; on Chevalier Charles Louis d'Arsac de Ternay, December 16, 1873; on Senator Charles Sumner, March 11, 1874; on Senator William A. Buckingham, February 27, 1875; and on Vice-President Henry Wilson, January 21, 1876.

Mr. Anthony married, October 16, 1838, Sarah Aborn Rhodes, daughter of General Christopher Rhodes, of Pawtuxet, Rhode Island, a descendant of Zachariah Rhodes, an early settler of Rhode Island, and an associate of Roger Williams. She died in New York, July 11, 1854.

"CLIFTON"
GOLDEN HILL CEMETERY
NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND



THOMAS ST. AND GOLDEN HILL ST., NEWPORT, R. I.

Clifton ground, at junction of Golden Hill and Thomas Streets, where Thomas Clifton, who owned sixty acres, including this spot was buried. This was a rectangular lot, but at some period a piece was most unwarrantably taken off it, for the purpose of making the present diagonal connection between Thomas and Golden Hill Streets. In this corner of the lot, Thomas Clifton, himself, is supposed to have been buried, as nothing remains to mark his resting place. This ground has the memorial of many important families of a very early period, and the large proportion of children, about 1690-3, seems to indicate a very severe epidemic, probably of small pox, the great scourge of that era.

PHILIP ALLEN

Governor: 1851 to 1853.

Born: September 1, 1785 in Providence, Rhode Island.

Died. December 16, 1865 in Providence, Rhode Island.

Buried: Providence, R. I. North Burial Ground.

ALLEN, HON. PHILIP, Governor of Rhode Island from 1851 to 1853, eldest son of Zachariah and Anne (Crawford) Allen, was born in Providence, September 1, 1785. He pursued his studies preparatory to college under the tuition of Tutor Jeremiah Chaplin, afterwards President Chaplin of Waterville College, in the University Latin School, and was a graduate of Brown University, in the class of 1803. On leaving college he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, in which his father had been engaged for many years prior to his death in 1801. Mr. Allen carried on an extensive business, especially in the products of the West Indies.

In 1812 he became interested in the manufacture of cotton in Rhode Island, and continued in the business during the remainder of his life, devoting himself for thirty years and more to the printing of calico.

For ten years, from 1827 to 1836, he was President of the Rhode Island Branch of the United States Bank. During the years 1819, 1820, and 1821, he was a representative from Providence in the General Assembly. The Democratic party being in the ascendant elected him, in 1851, Governor of the State, and re-elected him the two succeeding years to the same office. Soon after the close of his third term of service he was chosen a Senator of the United States. He was, in general, friendly to the administrations of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan, but opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He was an important member of Congress, especially as his intimate and extensive acquaintance with manufactures made his judgment reliable in matters pertaining thereto.

He married, in 1814, Phebe, daughter of Benjamin and Susan (Jackson) Aborn, of Providence. They had eleven children. He died in Providence, December 16, 1865.

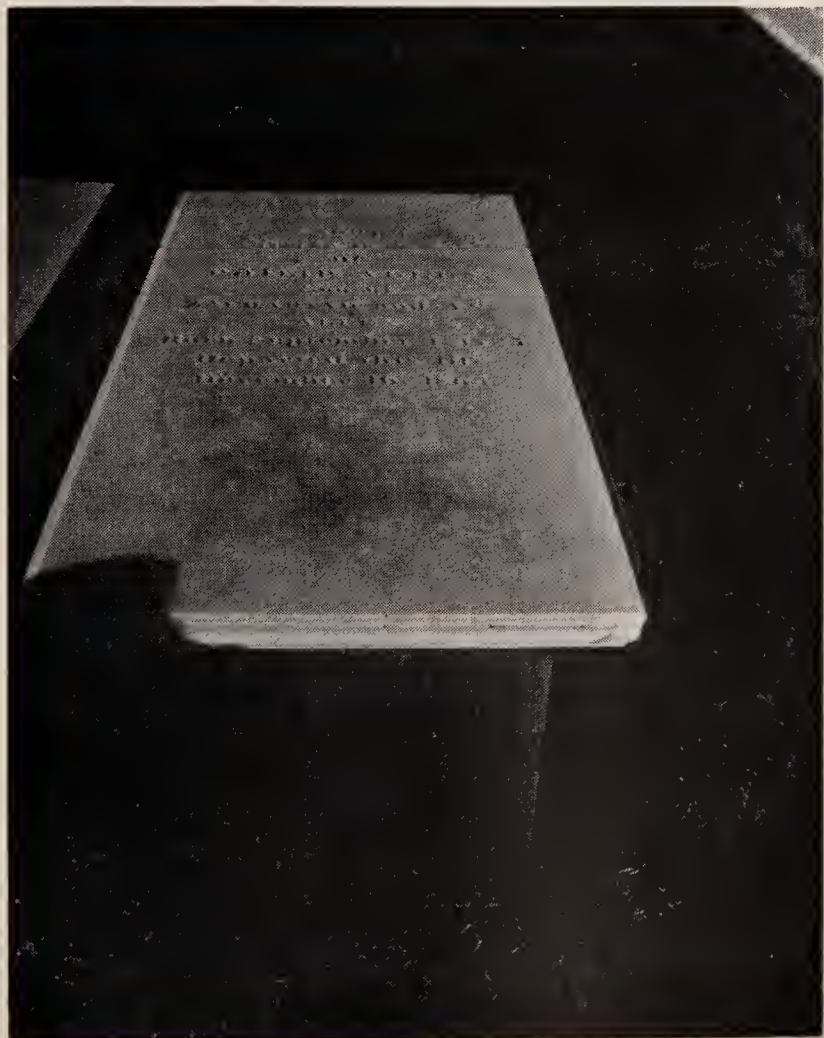
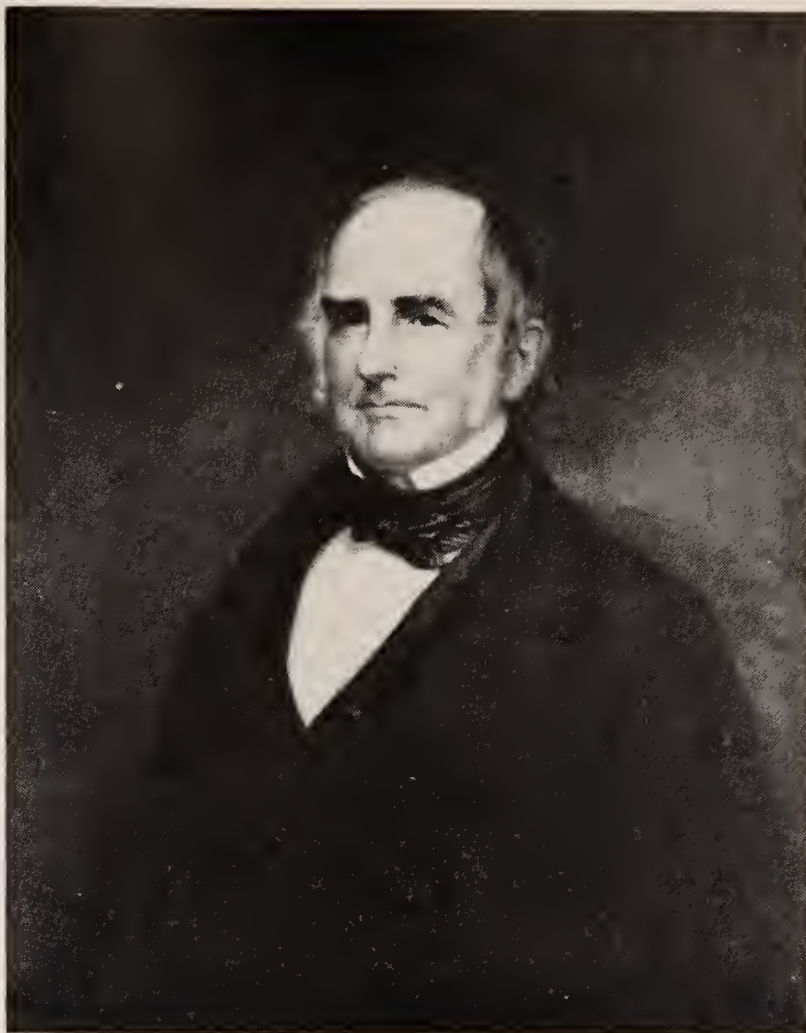
HON. PHILIP ALLEN

1851-1853

By James S. Lincoln

Northwest Corridor

Second Floor of State House



North Burial Ground

Providence, R. I.

FRANCIS MOORE DIMOND

Governor: July 20, 1853 to 1854.

Born: June 6, 1796 in Bristol, Rhode Island.

Died: 1858 in Bristol, Rhode Island.

Buried: Bristol, Rhode Island. Juniper Hill Cemetery.

DIAMOND, GOVERNOR FRANCIS M., was born in Bristol, in 1796. Son of Captain Royal Dimond. When a young man he went to the island of Cuba, where he lived for several years. He afterwards represented the United States for some time as Consul at Port au Prince.

For several years his residence was in New Orleans. He was subsequently United States' Consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico, in which position he acquired such knowledge of the country and the government, that when war broke out between the two countries the information which he was able to communicate to the authorities at home was of great value. We are told "when the expedition against Vera Cruz was planned he was summoned to Washington, where his accurate memory quickly supplied the greatly needed chart of the Mexican harbor."

In order that he might be an eye-witness of the bombardment of the place, he sailed from Havana in time, as he reckoned, to be present when the place should be attacked. On the passage, the vessel in which he had embarked was wrecked; for two days and nights he was exposed, in an open boat, to the perils of the deep, and did not reach the place of his destination till the day after the bombardment. He was in time, however, to enter the city with the American army, and, as long as his services were required, was the official interpreter. He was appointed Collector of the captured city. He afterwards returned to his native town, and was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State for the year 1853-54.

On the resignation of Governor Philip Allen, to accept the office of United States Senator, he was his successor for the unexpired part of his term of service. Subsequently he took a deep interest in the construction of the Southern Pacific Railway, and was elected President of the company which had started the enterprise. His connection with this company was of short duration, being terminated by his death, which took place in Bristol, in 1858, at the age of sixty-three.

He married in 1820 Mrs. Maria Eustis (Parker) Greene, and they became the parents of two sons and three daughters.

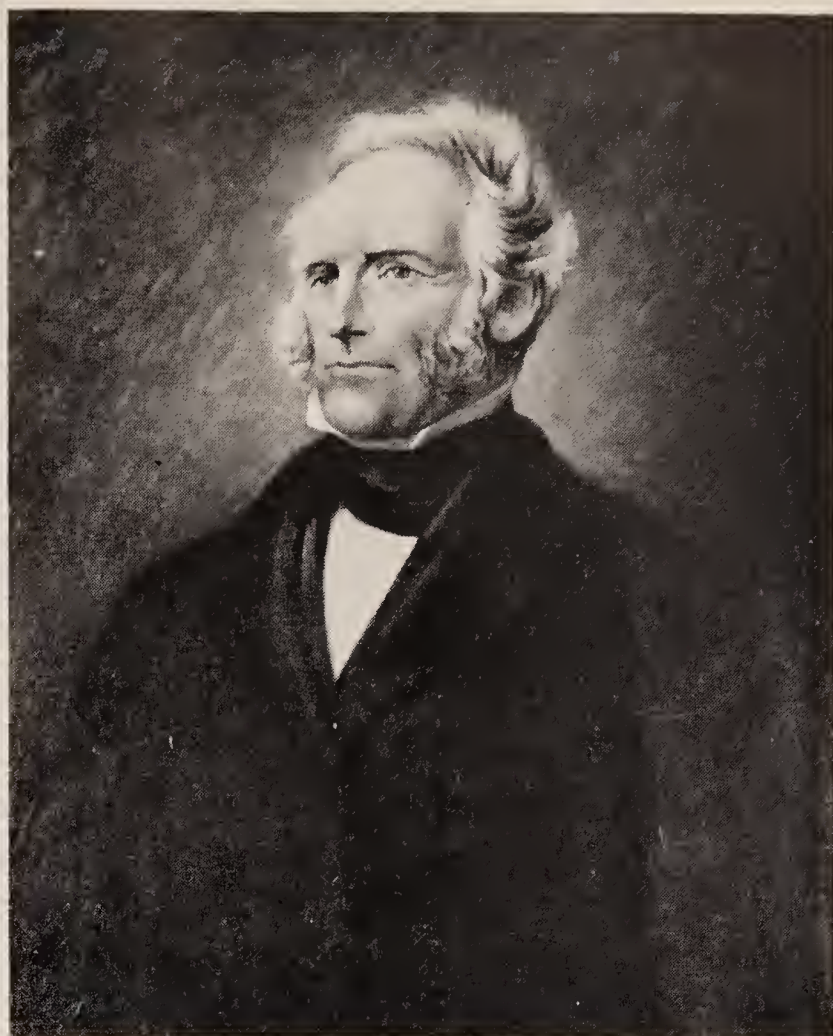
HON. FRANCIS M. DIMOND

1853-1854

Reproduced by H. Cyrus Farnum

Northwest Corridor

Second Floor of State House



Juniper Hill Cemetery

Bristol, R. I.

WILLIAM WARNER HOPPIN

Governor: 1854 to 1857.

Born: September 1, 1807 in Providence, Rhode Island.

Died: April 18, 1880 in Providence, Rhode Island.

Buried: Providence, R. I. Swan Point Cemetery.

Lot 4A, Group 192 Beach Avenue.

HOPPIN, GOVERNOR WILLIAM WARNER, son of Benjamin and Esther Philips (Warner) Hoppin, was born in Providence, September 1, 1807. The Hoppin family emigrated from England to the Massachusetts Colony in 1653, and from thence removed to Rhode Island before the American Revolution. It is a family of good repute in colonial and national history, and is closely connected with other prominent New England names, such as the Cushings, Philipsses, Cottons, Rawsons, Warners, and Aylwins. Benjamin Hoppin, the grandfather of Governor Hoppin, was a man of such prominent loyalty that he held the commission of Colonel in the Colonial militia of Rhode Island from George III, but promptly retired from that position at the commencement of the Revolution, and accepted a captaincy in the regiment of Colonel Lippitt in the Rhode Island line of the Continental army, and served with distinction in the various eventful battles participated in by his regiment.

In 1828, Mr. Hoppin, after a full course of instruction, received from Yale College the degree of A. B. On that occasion he delivered the class oration, in pursuance of his election to that position by the members of his class. Of his classmates might be mentioned the names of John Van Buren, Judge William Strong, United States Supreme Court, President of Columbia College, and Horace Binney, Jr., of Philadelphia. Subsequent to graduation he entered the law school connected with Yale College, under tuition of Judge Daggett and Samuel Hitchcock, and having passed the requisite examination, was admitted to the bar in 1830.

His official political career began in 1838, when he was elected to the Common Council of Providence, his native city, in which he continued to serve until 1842. In 1845 he relinquished the practice of law and travelled with his family in Europe. On his return in 1847 he was chosen a member of the Board of Alderman in Providence, and served in that office until 1852. In the year following he was elected to the State Senate, and while a member of that body advocated the adoption of the ten-hour system of labor, and obtained the enactment of a law that covered the principles and details of his scheme.

In 1854-5-6 he was elected Governor of the State by the Whig party by large majorities, and at a time when the numerical strength of the Whig and Democratic parties was about equally balanced. Repeatedly invited to accept the nomination of member of Congress in the Lower House, he declined to consent; and when in 1857 he was urged to be a candidate for the United States Senate, withheld his name and gave his influence in favor of the election of Mr. James F. Simmons. In 1858 he was again a candidate for the United States Senatorship, and in the first informal ballot of the legislative caucus received a plurality of votes.

HON. WILLIAM WARNER
HOPPIN

1854-1857

By Samuel S. Osgood

Northwest Corridor

Second Floor of State House



Swan Point Cemetery

Providence, R. I.

Governor Hoppin resumed the practice of law in 1857. The evils of intemperance and the liquor traffic engaged his attention and prompted him to advocate the passage of what was known as the Maine Prohibitory Liquor Law. The experiment of suppressive legislation was well worth the effort, in view of the good it had accomplished in the State of Maine. He also served for many years on the Providence School Board, and worked to bring about needed enlargements in that department.

Governor Hoppin began his political life as a Whig, and so continued until that party ceased to be, when he became a Republican. On the 1st of February, 1861, together with Chief Justice Samuel Ames, Hon. Samuel G. Arnold, Hon. George H. Browne, and Alexander Duncan, Esq., he received the appointment of Delegate to the Peace Congress which met in Washington. He made a conciliatory speech before that body of able and distinguished men. At the opening of the war of the Rebellion, and during its existence, Governor Hoppin contributed of his means, influence, and personal efforts to the enlistment of troops, to their comfort in the field and hospital, and to the moral support of the national administration.

In 1862 he was elected President of the Yale Alumni meeting, and in 1866 was again returned to the State. In 1867 his personal friend Chief Justice Chase invited him to accept the judicial office of Registrar in Bankruptcy a post which he held until his resignation in 1872. Since 1871 his time had been principally engrossed with the cares of his private affairs, with the exception that in 1875 he was again chosen and served for that year as a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives. Upon the revival of the Rhode Island branch of the Society of the Cincinnati, he became a member of that body as the hereditary representative of his grandfather, Captain Benjamin Hoppin, of Revolutionary memory. Governor Hoppin regarded with satisfaction the fact that he had the honor of representing his State in the Clay, Fremont, and Grant Presidential Conventions, at the latter representing the branch of the National Union League organization of Rhode Island, of which he was President.

In those matters which relate especially to the prosperity of his State and native city may be mentioned his successful efforts, in connection with Governor William Sprague, Sr., Governor Henry Lippitt, General James G. Anthony, Stephen Harris, Esq., and others, in accomplishing, against great opposition, the construction of the Providence and Fishkill Railroad, as far as Waterbury, Connecticut. Governor Hoppin was Treasurer of the road. He was also one of the earliest advocates of the introduction of gas and water into the city of Providence. All of these important undertakings, now accepted as matters of course, were hedged about at their inception with many difficulties. These special facts connected with the life of Governor Hoppin, together with his participation in the official management of many of the prominent moneyed and charitable institutions of the city, proved him to be a willing worker for the general good, and also that his mind was fully imbued with the correct idea of the duties and responsibilities of American citizenship.

Governor Hoppin was married June 26, 1832, to Frances A. F. Street, of New Haven, Connecticut, whose parentage is traceable through a long line of Puritan ancestors, distinguished for their deep piety and intellectual attainments. He had two sons, Frederick Street Hoppin and William Warner Hoppin, Jr. He was a member of the Beneficent Congregational Church in Providence, where his family had worshipped for many generations.

ELISHA DYER

Governor: 1857 to 1859.

War Service: Captain of Infantry and Adjutant General, Dorr War and Civil War.

Born: July 20, 1811 in Providence, Rhode Island.

Died: May 17, 1890 in Providence, Rhode Island.

Buried: Providence, R. I. Swan Point Cemetery.

Lot 1 Group 196 Beach Avenue.

DYER, HON. ELISHA, EX-GOVERNOR of Rhode Island, son of Elisha and Frances (Jones) Dyer, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, July 20, 1811. He is a lineal descendant of William Dyer, who came from London, England, and settled at Boston in 1635, with his wife Mary. William and Mary Dyer were disfranchised and driven to Rhode Island in 1638 for supporting Quakerism. The former became Clerk of the Newport Colony, and the latter, being a firm adherent to the principles maintained by the Society of Friends, it was recorded of her at Boston that "the insane desire for martyrdom led the poor woman back here in 1660 to the scaffold." Their grandson, John, married Freelove Williams, a great-granddaughter of Roger Williams, and John Dyer's son, Anthony, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

Tradition says the Dyers were originally from England. Governor Dyer's mother was a daughter of Esther Jones, a great-granddaughter of Mary Bernon, who was a daughter of Gabriel Bernon, a Huguenot and a refugee from La Rochelle, France. Gabriel Bernon was a merchant of an ancient and honorable family of Rochelle, where he was born, April 6, 1644.

Governor Dyer enjoyed superior educational advantages. He received early and careful training in private schools in Providence, spent a short time at Benjamin Green's boarding-school, at Black Hill, in Plainfield, Connecticut, and was prepared for college in Roswell C. Smith's school, in Providence, from which he entered Brown University, September 7, 1825, at the age of fourteen. He graduated from that institution, September 2, 1829, and September 21st, of the same year, entered the store of Elisha Dyer & Co., commission merchants, No. 5 West Water Street, Providence, where he served in a clerical capacity until April 1, 1831, when, Mr. Cary Dunn having retired from the firm to engage in business in New York, young Dyer became the junior partner. On the 8th of October, 1838, he married Anna Jones Hoppin, daughter of Thomas C. Hoppin, Esq., the Rev. James Wilson, then pastor of the Beneficent Congregational Church, being the officiating minister. By this marriage there were seven children.

In early life Governor Dyer became identified with various public interests, and has always taken an active part in promoting useful enterprises and social reforms. On the 23rd of September, 1833, he was tendered the appointment of Vice-Consul of the two Sicilies, which honor he declined. About the time he became a strong temperance man, and by earnest persuasion prevailed on his father to give up the sale of intoxicating liquors, then a large and profitable part of their business, which course, as was expected, proved very damaging to their trade. This incident illustrates a strong characteristic of Governor Dyer's life. He was a man of high moral principle, and had always been true to his

convictions. On the 30th of September, 1835, he became a member of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, of which he subsequently served as Secretary, member of the Auditing Committee, and President, and from 1859 to 1878 was an honorary member, and a member of the Standing Committee. Perhaps no one has done more for the success of this Society than Governor Dyer. He worked earnestly, both at home and abroad, to promote its usefulness. He visited agricultural colleges in Europe, and obtained valuable statistics and information for the Society in this country, while traveling for his health.

In 1835 his father built the Dyerville Mill, in North Providence, and established the Dyerville Manufacturing Company, for the manufacture of cotton cloth. Mr. Dyer became the agent of this company, in which position he served until the death of his father, in 1854, when he became the sole owner of the property, and continued the business until 1867, when, on account of failing health, being obliged to retire from business, he sold the mill. During his business career he was prominently identified with many of the commercial interests of the city. For many years he was a member and director of the Providence Athenaeum, a director of the Providence Young Men's Bible Society, of which he was President in 1843, and a member of the Providence Dispensary, being among the most generous in caring for the poor and unfortunate. He became a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society in 1837, and was one of the Board of Trustees from September 10, 1845, until the abolishment of the same in 1848.

In politics Governor Dyer was formerly an Old Line Whig, and has been identified with the Republican party since its organization. He was a delegate to the Whig Convention at South Kingstown, Rhode Island, October 31, 1839, and Secretary of the same; and a delegate to the Whig Jubilee and Festival at Niblo's New York, in November, 1839. He was Chairman and First Vice-President of the Young Men's Whig Convention at Providence, April 2, 1840. He was a delegate to the Young Men's Whig Convention at Baltimore, May 3, 1840, of which he was Chairman, and at that time addressed ten thousand people in Monument Square, Baltimore. On the 27th of June, 1840, he was elected Adjutant General of Rhode Island, and re-elected for five successive years, in which capacity he rendered very efficient service, being on active duty under Governor Samuel W. King, constantly, from April 3d to July 21st, 1842, having almost entire charge of the plans and movements of the State government during the "Dorr War."

He served as a member of the Providence School Committee from January 3, 1843, to June 6, 1854, when he resigned. He was elected President of Fire Wards September 9, 1850, and served until his resignation, June 2, 1851. In 1851 he was nominated for Mayor of Providence by the Temperance party, and defeated by a small majority. On the 4th of April, 1853, he was nominated for State Senator, but not elected. He was President of the Exchange Bank of Providence at the time it became a National Bank, and served as a director of the same from 1837 to 1879; was elected a director of the Union Bank of Providence, September 2, 1845, and became a director of the Providence and Washington Insurance Company in January, 1850, but soon afterward resigned. He was Second Vice-President of the Rhode Island Art Association in 1853. In 1854 he became an annual member of the United States Agricultural Society, and in 1857, a life member, and Vice-President of the same. He was also a member of the Windham County, Connecticut, Agricultural Society. In August, 1855, he became a member of the American Association of Arts and Sciences. He was a member of the Butler Hospital Corporation,

and trustee of the same from January 23, 1856 to June 5, 1857, when he resigned; was Vice-President of the Lake Erie Monument Association; President of the Young Men's Christian Association from May 12, 1857, to April 12, 1858; honorary member of Franklin Lyceum in 1858, and of the Providence Association of Mechanics and Manufacturers, in 1860. On the 10th of March, 1853, he was a delegate to the Whig State Convention, and Secretary of the same, and at the same time was Chairman of the Eastern District Convention. He was also a member of the Whig State Convention from February 3, 1851, until 1855.

In 1857, he was elected Governor of Rhode Island and re-elected in 1858, and declined in favor of Hon. Thomas G. Turner in May, 1859. Concerning his administration as Governor, the Providence Post, a leading Democratic paper, which was opposed to him thus referred on the 7th of March, 1859: "It is proper to say that his retirement is wholly voluntary. It is not often that men thus voluntarily decline an honorable office, and especially when the office may be used as a stepping-stone to others of still greater value and importance. . . We have from the first looked upon him as an honorable, high-minded opponent, and a straightforward, conscientious man; and candor compels us to say, that he has never failed to reach the standard we set up for him. His abilities have been equal to his official duties, and his integrity has been equal, so far as we know or suspect, to every assault which the intrigues of professed friends have made upon it. He retires from an office which he did not seek, wholly unscathed, and wholly uncontaminated with the slime which too often clings to men who dispense official favors."

Governor Dyer was made a director of Swan Point Cemetery February 7, 1860. He was one of the founders of the Providence Aid Society, and was one of its board of managers from November 16, 1855, to October 1, 1859. On the 8th of November, 1849, he was elected an honorary member of the Board of National Popular Education, represented by Ex-Governor Slade, of Vermont. He was a member of the Rhode Island Horticultural Society, and one of the Committee on Finance, in 1854. Governor Dyer has taken a prominent part in military matters. He joined the First Light Infantry Company, of Providence, in 1838, was made an honorary member of the Newport Artillery Company in 1858, and an honorary member of the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery in 1859.

During the Civil War he exhibited in various ways his patriotic devotion to the cause of his country. On the 25th of September, 1861, he was chosen Captain of the Tenth Ward Drill Company, of Providence, and May 26, 1862, his son Elisha having been disabled and prevented from continuing in the service, Governor Dyer felt it his duty to volunteer himself, and accordingly went to Washington and served for three months as Captain of Company B, Tenth Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers. This Company was composed of about one hundred and twenty-five students from Brown University and the Providence High School. President Sears, of the University, consented for his students to enlist only on condition that Governor Dyer should go with them.

He was a director of the Providence and Plainfield Railroad, and has been among the first in projecting and promoting various railroad enterprises in the State. He was the originator of the Providence and Springfield Railroad, known at first as the Woonasquatucket Railroad, and was one of the first movers in the proposed Ponagansett Railroad. He drew the charter of the Narragansett Valley Railroad, and was one of its incor-

porators. In 1851, he was a director of the Rhode Island Steamboat Company. The same year he served on a committee sent to Washington to secure the removal of the Providence Post Office. In 1852, he was elected a trustee of the Firemen's Association, Gaspee Company, No. 9. He was at one time one of the directors of the Rhode Island Sportsman's Club. In 1863, he was a delegate from the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry to the International Agricultural Exhibition at Hamburg, in July of that year, and made an able report of the same. He was Vice-President of the Roger Williams Monument Association, and Chairman of the Executive Committee. On the 24th of September, 1869, he was elected President of the First National Musical Congress, in Music Hall, Boston, because of his musical ability, and his extensive acquaintance in musical circles. He was Commissioner for Rhode Island to the International Exhibition at London, in May, 1871, and made a valuable report of the same to the General Assembly.

On the 20th of March, 1873, he was appointed Honorary Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition by President Grant, and while there rendered very important service to the Commission by reason of his large and varied experience, and excellent taste and judgment. His patriotic zeal led him to over-exert himself at the Exposition, so much to the injury of his health, that since then he was obliged to retire altogether from public life and from business.

He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, being, with his family, connected with Grace Church, Providence. On the 8th of June, 1852, he was a delegate to the Diocesan Convention. Notwithstanding his active business and public career, Governor Dyer was an invalid for thirty years, and very much of his work had been done under the burden of infirmity and suffering. Eighteen times he has crossed the Atlantic in search of health, and in 1854 visited Egypt. He has been in all the places of note, on the usual routes of European travel, and though travelling for health, always had his eyes open, and notebook in hand, to glean whatever of value or interest he could preserve for others.

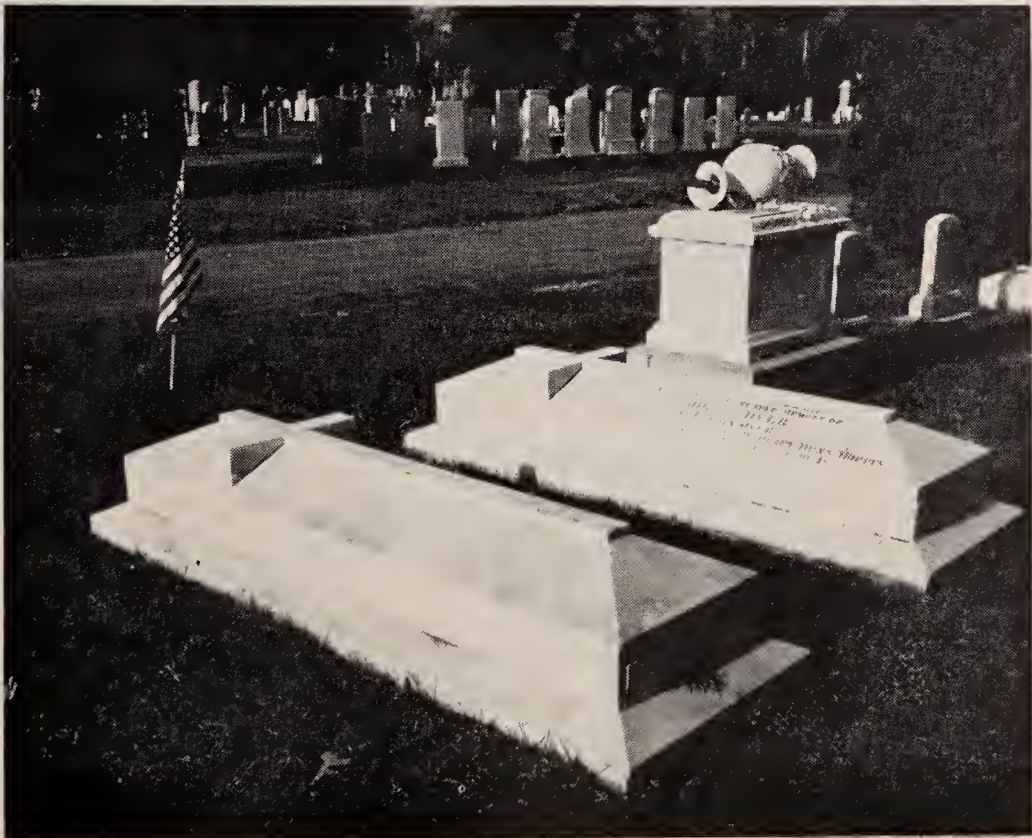
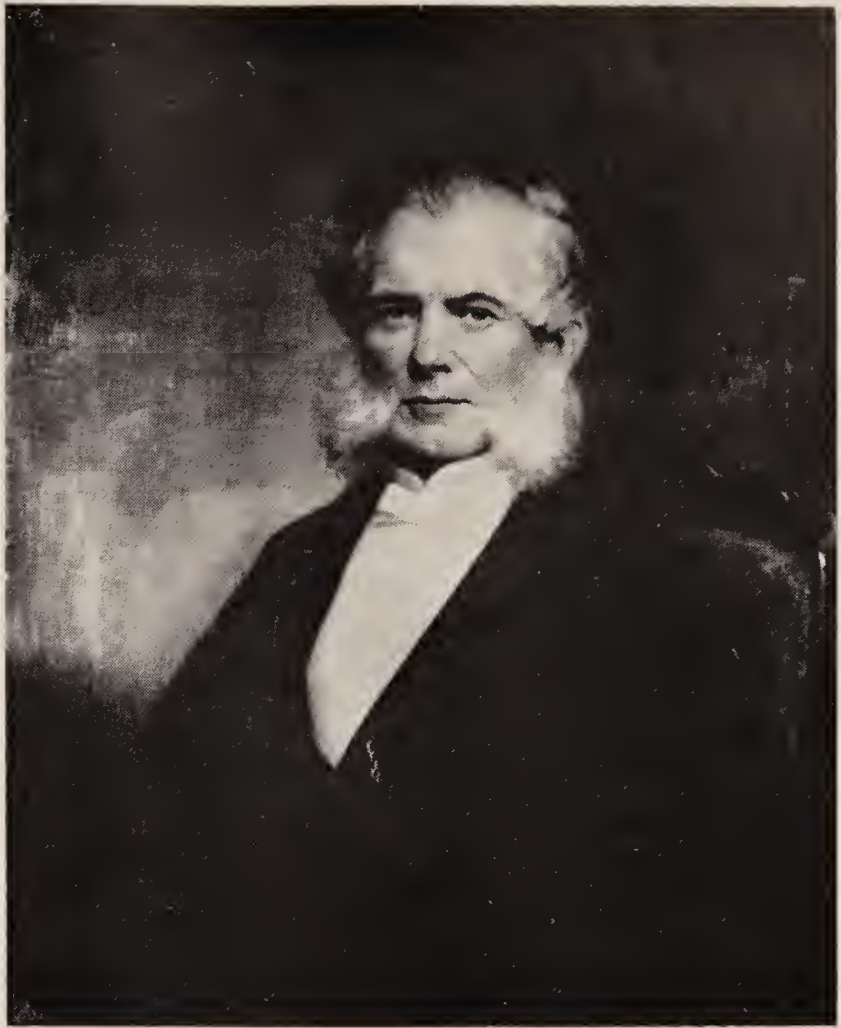
He was an effective speaker, and made a large number of public addresses on political, educational, musical, and miscellaneous subjects. In the Rhode Island Schoolmaster, of November, 1861, he published a charming sketch of his school-day experiences at "Black Hill," and in 1864, published a book entitled *A Summer's Travel to find a German Home*. Governor Dyer was a man who might have succeeded in almost any chosen line of work that he had selected.

HON. ELISHA DYER

1857-1859

By James S. Lincoln

State House



Swan Point Cemetery

Providence, R. I.

THOMAS GOODWIN TURNER

Governor: 1859-1860.

War Service: Captain, Lt. Colonel, Colonel, R. I. Militia.

Born: October 24, 1810 in Warren, R. I.

Died: January 3, 1875 in Warren, R. I.

Buried: Warren, R. I. South Cemetery.

TURNER, GOVERNOR THOMAS GOODWIN, son of Captain William and Abiah (Goodwin) Turner, was born in Warren, Rhode Island, October 24, 1810. His father commanded the packet "Hannah and Nancy," plying between Warren and Newport, and was assisted by his sons, William, Jr., and Thomas G., while they were yet lads. Thomas G. left the vessel at the age of fourteen and became a clerk in the drygoods store of Mr. Cahoon, in Newport. He adopted the best of business habits, and by application to books acquired a good education. Returning to Warren, he entered into partnership with Martin L. Salisbury, the firm-name being Turner & Salisbury, in the drygoods and merchant tailoring business, with which was soon afterward connected the manufacture of neck-stocks. In the latter business this became one of the chief firms in the country. Disposing of this business, he accepted the Presidency of the Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Providence, which position he filled till his death.

During the "Dorr war" he accepted a colonel's commission in the State militia, and was in command at Acote's Hill. He also belonged to the First Light Infantry Company of Providence. He was an active member of the Rhode Island Historical Society. He was a Director in the Warren Manufacturing Company; in the First National Bank, of Warren; in the Mechanics, Machine Company; in the City National Bank, and City Savings Bank of Providence; and in the Providence, Warren, and Bristol Railroad Company. For several years he ably represented Warren in the General Assembly of the State, both in the House and the Senate. Twice he was chosen Presidential Elector. He was Lieutenant-Governor of the State from 1857 to 1859.

During the great religious revival in the winter of 1857-8 he became a prominent Christian, and ever afterwards was active in church and missionary work. His membership was in the Warren Baptist Church. He became a member of the Board of the American Baptist Missionary Union, and was a trustee of Brown University.

His abilities and character graced every position to which he was called, and the people delighted to do him honor. In the years 1859 and 1860 he was elected Governor of the State. During the Rebellion he stood bravely by the imperilled nation. President Lincoln chose him as the first Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Rhode Island. His many honors were won with great quietness and grace, and all his duties were performed with conscientious fidelity and thoroughness. His urbanity, kindness, and integrity were proverbial.

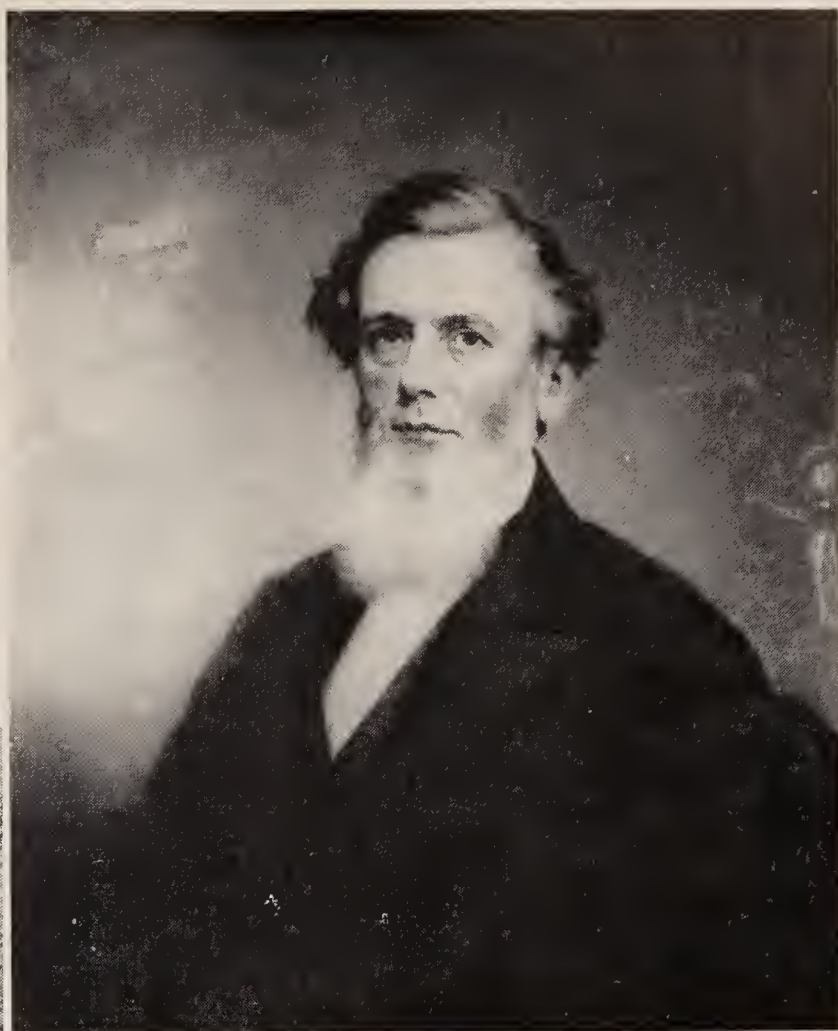
He married, April 4, 1833, Mary Pierce Luther, daughter of Jonathan and Rosamond Luther, of Warren, a woman of marked abilities and excellences. He had seven children, four of whom died in very early life. His son, Daniel Luther, a merchant in Warren, married, October 15, 1858, Elizabeth S., daughter of Hon. Nathan M. Wheaton.

HON. THOMAS G. TURNER

1859-1860

By James S. Lincoln

State House



South Cemetery

Warren, R. I.

and had one son. His daughter, Sarah Cole, married, January 22, 1858, Commander Trevett Abbot, U. S. N., and had two daughters. His son William died at Holyoke, Massachusetts, May 27, 1876, aged twenty-six years, a man highly respected for his good deeds and pure character.

Governor Turner died at his residence in Warren, January 3, 1875, in his sixty-fourth year, and was buried with the highest marks of esteem and honor. Touching addresses were made by Rev. S. K. Dexter and Rev. E. G. Robinson, D. D., President of Brown University.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE, 2ND

Governor: 1860 to March 3, 1863.

War Service: (Commissioned) Brigadier General, Vols. Civil War.

Born: September 12, 1830 in Cranston, Rhode Island.

Died: September 11, 1915 in Paris, France.

Buried: Providence, Rhode Island. Swan Point Cemetery.

Group 2731½ Avenue B.

SPRAGUE, HON. WILLIAM, GOVERNOR of Rhode Island from 1860 to March, 1863, son of Amasa and Fanny (Morgan) Sprague, was born in Cranston, Rhode Island, September 12, 1830. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and in East Greenwich, Scituate, and Irving Institute, at Tarrytown, New York. At the age of fifteen he was employed in the factory store at Cranston, connected with the extensive cotton manufacturing and calico printing business of his father and his uncle, Governor William Sprague, who constituted the firm of A. & W. Sprague. At sixteen he entered the counting-house of the firm in Providence as an assistant, and two years thereafter was promoted to the position of bookkeeper. In 1856 he became a member of the firm as the large estate left to him and his brother Amasa on the death of his father, in 1843, was largely in the firm property.

When his uncle, Governor William Sprague, died, in 1856, he rose to occupy the leading place in the business transactions of the company. The business plans of the firm were then much enlarged and extended in Rhode Island and Connecticut, and soon afterwards Messrs. A. & W. Sprague became the largest calico-printing company in the world, running nine mammoth mills capable of weaving eight hundred thousand yards of cloth and printing one million four hundred thousand yards of calico per week. They enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity until 1873, when their interests being seriously affected by the general monetary reaction of that year, their immense estate and business passed into the hands of a trustee.

The subject of this sketch early evinced a decided taste for military affairs. In 1848 he joined the Marine Artillery Company of Providence as a private, and by gradual promotion attained the rank of colonel, meanwhile by his zeal and material aid greatly enlarging and improving the command, placing it on a footing for efficiency equal to any similar company in our country. In 1859 he made the tour of Europe, and studied specially the military establishments of the continent.

In 1860 he was elected Governor of Rhode Island, and re-elected in 1861. Anticipating the outbreak of the Rebellion, he had the military forces of the State—infantry and artillery—in readiness for the defense of the Union. When the hour of action came he stood in the van and led his regiments and batteries to the front, and gained deservedly the reputation of being “the war Governor.” In the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, he was with his gallant troops in the thickest of the fight, and had his horse shot under him. For his zeal, promptness, bravery, and untiring exertions at home and in Washington, and on the front with the army, he was commissioned Brigadier General, but in order to retain his gubernatorial position, was not mustered into the service. No governor exceeded him in his devotion to the country, and Rhode Island won a high name for the number, character, ability, courage, and efficiency of her regiments and bat-

CIVIL WAR GOVERNOR
HON. WILLIAM SPRAGUE



“Sprague Tomb”
Swan Point Cemetery
Providence, R. I.

teries. What he so nobly began his successor, Governor James Y. Smith, as nobly carried out to the end of the war.

During the conflict Rhode Island gave to the Union for service ten thousand eight hundred and thirty-two infantry, four thousand three hundred and ninety-four cavalry, two thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine light artillery, five thousand six hundred and forty-four heavy artillery, six hundred and forty-five navy, total, twenty-four thousand four hundred and ninety-four; and expended six million five hundred thousand seven hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifteen cents.

The popularity of Governor Sprague led to his election to the United States Senate, where he served from 1863 to 1875, a portion of the time being a member of the Military Committee.

He married, November 12, 1863, Catharine Chase, daughter of Hon. Salmon P. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and had four children, William, Ethel, Catharine, and Portia. In 1861 Governor Sprague received from Brown University the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and in 1866 was elected one of the trustees of that institution.

WILLIAM COLE COZZENS

Governor: March 3, 1863 to May 1863.

Born: August 26, 1811 in Newport, R. I.

Died: December 17, 1876 in Newport, Rhode Island.

Buried: Newport, Rhode Island, Island Cemetery.

COZZENS, GOVERNOR WILLIAM C., was born in Newport, August 26, 1811. He obtained his education chiefly in the celebrated school of Levi Tower. Having decided to devote himself to mercantile pursuits, he became a clerk in the drygoods store of Hon. Edward W. Lawton, Lieutenant-Governor of the State 1847-1849. He devoted his life to the dry-goods business, and was at the head of the house which built up a large and successful trade in the city of Newport.

His fellow-citizens, appreciating the sterling qualities of his character, called him to fill important posts of honor and trust. He was elected, under the revised charter of the city, the second Mayor, having been chosen in 1854 to succeed Hon. George H. Calvert. During his administration the cholera visited Newport, and he devoted himself with great fidelity to meet the scourge by carefully guarding the sanitary condition of the city. To his exertions Newport is very much indebted in securing its beautiful Touro Park. Several times he represented his native city in both branches of the General Assembly.

In 1863, while Senator from Newport, he was chosen President of the Senate. Governor William Sprague was then in office. On the 3d of March, 1863, Governor Sprague resigned, to enter upon his duties as United States Senator. Lieutenant-Governor S. G. Arnold having been previously elected a Senator to Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. James F. Simmons, Mr. Cozzens, by virtue of his office as President of the Senate, became Governor, and held that position until May, 1863, at which time, by a popular vote, James Y. Smith was chosen to the office.

A memorable event, during his brief administration, was the visit to Rhode Island by Major-General Wool, U. S. A., and Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury. The hospitalities of the State were gracefully extended to these distinguished gentlemen at the hands of the Governor. The short period during which Governor Cozzens occupied the gubernatorial chair was in the midst of the Rebellion, and grave responsibilities devolved on him as Chief Magistrate of the State. These responsibilities he met and discharged to the general approbation of the people of the State, and when he retired from office he carried with him the respect and benedictions of his fellow-citizens.

Governor Cozzens filled important positions in his native city. He was President of the Rhode Island Union Bank. For a number of years he was one of the directors of the Redwood Library, and several times its President. He took a very active and successful part in bringing the Old Colony Railroad to Newport, thus bringing the city into easy communication with Boston. He was a member of Zion (Episcopal) Church, and for many years one of its wardens. His death occurred December 17, 1876. He left a widow and five children, three sons and two daughters.

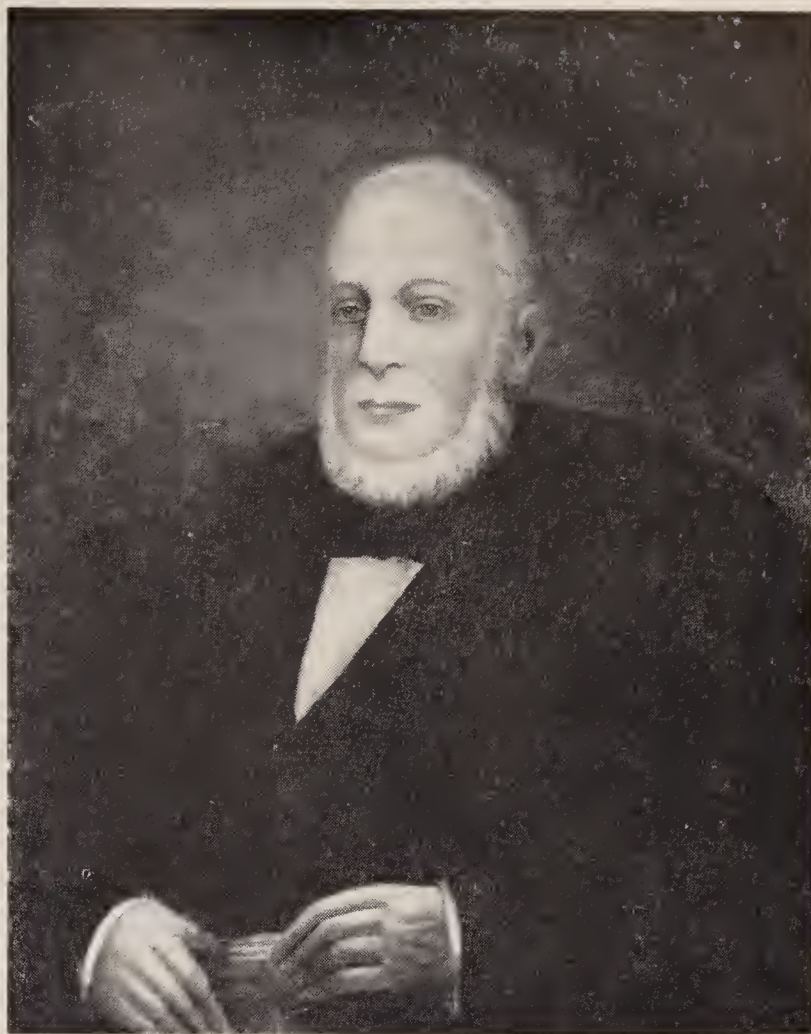
HON. WILLIAM C. COZZENS

1863

By Anna C. Freelan

Northeast Corridor

Second Floor of State House



Island Cemetery

Newport, R. I.

JAMES YOUNGS SMITH

Governor: 1863-1866.

War Service: "War Governor" Civil War.

Born: September 15, 1809 in Poquonoc Village, Groton, Conn.

Died: March 26, 1876 in Providence, Rhode Island.

Buried: Providence, R. I. Swan Point Cemetery.

Lot #59 East Half of Group 59 Forest Avenue.

SMITH, GOVERNOR JAMES YOUNGS, son of Amos D. and Priscilla (Mitchell) Smith, was born in Poquonoc Village, Groton, New London County, Connecticut, September 15, 1809. This family of Smiths possessed sterling qualities and earnest piety. Some of them were prominent members in the Second Baptist Church in the town on Fort Hill. Priscilla Mitchell was descended from Priscilla Mullens, of Mayflower fame, the heroine of Longfellow's poem of the "Courtship of Miles Standish."

The subject of this sketch was early trained to habits of industry. He was employed on the farm in summers, and attended the district school a few months each winter until the age of thirteen, when he became a clerk in a country store in Salem, Connecticut, where he remained three years, being intrusted with the chief management of the business. In 1826 he removed to Providence, Rhode Island, and entered the counting-room of Aborn & Smith—James Aborn and Amos D. Smith—lumber dealers. Amos D. Smith was the elder brother of James Y. He retired from the firm in 1828, and in 1830, James Y. formed a partnership with a nephew of his former employer, under the name of Aborn & Smith, which firm succeeded to the lumber business. Seven years later Mr. Smith became the sole proprietor of the business, which then became quite extensive. He married, August 13, 1835, Emily, daughter of the late Thomas Brown, of Providence. As his father-in-law was interested in the manufacture of cotton goods in Scituate, Rhode Island, Mr. Smith, about 1837, began to invest his surplus capital in the same business.

In 1843, he sold out his lumber business, and entered into partnership with his brother, Amos D., under the style of A. D. & J. Y. Smith, for a score of years one of the best-known firms in Providence. They carried on a general wholesale merchandise business, representing also the mills in which they were concerned. The business became very extensive, especially by the acquisition of new mills. In 1862 the brothers separated, and James Y. soon formed a new firm, taking in one son-in-law and then the other, the business being, until his death, the manufacture of cotton goods, carried on in four different mills.

Governor Smith early turned his attention to public affairs, and few men in the State ever gave more of their time to the public service. He served in many and important positions. For several years he was Representative in the General Assembly; for many years a member of the School Committee; Mayor of Providence in 1855 and 1856; and Governor of the State from 1863 to 1866, when he declined a re-nomination. He was nominated for Governor by the Republicans in 1861, but defeated by a combina-

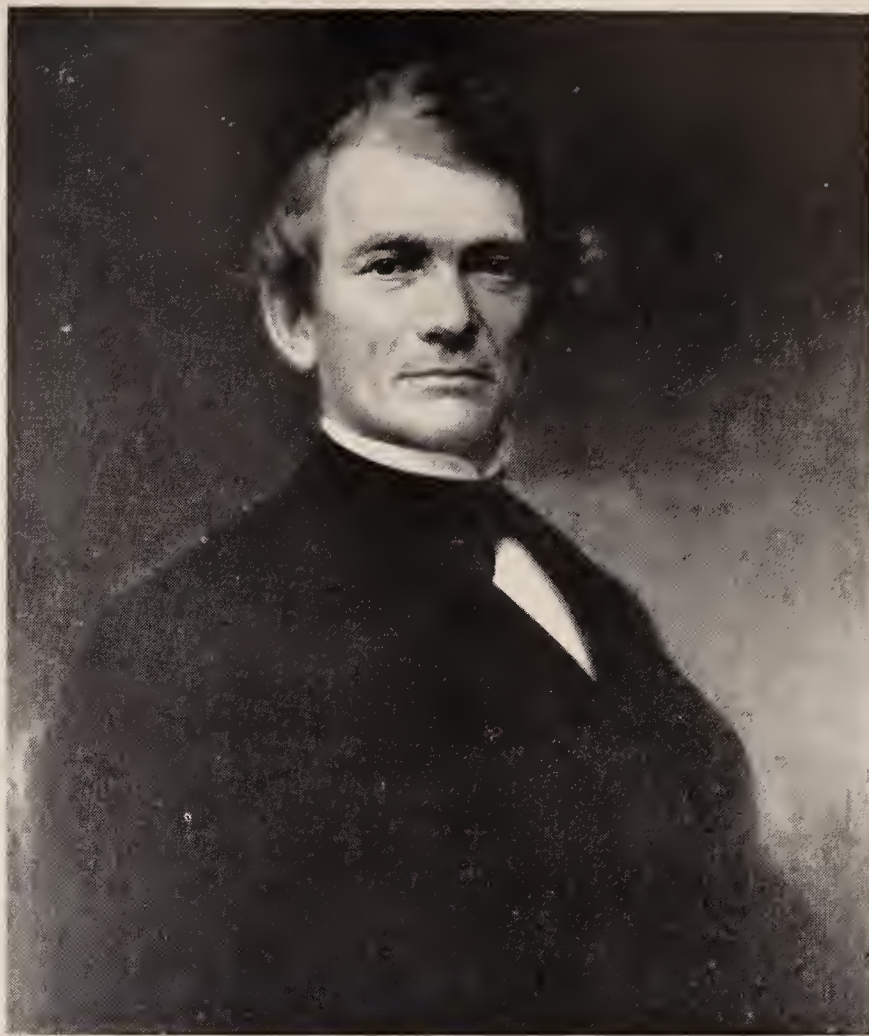
HON. JAMES Y. SMITH

1863-1866

By James S. Lincoln

Northwest Corridor

Second Floor of State House



Swan Point Cemetery

Providence, R. I.

tion of Democrats and disaffected Republicans under the lead of William Sprague. In 1864 occurred a heated election, and Governor Smith was opposed because he would not commit himself to any candidate for the United States Senatorship. The opposition combined with the Democrats, but in vain. Governor Smith and the whole Republican ticket triumphed over all opposition. His election in 1865 was still more remarkable. He received a majority in every town and ward of the State, a case never paralleled in the State's history.

As a War-Governor his record was noble and unsurpassed. To the filling of the State's quota and the speedy and decisive overthrow of the Rebellion he gave himself with untiring devotion, and by special and wise exertions spared the State the necessity of resorting to a draft; and amid the multitude of heavy duties growing out of the war and the demands of an extensive business, his time and attention were given to the humblest applicant for aid or advice, his office being crowded from morning till night. His donations to the soldiers and their families were large, and when a friend suggested that he was giving too largely, he replied, "I allow no man to come between me and my charities; that is a duty I am responsible for only to my God."

After retiring from the chief magistracy, Governor Smith served on many public commissions, and always with self-sacrificing attention and zeal. His unusual mechanical ability was very frequently called into requisition for the public welfare. He was Chairman of the commission to build the new City Hall, and was on the Building Committees of three of the principal churches of Providence in the erection of their places of worship. He also served in various ways, officially and by his means, the different charitable societies and benevolent institutions of the city and State. For three years he was President of the Providence Board of Trade. At the time of his death he was President of a bank of discount; of two savings-banks; director in eight insurance companies, in some of which he was President; director of the Providence and Worcester Railway Company; of the New York and New England Railway Company. With all these responsibilities, in addition to the duties of his regular business, upon him, he was yet one of the most approachable of men, and gave profusely of his time and money to a host of applicants.

His friendship and kindness were truly remarkable, though often bestowed only to be abused. When, however, in business and political affairs, he had reached a conclusion, his determination was firm and unalterable. He died at his residence on Hope Street, March 26, 1876, in his sixty-seventh year.

His children were Thomas B., who died young; Isabella B., who married Charles A. Nichols; Emily P., who married General Horatio Rogers. Rarely has the death of any one in Rhode Island called forth such general mourning as did that of Governor Smith. The public offices were closed; the General Assembly adjourned; the city and State officials attended his funeral in a body, and in carriages two abreast preceded the hearse, while an immense concourse of citizens in carriages and on foot followed to Swan Point Cemetery. Equally the rich and the poor felt their loss and paid their tribute of respect to the able, faithful, honored man.

AMBROSE EVERETT BURNSIDE

Governor: 1866-1869.

War Service: Lt. Mexican War; Maj. Gen. Civil War.

Born: May 23, 1824 in Liberty, Indiana.

Died: September 13, 1881 in Bristol, Rhode Island.

Buried: Providence, R. I. in Swan Point Cemetery.

Lot 3, Group 286 Spruce Ave.

BURNSIDE, MAJOR GENERAL AMBROSE EVERETT, United States Senator and ex-Governor of Rhode Island, was born at Liberty, Union County, Indiana, May 23, 1824. His father, Edghill Burnside, a lawyer, born near Columbia, South Carolina, removed to Indiana in 1813. His mother, whose maiden name was Pamela Brown, was a native of South Carolina, and daughter of John Brown, of Belfast, Ireland. His grandfather, James Burnside, a native of Scotland, came to this country and settled in South Carolina near the close of the Eighteenth century.

The subject of this sketch received his elementary education at the seminary in Liberty, Indiana, and at Beach Grove Academy, near the same place. In 1843 he was admitted to the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated in 1847. The same year, July 1, 1847, he was brevetted Second Lieutenant, 2d Artillery, September 8, 1847. Leaving West Point, during the Mexican War, Lieutenant Burnside went to Mexico, and joined the United States Army. At the close of the war he was ordered to Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island. In 1849 he was ordered to New Mexico, where he joined Bragg's famous battery. In November, 1851, he was commissioned First Lieutenant, put in command of a cavalry company, and served in the Indian wars, resigning May 1, 1853.

While in Mexico he was impressed with the need of more effective carbines than those then in use in the army, and finally invented a new breech-loading rifle, for the manufacture of which he built a factory at Bristol, Rhode Island, soon after his resignation, expecting a contract from the Government. The contract was never consummated, however, and after carrying on the business unsuccessfully for four years, was obliged to relinquish it. Subsequently the Bristol Fire-arms Company was incorporated, in May, 1855, with one hundred and forty-four thousand dollars capital, and a patent secured March 25, 1856. Accepting a situation as cashier in the Land Department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, he went to Chicago, April 27, 1858, and was elected treasurer of the Company in June, 1860. In January, 1859, the Bristol Fire-arms Company removed their business to Providence, General Burnside having retired from it, and in May, 1860, the name of the company was changed to the Burnside Rifle Company. At the close of the war, there being no longer a demand for rifles, it was deemed advisable to enter upon some new enterprise in order to make the capital invested remunerative. Accordingly, in January, 1867, the Rhode Island Locomotive Works were incorporated.

When the Civil War broke out, in April, 1861, Lieutenant Burnside was commis-

sioned Colonel of the First Regiment, Rhode Island Detached Militia, and was mustered into service May 2, 1861. This regiment contained twelve hundred men. Colonel Burnside commanded a brigade at the first battle of Bull Run, in July, 1861, and was promoted to Brigadier-General of Volunteers. August 6, 1861. He originated and commanded the celebrated Burnside Expedition to North Carolina, leaving Annapolis, Maryland, with fifteen thousand men, in January, 1862, encountering a terrible storm off Cape Hatteras. February 8, 1862, he captured Roanoke Island, with six forts and batteries, forty cannon, and two thousand prisoners, which were afterwards exchanged. Friday, March 14, 1862, he captured Newbern, and April 25, 1862, Fort Macon, and Beaufort, North Carolina. March 18, 1862, he was promoted to Major-General of Volunteers; July 22d, organized and took command of the Ninth Army Corps, and commanded the left wing of the Union army at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862. By a singular good fortune, not paralleled in the history of any other corps in the Army of the United States, the relations of the Ninth Corps with its leading officers were unchanged during the continuance of the War of the Rebellion.

November 9, 1862, General Burnside assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, numbering two hundred and twenty-five thousand men. January 25, 1863, he was relieved from this command, and after a brief rest at his home in Providence, where he received every demonstration of welcome and esteem, he took command of the Department of the Ohio, comprising the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Eastern Kentucky, and soon after relieved East Tennessee from rebel invasion. In 1864 his military achievements were conspicuous at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5th and 6th, Spottsylvania, May 12th, Cold Harbor, June 3d, and before and after the siege of Petersburg. He resigned his commission April 15, 1865. His prominence as a military officer made his name familiar throughout the country, and his patriotic services elicited expressions of thanks from Congress, President Lincoln, General Grant, and from the General Assembly and Governors and citizens of Rhode Island.

He was elected Governor of Rhode Island, by the Republican party, in 1866, and re-elected in 1867 and 1868. In 1874 he was chosen United States Senator, as a Republican, succeeding William Sprague (Independent), and re-elected June 8, 1880. General Burnside has visited Europe five times. In 1870 he was the medium of communication between the German and French lines, in and around Paris, in the interests of reconciliation. On the 27th of April, 1852, while a Lieutenant at Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island, he married Mary Richmond Bishop, daughter of Nathaniel and Fanny Bishop, of Providence, who was a descendant, on her mother's side, of Roger Williams. She died in Providence, March 9, 1876.

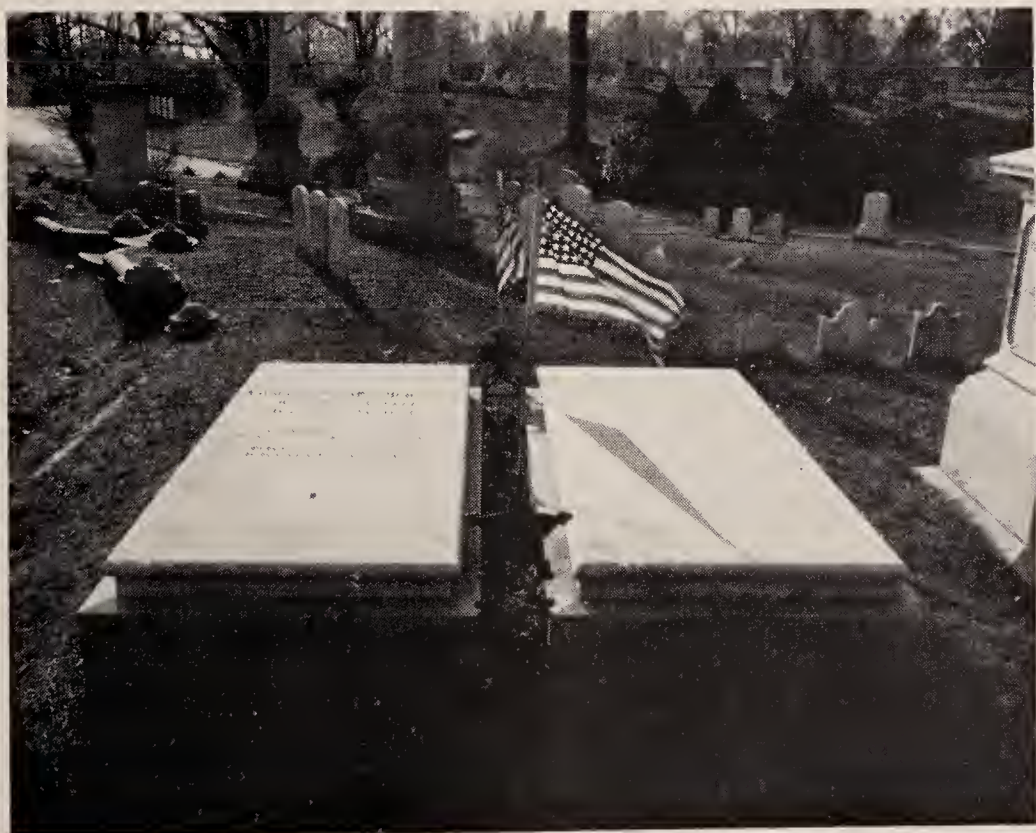
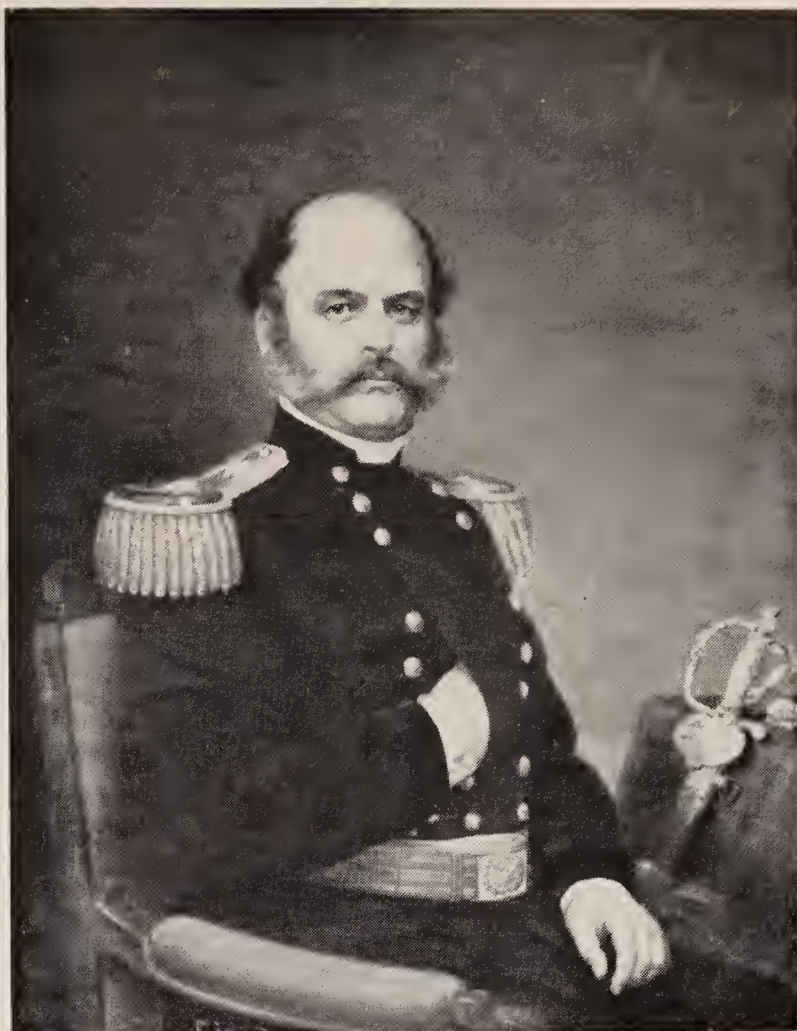
HON. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE

1866-1869

By James S. Lincoln

Northeast Corridor

Second Floor of State House



Swan Point Cemetery

Providence, R. I.

SETH PADELFORD

Governor: 1869 to 1873.

Born: October 3, 1807 in Taunton, Massachusetts.

Died: August 26, 1878 in Providence, R. I.

Buried: Providence, R. I. Swan Point Cemetery.

Lot 1, Central Group River Avenue.

PADELFORD, HON. SETH, GOVERNOR of Rhode Island from 1869 to 1873, son of John and Mary (Heath) Padelford, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, October 3, 1807. He was a descendant of Jonathan Padelford, who came to this country from England in early colonial times. One of the family, John, a graduate of Yale College, was a surgeon in the American army during the Revolution, and died at Saint Eustatia, a prisoner of war. Seth Padelford received a common-school education at Taunton, and while yet a lad went to Providence, where he immediately found employment in the wholesale grocery business. Soon afterwards he engaged in the business on his own account. He carried it on successfully for a period of nearly forty years, when he retired with a competence, and with a good reputation as a careful financier and a public-spirited citizen.

His habits of life, and his intelligent interest in the affairs of the community caused him to be regarded as one who possessed qualities of character which would make him a faithful public servant. He was therefore frequently called upon to fill positions of trust and responsibility. He was elected a member of the City Council of Providence, in 1837, and, also, in the same year, a member of the School Committee. He filled these offices for four years, during which time he performed an important part in the work of reorganizing and grading the Public Schools, and of building the required schoolhouses. He was again a member of the City Council in the years 1851-52, and a member of the School Committee in the years 1851-53. From 1864 to 1873, inclusive, he was once more a member of the School Committee, and did efficient work upon its Executive Committee. In 1852-53 he was a representative of the city in the lower branch of the legislature. In 1863 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island, and held the office for two years. In 1868 he was a Presidential Elector, and helped to cast the vote of the State for General Grant. In 1869 he was elected Governor, and continued to hold the office by repeated elections till 1873, when he declined longer to be a candidate for the office. Immediately upon his retirement he was elected one of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the city, and continued to serve in that capacity until January, 1877, when he resigned the position, and declined all further public honors.

His success in business naturally brought him into intimate relations with the various interests of the city. His counsel was sought in furtherance of enterprises represented by the banks, insurance companies, and manufacturing corporations. In March, 1861, he was elected a Director, and immediately thereafter, President of the Bank of North America, and held the office till the time of his death. He also served as a member of other boards of direction. He was a warm advocate of the anti-slavery and temperance reforms, and continued an earnest supporter of these movements until his death. He was chairman of a committee to call a meeting of the citizens of Providence, March 7, 1854, to protest against the introduction of slavery into the free territory of Nebraska. He was one of the

Vice-Presidents of a meeting held June 7, 1856, to express the sentiments of the people regarding the assault made, May 22d, upon Charles Sumner by Preston S. Brooks. He was also for several years a Vice-President of the New England Emigrant Aid Society, and was a generous contributor to its funds. After the emancipation of the slaves he was President of the Rhode Island Association for the Benefit of the Freedmen. His moral and political influence was always exerted in opposition to slavery.

In the work of education, charity, and religion, Governor Padelford was prominent and effective. As Governor, he was Chairman of the State Board of Education, and also Chairman of the Trustees of the State Normal School. He was especially efficient in the re-establishment of the Normal School, and both in and out of office was very ardently interested in its success. He contributed freely and generously to Antioch College, Ohio, and to Brown University. He was a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society from 1857. He was a Director of the Providence Athenaeum in 1858-62. His interest in the education of the people was also manifested in the provision which he made by will for the establishment of a public library in case his surviving heirs should die without issue. As an active member of the Providence Aid Society, as a Trustee of the Benefit Street Ministry at large, from its beginning, in 1841, until 1875, and President of that corporation for five years, from 1870 to 1875, as ex-officio a Trustee, while Governor, and in 1877-78 an Auditor of the Rhode Island Hospital, and as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, he showed his readiness to engage in works of benevolence and mercy, and his efficiency in their direction.

Very early in life he became a member of a Christian church. He was one of the original founders of the Westminster Congregational (Unitarian) Society, in January, 1828; was its Treasurer in 1831-32; and its President for seven years, from June, 1860 to October, 1867. For five years, from 1869, he was President of the Channing Conference. He was also a Vice-President of the National Unitarian Conference from 1870 till the time of his death. For four years, from 1866, a Vice-President of the American Unitarian Association, and for several years a Vice-President of the Rhode Island Bible Society.

He spent nearly a year with his family in Europe, from July, 1857, to June, 1858. On his return he made a valuable gift to the Providence Athenaeum of three works on art, in thirteen volumes, relating to the history of painting and sculpture in Italy. He indulged his taste for art by the purchase of several paintings of merit and costly pieces in marble and bronze.

He was twice married; first, to Miss Louisa Rhodes, October 19, 1834, and the second time to Mrs. Mary (Barton) Pierce, October 2, 1845. He died August 26, 1878, after a sickness of a few weeks' duration. His widow, and two children of the former marriage—Miss Maria Louisa Padelford and Mrs. Emily Rhodes Remington—with a grandson, Seth Padelford Remington, survived him. There was no issue of the second marriage.

Governor Padelford won his way from obscurity to prominence and honor, and from poverty to wealth, by the exercise of prudence, industry, and perseverance. In every position which he filled he endeavored faithfully, conscientiously, and according to his best judgment, to perform every duty which belonged to it, even to the slightest detail. This was especially manifest in his administration as Governor of the State. He had,

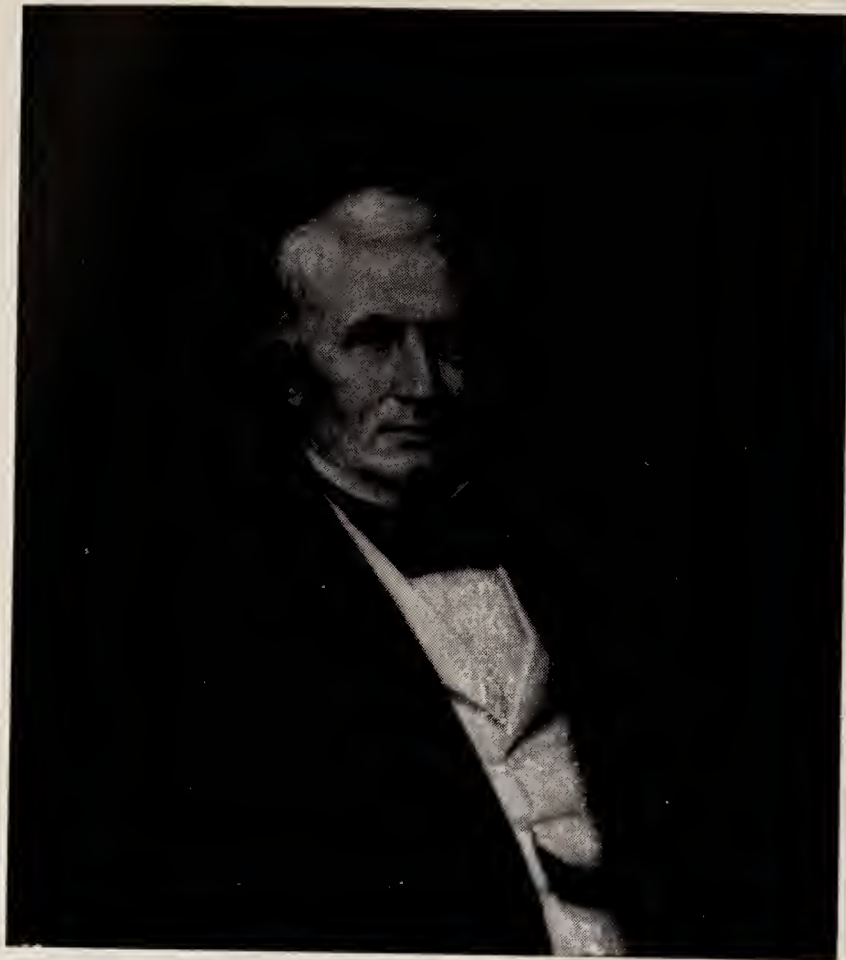
HON. SETH PADELFORD

1869-1873

By James S. Lincoln

Northeast Corridor

Second Floor of State House



Swan Point Cemetery
Providence, R. I.

what is too often wanting in official life, the sense of personal responsibility. He accepted the burdens, as well as the honors, of the offices which he held, and bore them with rare fidelity. He was a man of great persistence of purpose, of unwearied industry, of deep convictions, and good impulses. His faith in Divine Providence in all the circumstances of life was unshaken, and from the beginning to the end he endeavored to illustrate with constancy the principles of religion and duty which he had cherished in his early days.

DEDICATION
at
ROGER WILLIAMS MEMORIAL
PROSPECT TERRACE
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
July 4, 1954



NAMES OF GUESTS PRESENT AT THE DEDICATION OF ROGER WILLIAMS MEMORIAL
Left to Right: Mrs. C. W. Anthony, Mrs. Harry Bedson, Clifford W. Brown, Jr., Mr. Charles R. Wood,
Principal Speaker—Representing Gov. Roberts, Mrs. Clifford W. Brown, Miss Lois Steere, Miss Clara
P. Dyer, Mr. Harry Bedson, Mrs. Harry Beesley, Mr. Harry Beesley, Mrs. Winthrop Saunders, Mr. I.
Percy Roe.

HENRY HOWARD

Governor: 1873 to 1875.

Born: April 2, 1826 in Cranston, Rhode Island.

Died: September 22, 1905 in Harris, Rhode Island.

Buried: Phoenix, R. I. Greenwood Cemetery.

HOWARD, HON. HENRY, EX-GOVERNOR of Rhode Island was born in Cranston, Rhode Island, April 2, 1826. His father, Jesse Howard, for many years a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, was for a quarter of a century treasurer of the People's Savings Bank in Providence, and one of the most influential public men in the State. Governor Howard was educated mainly at the academies of Fruit Hill, Seekonk, and Smithville, but finished his education at the University Grammar School in Providence, where he prepared for college. His health becoming seriously impaired, he was obliged to abandon study and enter upon the more active duties of mercantile life. Recovering his health, he entered the law office of ex-Governor William W. Hoppin, and upon being admitted to the bar, followed the practice of the law in conjunction with Governor Hoppin, and then with the late Hon. Thomas A. Jencks and Hon. Jerome B. Kimball until he returned to mercantile life, in 1858. Since that time he had been engaged mainly in managing the business of the Harris Manufacturing Compny, of which he has been president for many years.

He was elected a Representative to the General Assembly from his adopted town, Coventry, in 1857, and again in 1858, but resigned during that year. He was a delegate to the National Republican Conventions of 1856 and 1876, and was chosen a Presidential Elector in 1872. He was elected Governor of the State in 1873, on the Republican ticket, by a very large majority of the votes cast, re-elected without any opposing nomination the next year, but declined a nomination the ensuing year. He filled the executive chair with marked ability. He was designated by the President of the United States as one of the Assistant Commissioners to the Industrial Exposition at Paris, in 1878, and made an extended and detailed report to the Government of the exhibit of textiles from all countries. He was one of the directors of the National Bank of North America.

Governor Howard was not only an eminent manufacturer, but a man of fine intellectual attainment, and had superior talent as a writer and lecturer. He published numerous letters of travel, and had been a frequent contributor to the columns of the Providence Journal and other newspapers, both of prose articles and poetry. He has also displayed considerable ingenuity in the application of physics to manufactures.

He was married, September 30, 1851, to Catherine G. Harris, of Coventry, Rhode Island, daughter of the late Governor Elisha Harris. His children were: Jessie H., married to Edward C. Bucklin, treasurer of the Harris Manufacturing Company; Elisha H., local agent of the mills of the Harris Manufacturing Company; and Charles T., a graduate of Brown University.

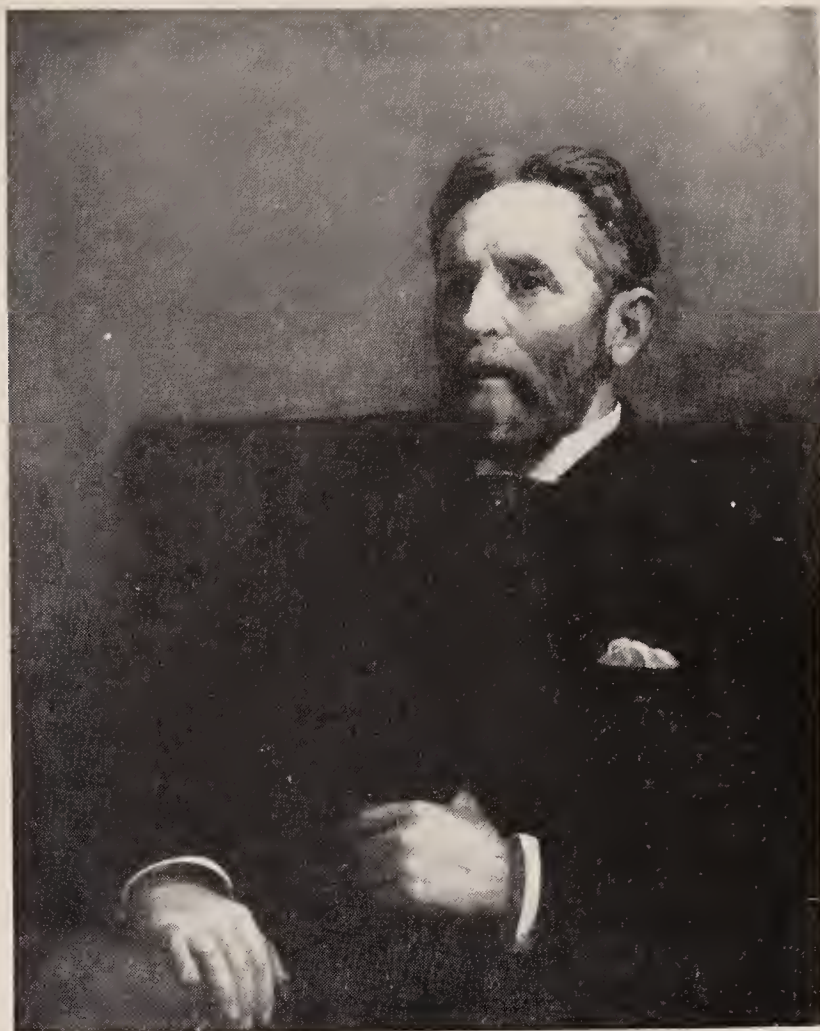
HON. HENRY HOWARD

1873-1875

By Hugo Breul

Northeast Corridor

Second Floor of State House



Greenwood Cemetery

Phenix, R. I.

HENRY LIPPITT

Governor: 1875 to 1877.

War Service: Lt. Colonel, Dorr War.

Born: October 9, 1818 in Providence, Rhode Island.

Died: June 5, 1891 in Providence, Rhode Island.

Buried: Providence, R. I. Swan Point Cemetery.

Group S—South Avenue and Ridge Way.

LIPPITT, HON. HENRY, EX-GOVERNOR of Rhode Island, son of Warren and Eliza (Seamans) Lippitt, was born in Providence, October 9, 1818. He is descended from John Lippitt, who came to Rhode Island in 1638, two years after its settlement by Roger Williams, and was the first person of that name who came to America. In 1647, when Parliament granted a charter to organize the colony, he was appointed one of the commis-

sion. Leaving Providence in 1655, he removed to Warwick, Rhode Island, purchased a tract of land and engaged in farming. Christopher, grandson of John Lippitt, was the father of Christopher and Charles Lippitt, the pioneer manufacturers of Rhode Island. The former commanded a Rhode Island Regiment in the American Revolution, and won distinction; was Brigadier-General of the Rhode Island militia in 1780; and at the close of the war engaged in farming, his brother Charles, who was also an officer in the Revolution, being a Providence merchant.

November 9, 1809, Christopher and Charles Lippitt, Benjamin Aborn, George Jackson, Amasa Mason, and William Mason organized the Lippitt Manufacturing Company, with \$40,000 capital. Christopher Lippitt was the first agent of the company; their cotton mill, the third in the State, was built in 1807; the yarns were first woven by hand looms into cloth, but in 1820 weaving machinery was introduced into the factory. Warren Lippitt, son of Charles Lippitt, and father of Henry Lippitt, was formerly a sea-captain, but subsequently became a cotton merchant in Providence, Rhode Island, and Savannah, Georgia. At the death of his father, in 1840, he was chosen treasurer of the Lippitt Manufacturing Company, and held that position until his death, in 1850.

Governor Lippitt received a good English education at the Academy at Kingston, Rhode Island. Soon after he went to Warren, Rhode Island, and was employed for four years as clerk for Burr & Smith. In November, 1835, he returned to Providence, and for three years served as bookkeeper for Josiah Chapin & Co., at that time the largest cotton merchants in that city. In 1838 he became associated with Edward Walcott in the commission business, under the firm-name of Walcott & Lippitt, Amory Chapin being a special partner. They dealt principally in bale cotton and print cloths. In 1840 Mr. Walcott retired from the firm, and Mr. Chapin became an active partner, and was associated with Mr. Lippitt until his death, in 1846, the firm style being Amory Chapin & Co.

At this time a younger brother, Robert L. Lippitt, born in Savannah, Ga., and formerly a clerk for Walcott & Lippitt, and also for Amory Chapin & Co., became a

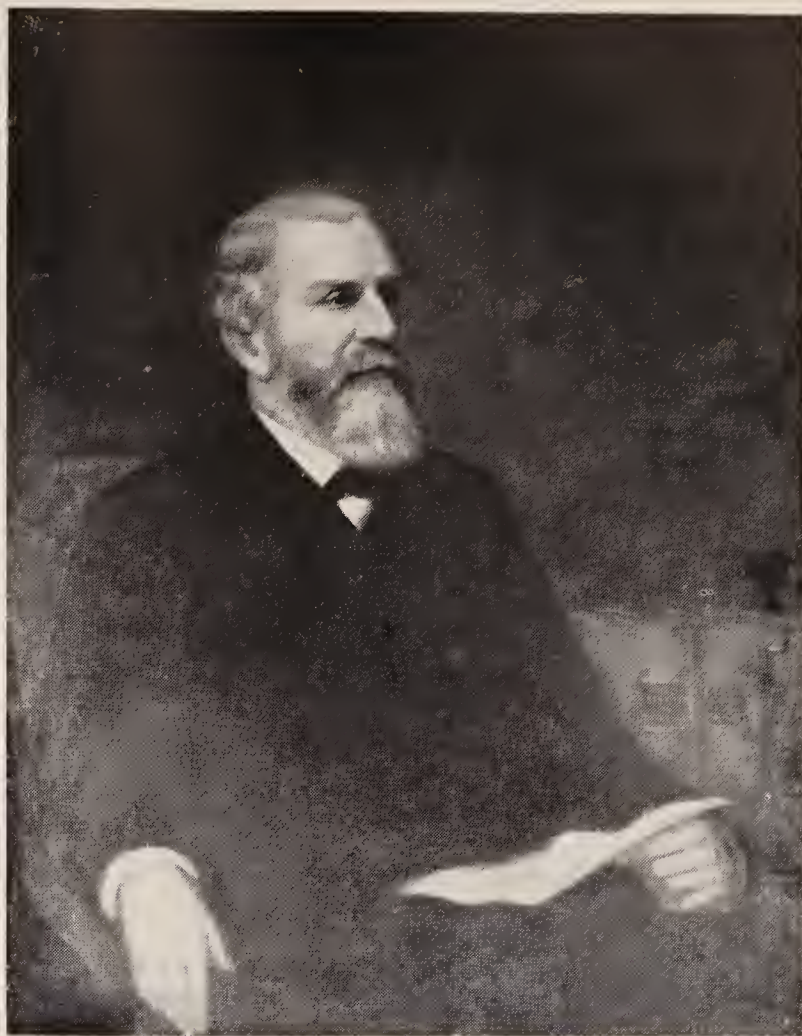
HON. HENRY LIPPITT

1875-1877

By John N. Arnold

Northeast Corridor

Second Floor of State House



Swan Point Cemetery
Providence, R. I.

partner with Mr. Lippitt. In 1848, Henry and Robert L. Lippitt, with their father and other Providence capitalists, purchased the "Tiffany Mill," at Danielsonville, Connecticut, from Comfort, Tiffany, the father of Charles L. Tiffany, or Tiffany & Co., of New York city. The property they purchased consisted of three hundred acres of land, the mill, with a capacity of 3000 spindles, and an extensive unimproved water-power. The next year, 1849, the business was organized as the Quinnebaug Manufacturing Company, and a new mill of 10,000 spindles erected. In 1850, on the death of Warren Lippitt, Amos D. and Moses B. Lockwood bought a controlling interest in the property; the new mill was fitted up with machinery for the manufacture of delaines, and the company re-organized as the Quinnebaug Company.

About this time Henry and Robert L. Lippitt hired the "Coddington Mill," at Newport, Rhode Island, and manufactured cotton goods until 1853, when that mill was burned. In 1854, having sold their stock in the Quinnebaug Company, they purchased an interest in the "Social and Harrison Mills," at Woonsocket, Rhode Island. Robert L. Lippitt died June 29, 1858, and Henry immediately closed up the commission business, and devoted his attention entirely to manufacturing. He purchased his brother's interest in the "Social Manufacturing Company," which company, in 1860, increased their buildings and machinery to a capacity of 40,000 spindles. In 1874 the mill was burned, and a brick mill of 60,000 spindles was erected.

About this time the "Globe Mill," at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, was purchased, which was built, in 1873, by George C. Ballou & Son. This mill was stone structure, of 44,000 spindles, making 104,000 spindles in the Social and Globe Mills. The capital of the company, originally limited to \$300,000, was, in January, 1870, increased by act of legislature to \$600,000, and in January, 1874, to \$1,000,000. Governor Lippitt was Treasurer of the company from its beginning, and owned the controlling interest in the stock. The first President was Orren A., son of Dexter Ballou, and on his resignation, in 1875, Charles Nourse, who has been resident agent since 1855, was elected President, and held both positions. In 1859, Mr. Charles H. Merriman became partner with Mr. Lippitt, the firm-name being H. Lippitt & Co. From 1862 to 1866 Mr. Lippitt was a large owner in the Manville Company, the mills at Lincoln, Rhode Island. In 1865, H. Lippitt & Co., with others owning the Harrison Mill, at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, changed the cotton machinery, which was sold, and put in a full equipment of woolen machinery, with twenty sets of cards, and began to manufacture fancy cashmeres and overcoatings, employing about five hundred operatives. The factory was known as the Lippitt Woolen Company. Governor Lippitt President, C. H. Merriman, Treasurer, and the capital \$400,000. Governor Lippitt organized the Silver Spring Bleaching and Dyeing Company, and obtained a charter in May, 1864, the capital being \$200,000, which by act of legislature, in January, 1873, was increased to \$500,000. He was the President of this company, and his eldest son, Charles Warren Lippitt, Treasurer and Agent, having full management of the works. This company bought the old Silver Spring Bleachery, together with eighty acres of land.

Governor Lippitt was President of the Rhode Island National Bank; Rhode Island Institution for Savings; Lippitt Woolen Company; Silver Springs Bleaching and Dyeing Company; Wheaton Hotel Company, which owned the Narragansett Hotel, Providence Opera House Association; Dyer Street Land Company; Colonial Warehouse and

Dry Dock Company, of South America; and Treasurer of the Social Manufacturing Company. He was one of the organizers and the first Vice-President of the Providence Board of Trade, and its second President for three years. He was active in reorganizing the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery in 1840, and in 1842; was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the corps, after serving in the different subordinate offices, and commanded a portion of the company, then armed and drilled as infantry, through the "Dorr War," in 1842. He was in command of a section three nights at the Arsenal, when it was attacked by the Dorr forces; commanded the leading section, May 18, 1842, at the attack on the Dorr forces on Atwell's Avenue, and again, in June, at the capture of the fort of Acote's Hill, being the third man to enter the fort.

During the Southern Rebellion he was Commissioner for the County of Providence on the enrolling and drafting of men, under the call of President Lincoln, in 1862, for three hundred thousand men. He was Governor of Rhode Island in 1875 and 1876, and took an active part in honoring the State at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, in 1876.

He married, December, 16, 1845, Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Dr. Joseph Balch. Her oldest brother, Joseph P. Balch, was Major of the First Rhode Island Regiment, under Colonel Burnside; fought at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and served with the regiment until it was discharged. Governor Lippitt had eleven children: Charles Warren, Henry Merriman, Joseph Balch, George Earnest, Jeanie, Frederick, Henry Frederick, Mary Balch, Robert Lincoln, Abby Francis, and Alfred. Colonel Charles Warren Lippitt was Chief of Staff to the Governor in 1875 and 1876; was Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and Treasurer of the Silver Spring Bleaching and Dyeing Company.

CHARLES COLLINS VAN ZANDT

Governor: 1877 to 1880.

Born: August 10th, 1830 in Newport, Rhode Island.

Died: June 4th, 1894 in Brookline, Massachusetts.

Buried: Newport, Rhode Island. Island Cemetery.

VAN ZANDT, HON. CHARLES COLLINS, EX-GOVERNOR of Rhode Island, son of Edward and Lydia Bradford (Collins) Van Zandt, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, August 10, 1830. His father was a native of New York, where he spent most of his life, and died in Brooklyn, in May, 1868. His grandfather, Wynant Van Zandt, descended from one of the oldest of the Dutch families that settled in New York, the progenitor having come over in the first ship that brought colonists. His grandmother was Maria Underhill, of Westchester County. She lived to the advanced age of about ninety years. Her grandfather held a grant, from the King, of the whole of Westchester County, under the title of "Lord Mayor of Westchester." His mother, is the daughter of Hon. Charles Collins, of Bristol, Rhode Island, for nine years Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island. She was granddaughter of Hon. William Bradford, of Mount Hope, a lineal descendant of Governor William Bradford of Plymouth Colony. Hon. William Bradford was Speaker of the House of Representatives of Rhode Island, Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and a Senator to Congress from March, 1793, to October 1797.

Charles Collins Van Zandt was brought up under the particular care of his grandfather Collins, and after passing through the schools of Newport and a select school in Shrewsbury, New Jersey, entered Trinity College, Connecticut, graduating in the class of 1851. One of his classmates was Charles J. Hoadley, State Librarian of Connecticut. After pursuing a course of law study with Hon. Thomas C. Perkins, District Attorney of Hartford, Connecticut, and with Hon. Alfred Bosworth, of Warren, Rhode Island, afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, he was admitted to the bar in March, 1853, and commenced the practice of his profession in Newport, where he has continued to reside. His strong literary tastes, love of books, and oratorical gifts fitted him to be an advocate rather than office counselor. He contributed largely to many periodicals.

In 1855 he was elected City Solicitor of Newport, and filled that position for many years. In the same year he was chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives of the State, and served for two years in that office. In 1857 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives, from Newport, and served the State in the Assembly for many years with signal success, being chosen Speaker of the House from 1858 to 1859, and from 1866 to 1869, and again in 1871 to 1873. He was elected to the State Senate, from Newport, from 1873 to 1874, and was chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. From 1873 to 1875 he was the Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and also served as President of the Senate. In 1877 he was elected Governor, and after serving for three years, declined a re-election. In the presidential campaign of 1864, with Governor Morton, of Indiana, and Governor Brough, of Ohio, he spoke throughout the Middle States in favor of the re-election of President Lincoln. He has also taken a prominent part in other political

(Continued on Page 291)

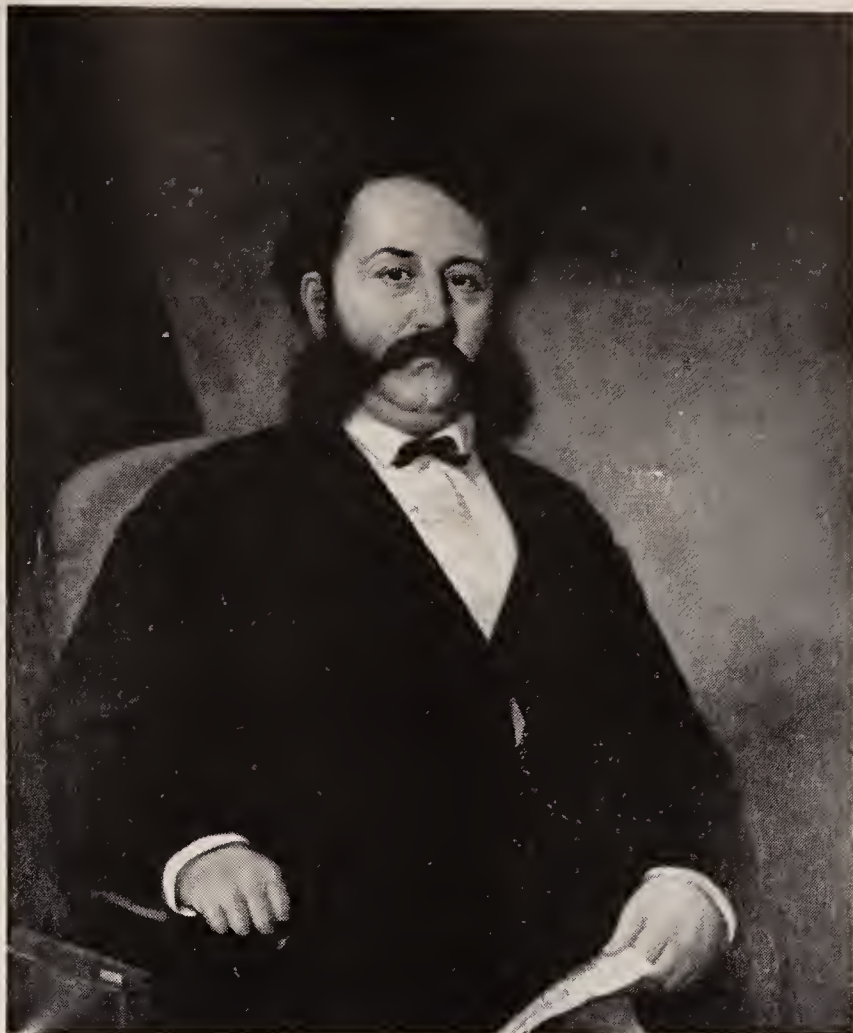
HON. CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT

1877-1880

Northeast Corridor

Second Floor of State House

1877-1888 by James Sullivan Lincoln 1811-1888. This portrait was copied by Wilfred I. Duphiney from the original which hangs in the Newport Historical Society.



Island Cemetery

Newport, R. I.

ALFRED HENRY LITTLEFIELD

Governor: 1880 to 1883.

War Service: Colonel, War of the Rebellion.

Born: April 2, 1829 in Scituate, Rhode Island.

Died: December 21, 1893 in Central Falls, Rhode Island.

Buried: Providence, R. I. Swan Point Cemetery.

Lot 4, Group 287 Spruce Avenue.

LITTLEFIELD, HON. ALFRED HENRY, GOVERNOR OF Rhode Island, son of John and Deborah (Humes) Littlefield, was born in Scituate, Rhode Island, April 2, 1829. The Littlefields of Rhode Island are descendants of Caleb and Nathanael Littlefield, who settled at New Shoreham, in 1721. Nathanael was a member of the General Assembly in 1738, 1740, 1746, 1748, and 1754; Nathanael, Jr., in 1758 and 1762; and John from 1747 to the Revolution. Caleb, Jr., was also a member of that body, and was on the committee to oppose the tea tax. William Littlefield was recommended by General Washington as First Lieutenant of the Second Rhode Island Battery, and attained the rank of Captain. His daughter, Catharine, became the wife of General Nathanael Greene. The family was obliged to flee from New Shoreham during the Revolution. Governor Littlefield's father was born in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, July 15, 1798, and his mother was born in North Kingstown, March 30, 1798. The former died June 23, 1847. They were married March 11, 1816, and removed to Scituate a short time before the birth of their son, Alfred H. They had eleven children.

Alfred H. was educated in the district school at Natick, Warwick, to which place the family removed in 1831. At an early age he entered the Sprague Mills, at Natick, where he was employed until 1844. In May, 1845, at the instance of his brother, George L., he went to Central Falls, and acted as clerk for Joseph M. Davis, a dealer in dry goods, and engaged, in a small way, in putting up skein and spool-cotton, which business, in 1847, was transferred to George L. Littlefield and Elias Nickerson, the former becoming sole proprietor in 1849. Alfred H. served as clerk with his brother until 1851, and then became his partner, the firm-name being Littlefield Brothers. Their business was first confined to the manufacture of thread, at Central Falls, but afterward, in connection with their brother, Daniel G., they opened a store in Haydenville, Massachusetts, which was sold to Daniel G. in 1853.

The firm of Littlefield Brothers added to their business a dry goods store in Pawtucket, which they sold in 1854. In that year they became associated with David Ryder & Co., thread manufacturers, whose entire interest they purchased in 1858, which time they have continued to carry on the business under the old firm-name of Littlefield Brothers. Their business had steadily increased until it was one of the largest in the State. Governor Littlefield was one of the incorporators of the Pawtucket Hair Cloth Company, of which he has been a director since its organization. He was also a director of the First National Bank, of Pawtucket, the Stafford Manufacturing Company, of Central Falls, and the Cumberland Mills Company.

(Continued on Page 297)

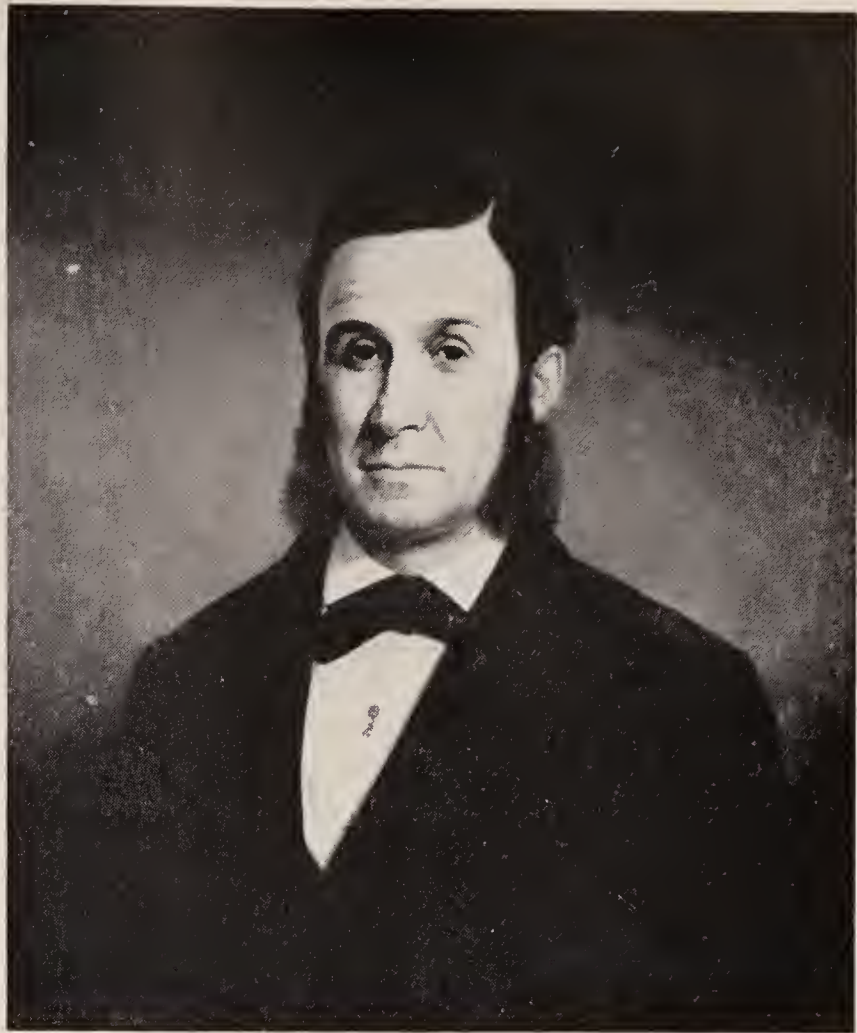
HON. ALFRED H. LITTLEFIELD

1880-1883

By Robert S. Dunning

Northeast Corridor

Second Floor of State House



Swan Point Cemetery
Providence, R. I.

AUGUSTUS OSBORN BOURN

Governor: 1883-1885.

Born: October 1, 1834 in Providence, Rhode Island.

Died: January 28, 1925 in Bristol, Rhode Island.

Buried: Providence, R. I. Swan Point Cemetery.

East 2/3 of Lot 2, Group 176 Forest Avenue.

BOURN, AUGUSTUS OSBORN, thirty-second governor of Rhode Island (1883-85), was born in Providence, Oct. 1, 1834, son of George Osborn and Huldah (Eddy) Bourn. His original American ancestor, Jared Bourn, settled in Boston about 1630, later removing to Roxbury and then to Portsmouth, R. I., which he represented in the colonial legislature in 1654-55, and finally to Swansea, Mass. In the last-named place he built a block-house that was the refuge of the inhabitants of the neighborhood during King Philip's War.

Augustus O. Bourn was educated in the public schools of Providence and at Brown University, where he was graduated in 1855, and then entered the employ of his father, who was a manufacturer of india-rubber goods and one of the first in the state to make india-rubber shoes. In 1859 he became a member of the firm, and continued in the business until about 1864, when he founded at Bristol, R. I., the National Rubber Co. In 1867 the machinery of the Providence manufactory was transferred to Bristol and the capital consolidated. The company employed nearly 1,100 hands, and gave work to at least half of the population of Bristol. Its yearly output had a value of more than \$2,000,000. Mr. Bourn was treasurer of the company until its existence ceased in 1887, and later became engaged in the rubber business in Providence, being sole proprietor of the Providence Rubber Shoe Co., which employed about 300 hands.

Gov. Bourn was connected for many years with the Providence horse guards, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1878 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 1st battalion of Rhode Island cavalry. From 1876 to 1883 and from 1886 to 1888 he represented Bristol in the state senate. From 1877 to 1882 he was chairman of the committee on finance and a member of the judiciary committee.

He was the author of the "Bourn Amendment" to the constitution of Rhode Island. In its original form the constitution limited the voting power of foreign-born citizens to owners of real estate. At the session of 1887 various acts looking to an enlargement of the franchise in respect to those citizens were introduced into the legislature, and among them an act by Gov. Bourn granting naturalized citizens equal franchise rights with those of native birth, which was reported in its original form by the joint special committee, passed by two legislatures, and adopted by a vote of the people. In 1883 he was nominated for governor by the Republicans, and received 13,068 votes, his opponent, William Sprague, candidate of the Democrats and Independents, receiving 10,201, and the candidate of the Independent Democrats 726. He was re-elected in 1884 by a total of 15,936 votes; Thomas W. Segar, Democrat, received 9,592, and the scattering votes numbered 13. In 1889 he was appointed by President Harrison U. S. consul-general to Italy, and retained this responsible post until 1893. He then returned to the United States and resumed the rubber business in Providence.

He was a member of numerous societies and organizations, among them the What

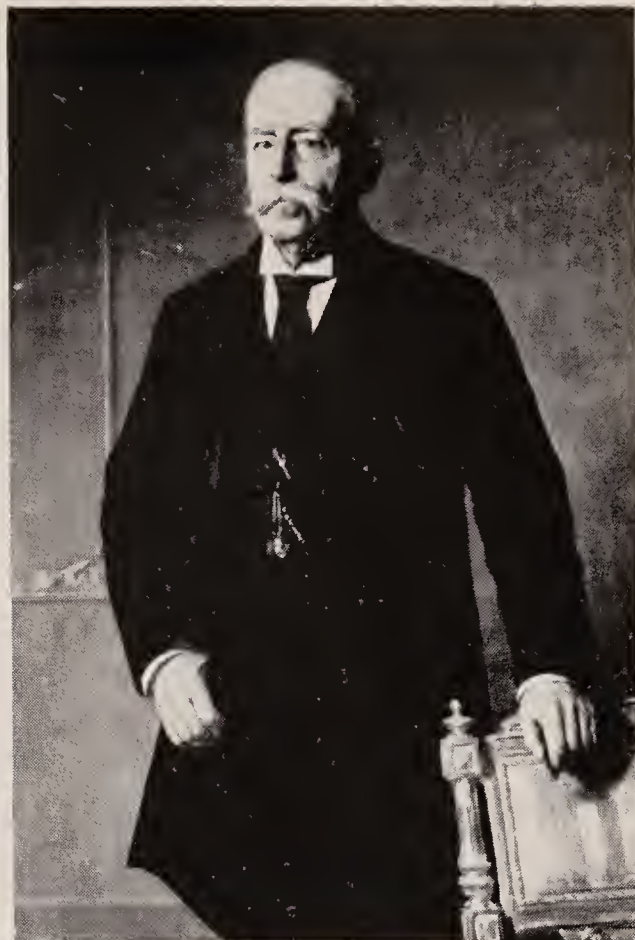
HON. AUGUSTUS O. BOURN

1883-1885

By Henry Mosler

Northeast Corridor

Second Floor of State House



Swan Point Cemetery

Providence, R. I.

Cheer Lodge of Masons and Calvary Commandery of Knights Templars. Before the state senate he delivered the memorial addresses on President Garfield, Gen. Burnside, Hon. John F. Tobey and Henry B. Anthony; and before the citizens of Bristol, R. I., a memorial address on the death of Gen. U. S. Grant. These, together with others of his public addresses, have been printed in pamphlet form for private distribution.

Governor Bourn was married, Feb. 26, 1863, to Elizabeth Roberts, daughter of David C. and Mary Mansfield (Wentworth) Morrill, and had three sons and two daughters.

GEORGE PEABODY WETMORE

Governor: 1885 to 1887.

Born: August 2nd, 1846 in London, England.

Died: September 11, 1921 in Boston, Massachusetts.

Buried: Newport, R. I. Island Cemetery.

WETMORE, GEORGE PEABODY, thirty-third governor of Rhode Island (1885-87), was born in London, England, Aug. 2, 1846, second son of William Shepard and Anstice (Rogers) Wetmore. He is a descendant of Thomas Whitmore, a native of the west of England, who emigrated to Boston in 1635, and removed to Wethersfield, Conn., about 1640. Seth Whitmore, great-grandson of Thomas, was a deputy to the general court from Middletown, Conn., from 1738 to 1771; a magistrate of the town; judge of the county court, and one of the justices of quorum of Hartford county. By his second wife, Hannah Francis, of Middletown, he had several children, including Seth, Gov. Wetmore's grandfather. The latter, for many years, was a lawyer at St. Albans, Vt. His wife was Nancy, daughter of Gen. William Shepard, of Westfield, Mass., brigadier-general in the Continental army and representative in congress in 1797-1803. Their son, William Shepard, was born at St. Albans in 1801, and when still very young entered the employ of two of his uncles, named Wright, merchants of Providence, and in a short time was given the position of supercargo on one of their ships. Later he went into business for himself, at Valparaiso, Chili; in 1829 retired and returned to the United States; in 1833 formed at Canton, China, the great house of Wetmore & Co.; from 1837 to 1844 was a member of the firm of Wetmore & Cryder, of New York; in 1847 retired from business with a large fortune, and removed to Newport, where he built an elegant villa. He was an intimate friend of George Peabody, the banker, for whom his son was named.

George P. Wetmore was graduated at Yale in 1867, and then studied at Columbia Law School, New York city. His life, from 1875 to 1883, was spent mainly in European travel, but during that period he lived in Newport; in 1880 was a presidential elector-at-large, and in 1881 was, by Gov. Littlefield, appointed to receive the delegates of the French republic, who, after attending the celebration of the surrender of the British at Yorktown, visited Rhode Island. His reception to President Arthur on the occasion of the latter's visit to Newport in the summer of 1883 was a brilliant social event.

In 1885 he was nominated for the governorship by the Republicans, and received at the election 12,563 votes, nearly 4,000 more than the Democratic candidate. In 1886 he was re-nominated by acclamation, and polled 14,340 votes against 9,944 cast for Amasa Sprague, Democrat. He was renominated in 1887, but dissatisfaction with their party leaders led a number of Republicans to vote the Democratic ticket, and Gov. Wetmore was defeated.

He was married in New York, Dec. 22, 1869, to Edith M. Keteltas, one of a family whose residence in that city dates from 1692. They had several children.

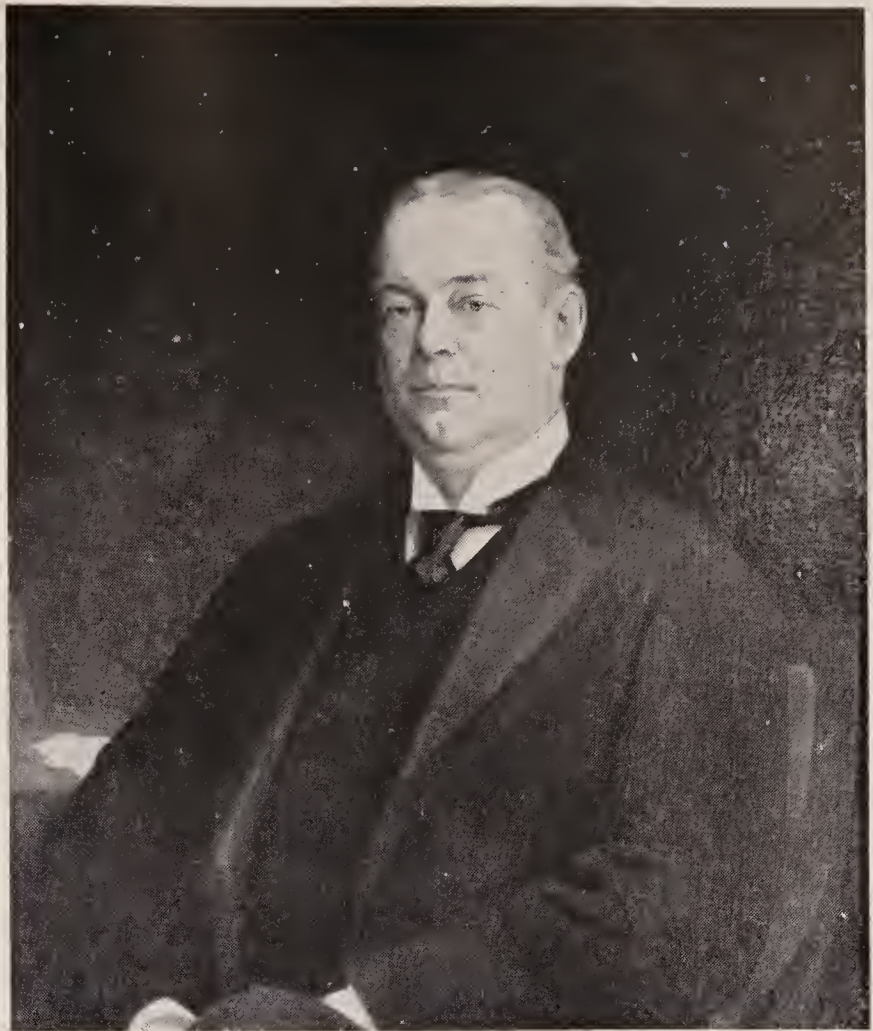
HON. GEORGE PEABODY
WETMORE

1885-1887

By Augustus Vincent Tack

Northeast Corridor

Second Floor of State House



Island Cemetery

Newport, R. I.

JOHN WILLIAM DAVIS

Governor: 1887-1888, 1890-1891.

Born: March 7th, 1826 in Rehoboth, Massachusetts.

Died: January 25, 1907 in Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

Buried: Pawtucket, R. I. Riverside Cemetery.

DAVIS, JOHN WILLIAM, thirty-fourth and thirty-seventh governor of Rhode Island (1887-88, 1890-91), was born at Rehoboth, Bristol Co., Mass., March 7, 1826. His father, John Davis, 3d, of Rehoboth, a farmer, as were all his ancestors in this country, held many places of public trust by election of his fellow-citizens and by court appointment in the settlement of estates in bankruptcy and probate. His mother was Nancy, daughter of William Davis, of Rehoboth, but not of the same family as his father.

On the paternal side he is descended from James Davis, of Marlboro, Wiltshire, England, who about 1630 settled at Newbury, Mass., and in 1640 became one of the founders of Haverhill; on the maternal side he descends from John Davis, of London, who emigrated to Rhode Island in 1679, settling in Newport. His paternal grandfather, John Davis, 2d, then a lad of fifteen, assisted an uncle, Capt. Joseph Barny, in the quartermaster's department of Gen. Sullivan's army, beleaguering the British on Long Island. His father's maternal grandfather, Stephen Bullock, was captain of a company in Sullivan's army at the battle of Long Island. Subsequently he represented Rehoboth in the general court; in 1797-99 represented his district in the U. S. congress, and in 1803-05 was a member of the governor's council of Massachusetts. William Davis, of Newport, Gov. Davis' maternal grandfather, was forced to flee from Newport when the British took possession, and taking refuge in Rehoboth, he was there married to a daughter of Capt. Peleg Peck, of Swansea, who was in active service in the revolutionary army in 1776-82.

Gov. Davis was educated in the public schools of Rehoboth and in a private school in Pawtucket, R. I. Being the eldest son, he was, at an early age, charged with the care of the sheep and cattle of his father's farm, later aiding in planting and harvesting and in marketing the produce of the fields. From 1844 to 1850 he was engaged in the business of mechanical masonry, teaching public schools in the winter time. The winter of 1847 was spent in Charleston, S. C., and that of 1849 in New Orleans, La. In 1850 he became a dealer in grain in Providence, and was thus engaged until 1890. He then occupied himself with the care of his own estate and with that of others committed to his charge. In 1877 he took up his residence in Pawtucket.

Gov. Davis has always been a Democrat, and as such was elected a member (his first public office) of the Pawtucket town council, and its president in 1882 and 1885. He was appointed by his party an alternate delegate from Rhode Island to the national Democratic convention at Chicago in 1884, and took an active part in the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. He was chosen a state senator by the town and city of Pawtucket in 1885, 1886 and 1893, and was appointed by President Cleveland appraiser of foreign merchandise for the Providence U. S. customs district in 1886. He was elected governor of the state in 1887 and in 1890; having been for the last five years the Democratic nominee for that office, and receiving at each election, except the second, the majority vote, and in each canvass a larger vote than had ever before been polled for any candidate for the office

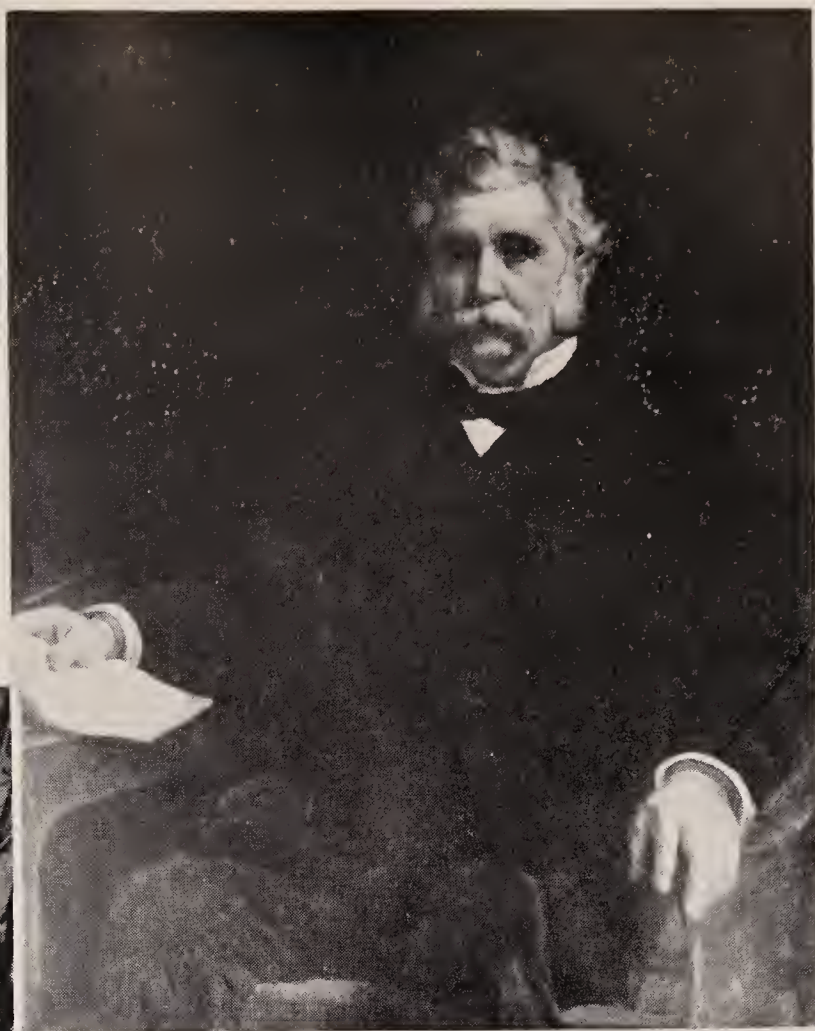
HON. JOHN W. DAVIS

1887-1888

1890-1891

By Hugo Breul

Governor's Office, State House



Riverside Cemetery

Pawtucket, R. I.

in Rhode Island. Owing to the peculiar requirement in the state of a majority of all the votes cast to elect (otherwise the choice to be made by the general assembly), he lost the third and fifth elections, the assembly choosing the minority candidate in his stead. In 1897 he served as mayor of Pawtucket.

During the civil war Gov. Davis was enrolled in the infantry, and later served in the Providence horse guards. While living in Providence he was a member of the Franklin Lyceum, and was active in the affairs of the Mathewson Street Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married in 1855 to Lydia W. Kenyon, who died in 1859; again, in 1862, to Emily P. Goffe, and for the third time in 1895 to Marietta P. Pearse. He had two daughters by his second wife.



DEDICATION GROUP
GOVERNOR JOHN W. DAVIS
PAWTUCKET, R. I.
July 4, 1954



THE BURIAL TOMB OF JAHLEEL BRENTON ON THE PARADE GROUNDS, FORT ADAMS, NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.

This picture shows the original location of the tomb of Jahleel Brenton, eldest son of Governor William Brenton.

The original grave was located on the Parade Grounds at Fort Adams, Newport. There, alongside the grave of Jahleel Brenton, was buried William Brenton, the second Governor of Rhode Island under the Royal Charter.

By reason of the construction of a Naval housing project which involved the entire Parade Ground Area, it became necessary to remove the remains of both William Brenton and Jahleel Brenton. Re-interment was in a special triangular area at the Soldier's Cemetery at Fort Adams. Further reference to this will be found in my preface statement elsewhere in the book.

ROYAL CHAPIN TAFT

Governor: 1888 to 1889.

Born: February 14, 1823 in Northbridge, Massachusetts.

Died: June 4, 1912 in Providence, R. I.

Buried: Providence, R. I. Swan Point Cemetery.

Lot 2 Group 87 Laurel Way.

TAFT, ROYAL CHAPIN, thirty-fifth governor of Rhode Island (1888-89), was born at Northbridge, Worcester Co., Mass., Feb. 14, 1823, son of Orsinus and Margaret (Smith) Taft. He descends through seven generations from Robert Taft, a native of Scotland, who was one of the first settlers of Mendon, Mass., in 1680, being a selectman in the following year. His grandfather, Jacob Taft, served in the revolutionary war as a private in Capt. Joseph Chapin's Uxbridge company at the battle of Lexington; as sergeant in Col. Joseph Read's regiment at the battle of Bunker Hill. He was educated in the public schools of Uxbridge, Mass., and at Worcester Academy, and then engaged in the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods in the employ of Royal Chapin, of Providence, R. I. At the end of five years (1849) he was admitted a partner with Mr. Chapin, under the style of Royal Chapin & Co.; but in 1851 he formed an association in the same line of business with Standish Bradford, of Pawtucket. The firm thus formed continued until 1885, under the successive styles of Bradford & Taft; Bradford, Taft & Co., and Taft, Weeden & Co.

After three years of virtual retirement from active business, he purchased a considerable interest in the Coventry Co., cotton manufacturers. In addition to this interest, he was treasurer of the Bernon mills of Georgiaville, R. I. and president of the Quinnebaug Co., of Brooklyn, Conn. He was a member of the city council of Providence in 1855-56, and represented the city in the state legislature in 1880-84. At the Centennial exposition in Philadelphia in 1876 he served as a commissioner from Rhode Island.

He was elected governor, on the Republican ticket, April 4, 1888, and served for one year, declining renomination on account of the pressure of his private business. He was president of the Merchants' National Bank of Providence; was vice-president of the Providence Institution for Savings; was president of the Rhode Island Hospital; was president of the Boston and Providence railroad, and a director of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford railroad. He was lieutenant and captain in the Rhode Island horse guards for several years. He was married, Oct. 31, 1850, to Mary Frances, daughter of Dr. George B. Aimington, of Pittsford, Vt. They had two daughters and two sons.

HON. ROYAL C. TAFT

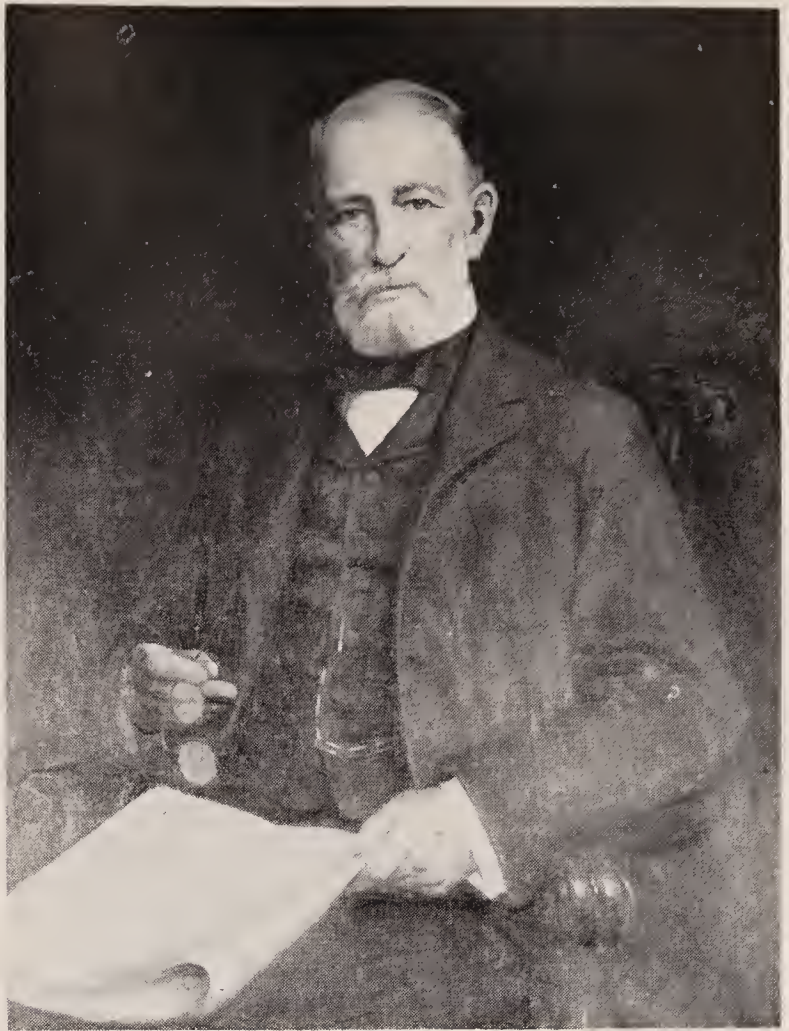
1888-1889

By Wilfred I. Duphiney

Northeast Corridor

Second Floor of State House

Painted by Wilfred I. Duphiney
from photograph loaned by the Taft family.



Swan Point Cemetery

Providence, R. I.

HERBERT WARREN LADD

Governor: 1889-1890, 1891-1892.

War Service: War Correspondent.

Born: October 15, 1843 in New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Died: November 29, 1913 in Providence, Rhode Island.

Buried: Providence, R. I. Swan Point Cemetery.

Lot 3, Group 77 Forest Avenue.

LADD, HERBERT WARREN, thirty-sixth, and thirty-eighth governor of Rhode Island (1889-90, 1891-92), was born in New Bedford, Mass., Oct. 15, 1843, son of Warren and Lucy Ladd. He was graduated at the high school of his native town in 1860 and entered the wholesale dry-goods house of Tucker & Taber, where he remained until July, 1861. Then obtaining a long-desired position on the staff of the New Bedford "Mercury," he soon became a valued assistant, both in the business department and as reporter, and going to the field of war in 1862 with the 43d and 44th Massachusetts regiments, he sent back an account of their first engagement, which was published in the Boston "Journal," before the New York press learned of the battle.

The first Sunday newspaper ever published in New England, outside of Boston, was an extra "Mercury," issued by young Ladd to announce the battle of Fredericksburg. His letters while he was in the army were admirable examples of what such communications should be, and journalism was deprived of one of its ablest exponents when business claimed him. In 1864 he entered the dry-goods house of White, Brown & Co. in Boston, but seven years later removed to Providence, and with a Mr. Davis, of Boston, formed the firm of Ladd & Davis, establishing a large dry-goods house on Westminster street. The firm name, after undergoing several changes, became merged into the corporate title of the H. W. Ladd Co., of which Gov. Ladd was president.

He distinguished himself by his public spirit on becoming a citizen of Providence; founded the Commercial Club; became vice-president of the board of trade; president of the Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; aided in obtaining better terminal railways facilities, and has ever shown a great interest in the militia of the state. He was one of the organizers of the Providence Congregational Club, and was a member of the Press Club, and the Hope, Squantum and Pomham clubs. From the first he had been a generous patron of Brown University, and among his gifts was an astronomical observatory, erected in 1891, in the eastern part of the city, which has given opportunity for advanced study leading to postgraduate degrees.

In 1889 he was the Republican candidate for governor. A few days before the Republican state convention met, the general assembly with the aid of Republican votes passed a resolution proposing to rescind the prohibitory amendments of 1886. As this showed a change of policy on the part of the Republicans, the resolution was strongly opposed by those of them who believed that prohibition had not had a sufficient trial, and they joined with other supporters of the amendment in forming a law-enforcement

(Continued on Page 297)

HON. HERBERT W. LADD

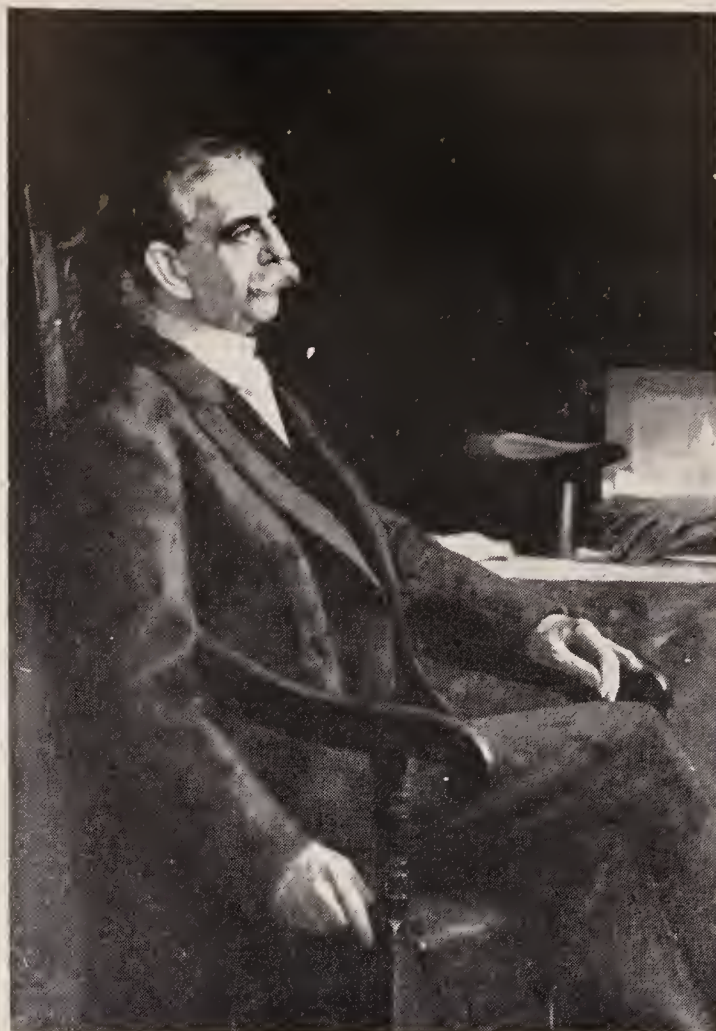
1889-1890

1891-1892

By Hugo Breul

Northeast Corridor

Second Floor of State House



Swan Point Cemetery

Providence, R. I.

DANIEL RUSSELL BROWN

Governor: 1892-1895.

Born: March 28, 1848 in Bolton, Connecticut.

Died: February 28, 1919 in Providence, Rhode Island.

Buried: Providence, R. I. Swan Point Cemetery.

Lot 4, Group 397 Catalpa Avenue.

BROWN, DANIEL RUSSELL, thirty-ninth governor of Rhode Island (1892-95), was born at Bolton, Tolland Co., Conn., March 28, 1848, son of Araba Harrison and Harriet M. (Darb) Brown. His father was a thrifty farmer, and to add that he was an abolitionist is equivalent to saying that he possessed moral as well as physical courage. Russell Brown left the farm at an early age, having shown a decided aptitude for study, to enter an academy at Manchester. He continued his studies in Hartford, and then entered the employ of a hardware merchant in Rockville, Conn., whence he returned to Hartford two years later to become head salesman in a similar establishment. Within three months he formed a partnership with William Butler & Son, the style becoming Butler, Brown & Co., and in 1877 the firm of Brown Brothers & Co., as it then became, was the largest establishment of the kind in the United States.

As soon as he became a citizen of Providence (1870) he began to take an intelligent and active interest in municipal and state affairs, but never allowed his enthusiasm in politics to injure his commercial relations. In 1880 he was elected to the common council, and served for four years. The Republicans nominated him for mayor in 1886, but he declined, two years later accepting the office of presidential elector. In 1892 he was elected governor, receiving 27,461 votes, and John W. Davis, Democrat, 25,433. The total vote was 54,679, the largest ever cast in the State. In 1893 he was again a candidate; David S. Barker, Jr., being the nominee of the Democrats, and Henry B. Metcalf, of the Prohibitionists. The votes for the respective candidates were 22,015, 21,830 and 3,265, and there being no choice by the people, the matter devolved upon the general assembly, and Gov. Brown was elected.

At the opening of the spring session the Democrats had control of the house, and proceeded to unseat a holdover Republican member on the ground that certain votes cast for his rival at the election had been erroneously rejected, and another holdover on the ground of his election to the senate. Having gained a majority of the grand committee they invited the senate to join them in canvassing the returns of the election in April, and in declaring the result. This the senate declined to do, alleging that the house had acted illegally, and carried a resolution of adjournment until January, 1894. The house laid this resolution on the table, whereupon the senate informed the governor that the difference existed between the two houses as to the date of adjournment, and Gov. Brown adjourned the general assembly until Jan. 30th. The house refused to recognize the order, claiming that the senate could not adjourn for a longer period than two days until it had joined the house in grand committee for the purpose of counting and declaring the votes cast, and that the governor could not legally adjourn the assembly until the grand committee had acted. The state supreme court upheld Gov. Brown.

(Continued on Page 291)

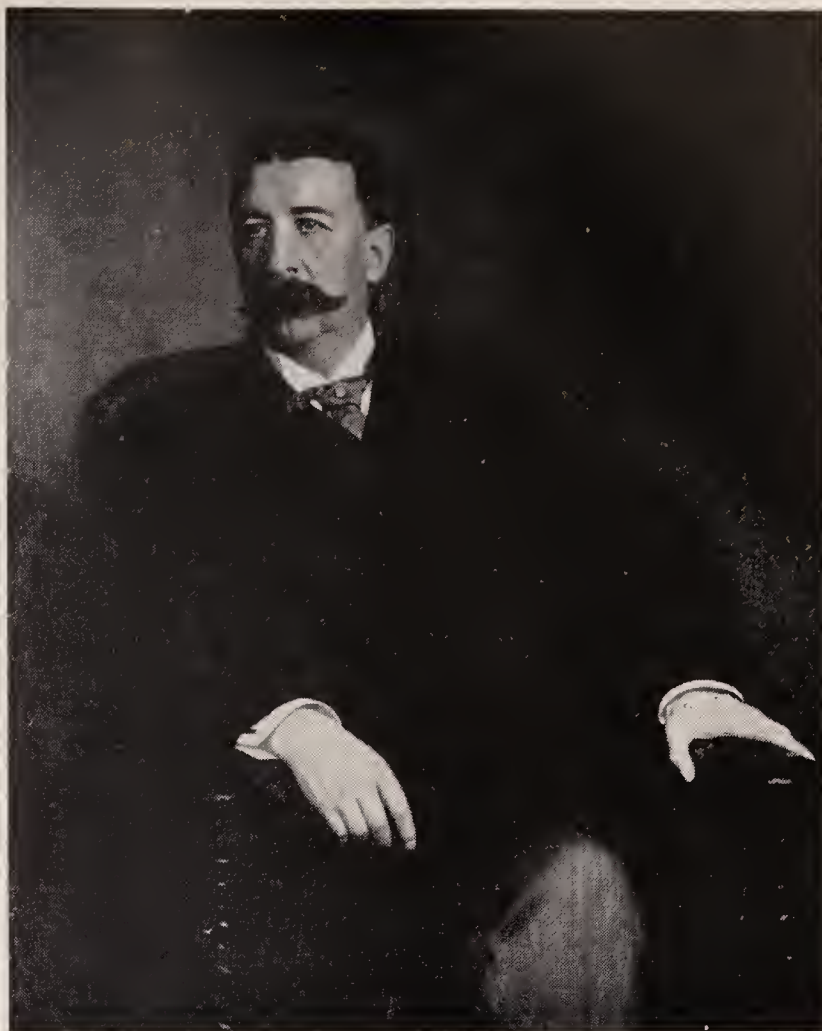
HON. D. RUSSELL BROWN

1892-1895

By Jared B. Flagg

Southeast Corridor

Second Floor of State House



Swan Point Cemetery
Providence, R. I.

CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT

Governor: 1895-1897.

Born: October 8, 1846 in Providence, Rhode Island.

Died: April 4, 1924 in Harmon-in-Hudson, New York.

Buried: Providence, R. I. Swan Point Cemetery.

Lot 1, Group 260 River Avenue.

LIPPITT, CHARLES WARREN, fortieth governor of Rhode Island (1895-97), was born in Providence, R. I., Oct. 8, 1846, eldest son of Henry and Mary Ann (Balch) Lippitt, grandson of Warren and Eliza (Seamans) Lippitt. He is a lineal descendant of John Lippitt, a land-holder in the Providence Plantations in 1638; in the ninth generation from Roger Williams the founder of Rhode Island; in the seventh generation from John Cushing, judge of the superior court of judicature of Massachusetts (1728-37), and in the tenth generation from Samuel Gorton, founder of Warwick, R. I. After his graduation at Brown University, in 1865, he pursued a post-graduate course with private tutors in Providence and at Cambridge, and afterwards traveled extensively in America and in Europe.

In 1869 he commenced business in his father's office in connection with the Social Manufacturing Co., the Lippitt Woolen Co., and the Silver Spring Bleaching and Dyeing Co. In 1871 he was elected treasurer of the Silver Spring Bleaching and Dyeing Co. He was elected president of the Franklin Lyceum in 1875-76. During the term of Henry Lippitt, his father, as governor of Rhode Island (1875-77), he served as colonel and chief of his personal staff. For a number of years he was a member of the executive committee of the Providence board of trade, in 1878, 1879, 1880 was elected first vice-president, and in 1881-82 president. In 1880 he was elected vice-president of the National board of trade. During 1878-84 he served three years as secretary, two years as vice-president and one year as president of the Providence Commercial Club, declining a re-election as president. In 1880 he was elected president of the Garfield and Arthur Republican Club of the second ward, Providence. After the death of his father, in 1891, he was elected president of the Social Manufacturing Co. He also succeeded his father, in 1891, as a director of the Rhode Island National Bank of Providence. In 1895 he was elected vice-president, and in 1896 president, of the bank.

His entire business life has been passed in connection with manufacturing enterprises conducted within the state of Rhode Island. In 1894 he was chairman of the Rhode Island Republican state convention. At various times he has served as chairman of Republican city and congressional conventions, and has always been identified with the Republican party. In 1895 and 1896 he was elected governor of the state of Rhode Island. At the Republican national convention in 1896 he was a candidate for the position of vice-president, receiving the unanimous support of his state delegation for the position.

Gov. Lippitt, on the 4th of July, 1895, delivered the oration before the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati, of which he was a member. In February, 1896, by invitation of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, N. Y., he delivered the principal address at the meeting on the anniversary of Lincoln's birth. In May, 1896, he delivered an address upon the tariff before the Republican Club of New York city, which was afterwards printed and circulated as a campaign document in the national election of that year. In 1896, by invitation of the city of Cleveland, O., he delivered the oration on Perry's victory day, Sept. 10th of that year, at the centennial celebration of Cleveland. At the request of the

HON. CHARLES WARREN
LIPPITT

1895-1897

By H. Cyrus Farnum

Southeast Corridor

Second Floor of State House



Swan Point Cemetery

Providence, R. I.

national Republican committee, Gov. Lippitt delivered a number of addresses in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania in support of President McKinley, and closed the campaign in Philadelphia before a large and enthusiastic audience.

He was married in Providence, February, 1886, to Margaret Barbara, daughter of Alexander and Charlott Barbara (Ormsbee) Farnum, and had six children.

ELISHA DYER JR.

Governor: 1897 to 1900.

War Service: Sergeant, Field Artillery, Civil War.

Born: November 28, 1839 in Providence, Rhode Island.

Died: November 29, 1906 in Providence, Rhode Island.

Buried: Providence, R. I. Swan Point Cemetery.

Lot 1, Group 196 Beach Avenue.

DYER, ELISHA, forty-first governor of Rhode Island (1897-1900), was born in Providence, R. I. Nov. 29, 1839, son of Hon. Elisha and Anna Jones (Hoppin) Dyer. His father was governor of the state in 1857-59. He entered Brown University in 1858, but two years later went to Germany for a course at the School of Mines, Freiburg, Saxony, and at the University of Giessen, where he was graduated the same year with the degree of Ph.D. He returned to Providence in the autumn of 1860.

In 1856-58 he was connected with the 1st light infantry company, state militia, as a private; in April, 1858, being commissioned colonel and aide-de-camp on his father's staff. He was one of the first in the state to enlist when President Lincoln called for three months' volunteers, and as fourth sergeant of Capt. Tompkins' battery of Rhode Island light artillery, started for Washington. On April 18, 1861, while in charge of unloading the battery at Easton, Pa., he was injured and a few days later was overcome with heat, and was discharged on surgeon's certificate. He never fully recovered. In 1862 he was re-elected lieutenant of the marine artillery, one of the oldest military organizations, having held that position before entering the army.

In May of that year the battery reenlisted, and Lieut. Dyer desired to accompany it, but was rejected on the ground of physical disability. He was, however, appointed major by Gov. Sprague and detailed to aid in recruiting and drilling men for the battery. On Sept. 28, 1861, he was commissioned lieutenant and commissary, Providence marine corps of artillery, and served until June 7, 1862, being then commissioned major by Gov. Sprague to fill a temporary vacancy. In 1863-66 he was colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. James Y. Smith. In 1867 the marine artillery company was reorganized and he entered the ranks as corporal. Two years later he was elected lieutenant-colonel, commanding the company, but in 1871 resigned. In 1872-74 he was again commander. In 1875, under a new militia law, the artillery of Rhode Island was consolidated and he became commander of the battalion. In 1875-78 he was a member of the board of examiners of the state militia. In 1882-95 he was adjutant-general of the state, with the rank of brigadier-general. Being relieved from active duty at his own request, he was retired with the rank of brigadier-general.

As adjutant-general he made many changes and improvements in the equipment of the military organizations; organized a machine-gun battery and the naval battalion; by direction of the general assembly, corrected and completed the war records of the state, and served as the first secretary of the state board of soldiers' relief, and subsequently as a member of the board.

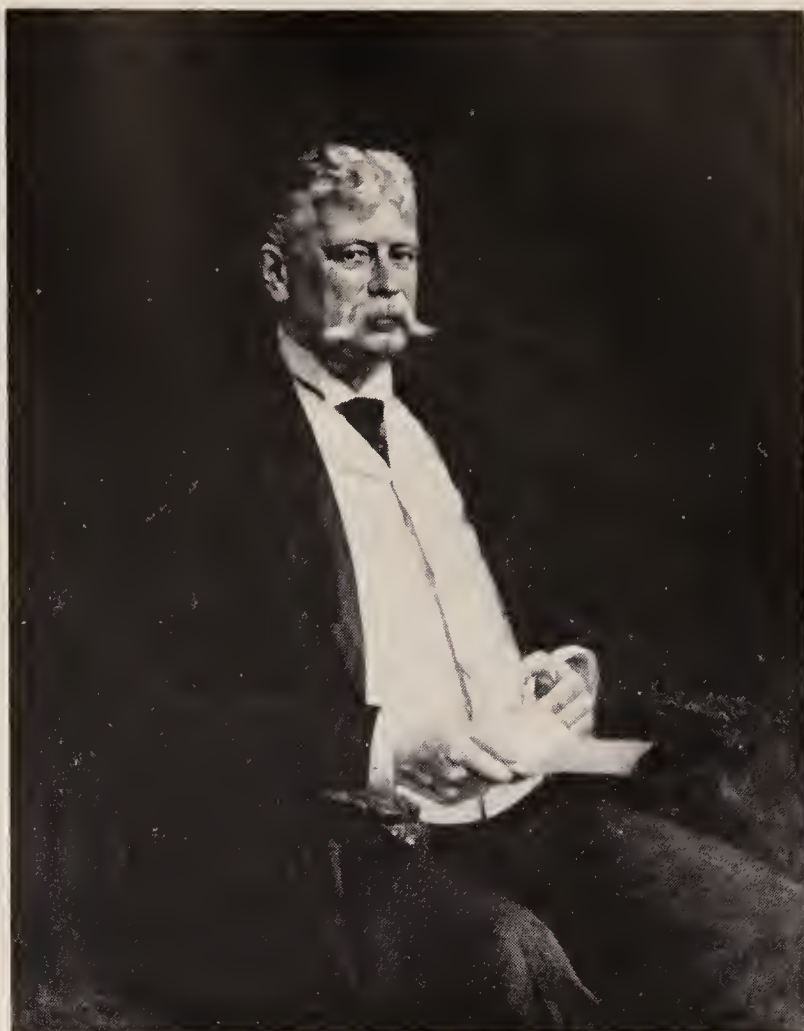
HON. ELISHA DYER JR.

1897-1900

By Hugo Breul

Southeast Corridor

Second Floor of State House



Swan Point Cemetery

Providence, R. I.

In 1877 he was elected to the state senate from North Kingstown, and served on the judiciary committee and as chairman of the committee on militia. In 1878 he was appointed by a convention of militia officers one of a commission to report a new militia law to the general assembly. In 1877 Gov. Van Zandt appointed him a member of the joint select committee on the reception of President Hayes and his cabinet. In 1878-83 he was a member of the state board of health for Washington county, in which North Kingstown, one of his places of residence, was situated. In 1880-81 he was a representative to the general assembly from the fourth ward of Providence. In 1888-97 he was a member of the school committee of Providence. In 1890-92 he served on the board of aldermen. For several years he was a member of the financial committee of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry. He had been a director of the Union Bank and of the Union Savings Bank of Providence.

He was elected governor on the Republican ticket in 1897, 1898 and 1899, on the second occasion polling the largest plurality ever given any candidate for the office.

Gov. Dyer was married in Providence, R. I. Nov. 26, 1861, to Nancy Anthony, daughter of William and Mary D. (Anthony) Viall. They had three sons: Elisha, Jr., of New York; George R. a major of the 12th New York volunteers in the Spanish-American war; and Hezekiah Anthony, an artist of Providence. Gov. Dyer died at Providence, R. I. Nov. 29, 1906.

CHARLES COLLINS VAN ZANDT

(Continued from Page 268)

campaigns. At the Chicago Convention, 1868, that nominated General Grant for the Presidency, he was Chairman of the State Delegation, as he also was at the Republican Convention in 1876, that nominated President Hayes.

His literary ability, scholarly attainments, broad political principles and Christian urbanity have been apparent throughout his public career. Numerous have been his orations and poems, before literary societies, and his addresses at mass meetings and political assemblies, State conventions, temperance conventions, and benevolent and social gatherings. Special praise was awarded to his orations delivered at the laying of the cornerstone of the State monument for soldiers and sailors that fell in the Civil War, and at the semi-centennial of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry; also to his poems delivered before the Literary Societies and Alumni of Brown University, Dartmouth College, Colby University, Waterville College, Norwich University and Trinity College, his poem delivered before the Army of the Potomac and the Grand Army of the Republic at New Haven, and the Centennial Poem before St. John's Lodge of Rhode Island. Rhode Island has never had a readier and more pleasing extemporaneous speaker—a man equal to all occasions—than Governor Van Zandt. President Hayes offered him the position of United States Minister to Russia, but he declined the honor.

He was attendant of the Congregational Church. On the 12th of February, 1863, he married Arazelia Greene, daughter of the well-known poet, Albert G. Greene, one of the Presidents of the Rhode Island Historical society.

DANIEL RUSSELL BROWN

(Continued from Page 284)

A special election was held in November to decide on an amendment to the constitution, making election to the governorship depend upon a plurality vote, and on Dec. 4th, Gov. Brown announced its adoption by an overwhelming vote. At the January, 1894, session of the assembly, the house of representatives declared that Gov. Brown was not elected in 1893, but invited him together with the senate to meet it in grand committee, and canvass the votes cast the year previous. The senate, as before, refused, and the house declared that as this refusal was a violation of the constitution, and as certain ballots had been illegally thrown out, as claimed, the senate was in rebellion, the Republican officials, were usurpers, and that a Republican form of government did not exist in the state. The Democrats, at their state convention in 1894, charged that the U. S. senatorship had been bought "in combination with an ambitious man, who having once been elected governor, has perpetuated himself in office for a year beyond the time for which he was chosen, by lawless defiance of the courts and laws, and now seeks further lease of power." The vote that year was the largest ever cast in Rhode Island. Gov. Brown polled 29,179 votes, and David S. Barker, Jr., Democrat, 22,924, the former's plurality being 6,255.

He was married at Providence, Oct. 14, 1874 to Isabel, daughter of Milton and Mary (Guild) Barrows. They had three children.

WILLIAM GREGORY

Governor: 1900 to December 16, 1901.

Born: August 3, 1849 in Astoria, New York.

Died: December 16, 1901 in Wickford, R. I.

Buried: Allenton, R. I. Elmgrove Cemetery.

WILLIAM GREGORY was born at Astoria, New York, August 3rd, 1849, the son of William Gregory. At the age of ten years he went to work in a mill at Moosup, Connecticut. Here he attended day school part time and night school in winter. In the early part of the Civil War the Gregorys were living in Westerly, Rhode Island, where young Gregory was employed as a designer. At the early age of sixteen he became a mill superintendent and afterward held similar positions in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He then went to New York city as manager and agent for the house of A. T. Stewart & Company. Some years later he acquired a woolen mill in Wickford, Rhode Island. He made his permanent residence in that village where he was president of the First National Bank, and was also a director of two large Providence banking institutions.

Mr. Gregory was elected a Representative from North Kingstown in 1888 and served as such for four years. In 1894 he was elected State Senator, and was re-elected in 1895 and 1896. He became Lieutenant Governor in April, 1898, and was re-elected in 1899. In 1900 he was elected Governor. He died on December 16th, 1901, a month after his re-election as Chief Executive. Mr. Gregory was Chairman of the Board of State Charities and Corrections. He married, in 1875, Harriet, daughter of Syria H. Vaughan of Wickford, who, with a son and daughter, survived him.

During Governor Gregory's administration the Constitution of the State was amended, establishing the sessions of the General Assembly at Providence commencing in January of each year. By this Act Newport ceased to be the second capital of the State. It was during his administration that the present State House was occupied by the state officers and he became the first governor to preside therein. Other important changes in the Act of amendment provided change in the date of the annual election of State officers from April to November, defined the duties and powers of the Grand Committee, and determined elections by plurality instead of majority vote.

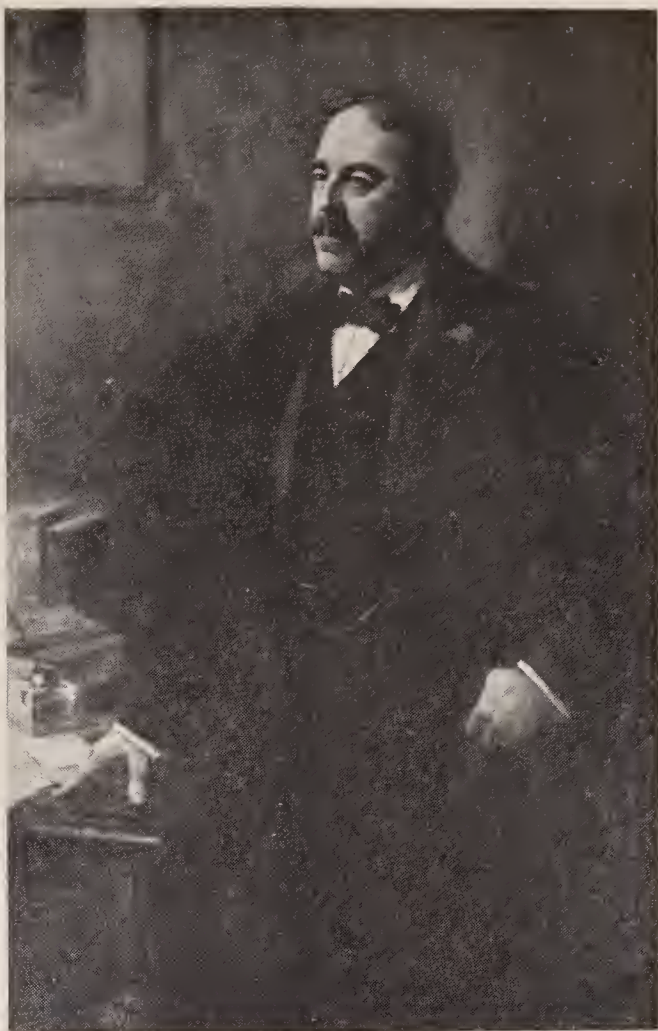
HON. WILLIAM GREGORY

1900-1901

By H. Cyrus Farnum

Southeast Corridor

Second Floor of State House



Elmgrove Cemetery
Allenton, R. I.

CHARLES DEAN KIMBALL

Governor: December 16, 1901 to 1903.

Born: September 13, 1859 in Providence, Rhode Island.

Died: December 8, 1930 in Providence, Rhode Island.

Buried: Providence, R. I. Swan Point Cemetery.

Lot No. 11, Group 394, Catalpa Avenue.

KIMBALL, CHARLES DEAN, 43d governor of Rhode Island (1901-02), was born in Providence, Rhode Island, Sept. 13, 1859, son of Emery Sheldon and Mary Charlott (Briggs) Kimball. His first American ancestor was Richard Kimball, who came from England about 1634 and settled at Ipswich, Mass. From him and his wife Ursule Scott the descent is through John and Mary Bradstreet; Joseph; Dean; Dean and Thankful Williams, granddaughter of Roger Williams; Jarvis and Phebe Irons, and Dean and Lydia Luther, the grandparents of Charles Dean Kimball.

After his graduation at the Providence high school, he entered the employ of Rice, Draper & Co., wholesale dealers in paints and oils, of Providence and later associated himself with the firm of Kimball & Colwell, pork packers, of which his father was one of the founders in 1873. He was admitted to the firm in 1888 and purchased his father's interest in the business in 1892. Kimball & Colwell were incorporated as the Kimball & Colwell Co. in 1900, Kimball becoming secretary and treasurer. He was elected to the Rhode Island house of representatives in 1894 and was annually re-elected until 1900 when he was elected lieutenant governor. On the death of Governor Gregory (q.v.) in December, 1901 he succeeded to the governorship. He was a candidate for reelection but was defeated. While a member of the legislature he was chairman of a special committee to investigate the cotton industry of the state, and a number of other special committees.

As governor he recommended a revision of the tax laws to provide for taxation of tangible personal property in the town where it is located, and also a substantial veto power for the governor and that elections to state office be held biennially instead of annually, all of which recommendations were adopted. During 1903-13 he was a member of the board of managers of the Rhode Island college of agriculture and mechanic arts, which institution conferred on him the degree of A. M. in 1926, and he was a member of the state commission to mark historic sites in 1922 and the commission to erect a monument to Gen. Nathanael Greene in 1929. He was a Republican presidential elector in 1916, chairman of draft board No. 1 and deputy U. S. food administrator for Rhode Island during the World war I and served twice as U. S. commissioner of jurors. For several years he was president of the South Kingstown town council. He was a member of a visiting committee of Brown University and during 1925-29 was colonel of the Providence First Light Infantry Veterans. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, Descendants of Roger Williams, Rhode Island Historical Society, the Audubon Society, Rhode Island school of design, Providence chamber of commerce, and the F. & A. M. (32d degree).

He was a Congregationalist in religion and a former president of the Unitarian Club.

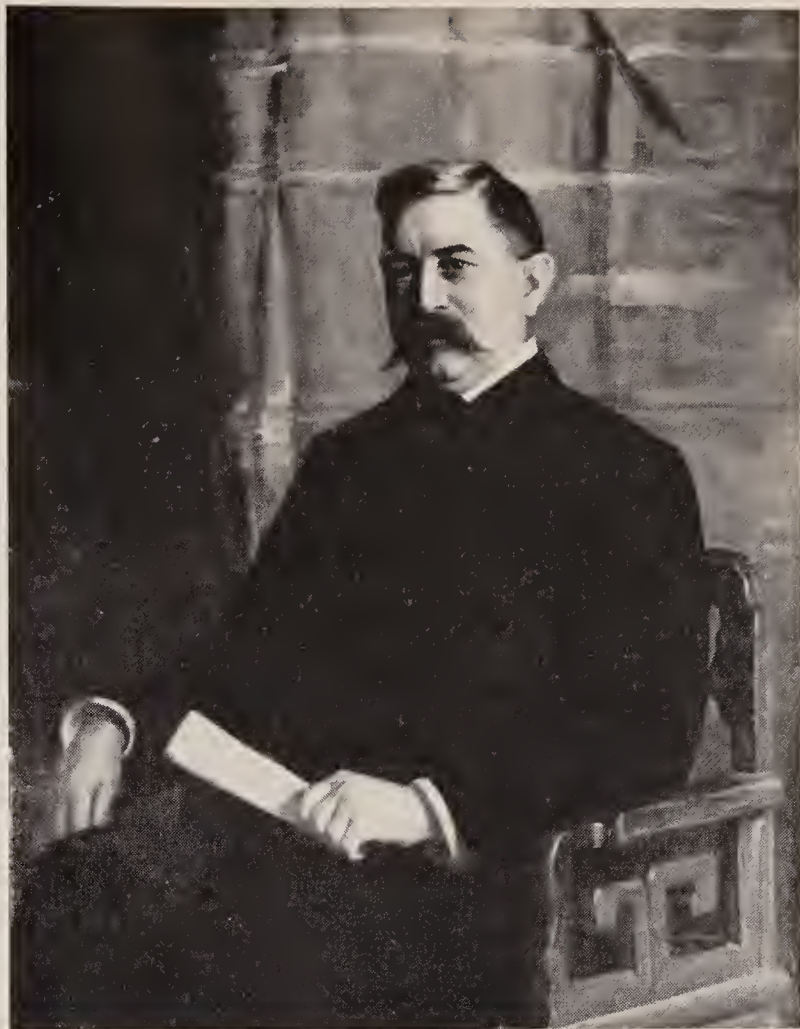
HON. CHARLES DEAN KIMBALL

1901-1903

By Hugo Breul

Southeast Corridor

Second Floor of State House



Swan Point Cemetery

Providence, R. I.

In business and public life he was progressive, efficient, enterprising, conscientious, just and honorable. He was married in Providence, R. I., Nov. 24, 1885, to Gertrude Chapman daughter of John Bailey Greenhalgh, and they had a daughter, Marion Dean, who married (1) Ralph Vincent Hadley and (2) Walter Savage Ball. He died in Providence, R. I. Dec. 8, 1930.

DEDICATION

July 4, 1954

GOVERNOR CHARLES DEAN KIMBALL

AT SWAN POINT CEMETERY



Left to right: Dept. Commander American Legion Joseph Hackett, Lt. Governor John McKiernan, Ralph S. Mohr, Mrs. Marion Kimball H. Ball, Daughter of Governor Kimball, Governor Dennis J. Roberts, Brigadier General James A. Murphy, Brigadier General William J. Thibodeau.

ALFRED HENRY LITTLEFIELD

(Continued from Page 270)

In politics he was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party, with which he had been identified. During the Rebellion he was very active in aiding the Union troops, and by personal effort and moneyed contributions greatly assisted the families of soldiers. In 1864 he was appointed Division Inspector of the Rhode Island Militia, with the rank of Colonel, and held office for five years.

The township of Lincoln was set off from Smithfield and incorporated in 1871, and June, 1873, Mr. Littlefield was elected a member of the Town Council. He was re-elected in 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877, after which he declined a re-election. In 1876 he was elected to represent Lincoln in the General Assembly, and re-elected in 1877. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate, and re-elected in 1879. In March, 1880, he received the Republican nomination for Governor of Rhode Island, and at the election in April received 10,098 votes, while the Democratic nominee received 7,239, and a third candidate, 5,062. There being no choice by the people, as the law required a majority instead of a plurality vote, the election of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor devolved upon the General Assembly, and Mr. Littlefield was chosen Governor by a vote of 82 Republicans against 20 Democrats. He was re-elected by a large majority in 1881. His quick discernment, sound judgment, and superior executive ability eminently qualify him for the discharge of the duties of his high office.

He married, February 9, 1853, Rebecca Jane Northup, daughter of Ebenezer and Jane (Padwell) Northup, of Central Falls. They had four children: Ebenezer N.; Man-nie J.; George H.; and Alfred H., Jr.

HERBERT WARREN LADD

(Continued from Page 282)

party, nominating James H. Chace. The latter received 3,597 votes; Ladd, 16,870; John W. Davis, Democrat, 21,289, and Harrison H. Richardson, Prohibitionist, 1,346. There being no choice by the people, the general assembly in grand committee voted, and placed Mr. Ladd in the chair. In his inaugural address, he urged the erection of a new state house, and was appointed by the assembly one of the commissioners to consider plans and recommend a site for it. The prohibitory amendment having been repealed, and a high license law enacted, the Republicans who left their party on that account, with others, formed a Union Reform party in 1890, and nominated Arnold B. Chace. Gov. Ladd was re-nominated, and polled 18,988 votes against 20,548 for ex-Gov. Davis, Democrat. The Union Reform and Prohibition candidates polled 752 and 1,820 votes respectively, and the choice again devolved upon the general assembly, which elected ex. Gov. Davis.

In 1891, ex-Gov. Ladd and ex-Gov. Davis were again rivals, the former receiving 20,995 votes and the latter 22,249, the general assembly deciding the issue, and seating Ladd. Gov. Ladd's administrations were acceptable to the people, and were brilliant socially, the chief events being dinners given at Newport to President Harrison and ex-Pres. Cleveland. Gov. Ladd was married in Providence, May 25, 1870, to Emma, daughter of Caleb G. Burrows, a prominent merchant. She died in 1889.

LUCIUS FAYETTE CLARK GARVIN

Governor: 1903-1905.

War Service: Private, Massachusetts Volunteers, Civil War.

Born: November 13, 1841 in Knoxville, Tennessee.

Died: October 2, 1922 in Lonsdale, Cumberland, R. I.

Buried: Providence, R. I. Swan Point Cemetery.

Lot 41, Group 394 Catalpa Avenue.

GARVIN, LUCIUS FAYETTE CLARKE, governor of Rhode Island (1903-1905), was born in Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 13, 1841, son of James and Sarah Ann (Gunn) Garvin. His father was a professor at East Tennessee university in Knoxville. He attended Guilford college, a Friends' boarding school near Greensboro, N. C., and was graduated A. B. at Amherst college in 1862. Immediately following his graduation he enlisted as a private in Company E, 51st Mass. volunteers, and served for a year in North Carolina, taking part in the battles of Whitehall, Kingston and Goldsboro. He was graduated M.D. at the Harvard medical school in 1867 and subsequently practiced medicine until his death at Lonsdale, R. I. In 1871 he was a delegate to the American Medical Association in San Francisco.

Until 1876 he was a Republican in politics. He was drawn into the Democratic party by his belief in free trade and by the fact that the Republicans in Rhode Island were upholding an oligarchy with suffrage still based on property in accordance with colonial laws, and representation in the legislature also unfair. For years he conducted an agitation for equal rights and the extension of the suffrage to foreign-born citizens and secured a strong following. In 1883 he was elected to represent the town of Cumberland in the state legislature and served for sixteen terms, including three as state senator. In 1920 he was again elected state senator. He gave special support to the passage of the ten-hour and ballot reform laws, to the bill establishing a bureau of industrial statistics, to the acts for factory inspection and plurality elections and to the amendments to the Constitution granting suffrage to foreign-born citizens. He was defeated in the gubernatorial elections of 1901 but in 1902 was elected governor, polling the largest vote ever cast for any governor of the state.

Prevented by a strong Republican legislature from pushing many reform measures, he relied upon speeches, special messages and contributions to the press to keep the measures he advocated before the people. The most conspicuous of his many radical principles was that the federal government was too complex to permit any fundamental reforms and that the city and the state were the true hopes of democracy. Believing that our federal, state and municipal governments are undemocratic in practice he concluded that the remedy lies in the abolition of taxation and the establishment of just representation, as set forth in the following syllogisms: (1) earnings belong to the earner; economic rent is earned by all the people; therefore, economic rent belongs to all the people; (2) legislative bodies should reflect the will of the people; legislative bodies elected by proportional representation best reflect the will of the people; therefore legislative bodies should be elected by proportional representation.

HON. LUCIUS F. C. GARVIN

1903-1905

By Mrs. Caroline Thurber

Governor's Office

State House



Swan Point Cemetery

Providence, R. I.



He was a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society, Providence Medical Association and the Grand Army of the Republic. He was married twice: (1) at Middletown, Conn., Dec 23, 1869, to Lucy Waterman, daughter of Giles Southmayd, who died in 1898 leaving three daughters; Ethel, Norma and Florence Garvin; (2) at Lincoln, R. I., Apr. 2, 1907, to Sarah Emma, daughter of Joseph Tomlinson, by whom he had two sons, Lucius and Sumner Garvin. He died at Lonsdale, R. I., Oct. 2, 1922.

GEORGE HERBERT UTTER

Governor: 1905 to 1907.

Born: July 24, 1854 in Plainfield, New Jersey.

Died: November 3, 1912 in Westerly, Rhode Island.

Buried: Westerly, Rhode Island. River Bend Cemetery.

GEORGE HERBERT UTTER was born at Plainfield, New Jersey, July 24th, 1854, the son of George B. and Mary Starr (Maxon) Utter. He received his education in the private schools of Westerly, to which his parents had removed, and at the preparatory department of Alfred University, New York. Westerly High School, and at Amherst College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1877. He was already familiar with the art of printing, and became associated with his father in publishing the *Narragansett Monthly*, of which he became sole proprietor on the death of his father in 1893. In August, 1893, he started the *Westerly Daily Sun*, which he developed into a widely read and influential newspaper. His first public services were as a member of the school board for a number of years, appointed by Governor Bourn, and was Colonel and aide-de-camp on his staff in 1883. He was a Representative to the General Assembly from 1885 to 1889, and Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1888 and 1889. Mr. Utter became Secretary of State in 1891 and served until 1894. He was elected Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island in 1904, was elected Governor of Rhode Island in 1905 and served until 1907.

Governor Utter was elected as Representative to Congress in 1911 and died at Westerly, R. I., November 3, 1912. He married, May 19, 1880, Elizabeth L., daughter of Lyons H. Brown of Allston, Massachusetts. They were the parents of three sons and a daughter.

Governor Utter had a judicial mind, was an able executive, a ready debater, and an eloquent and gifted orator.

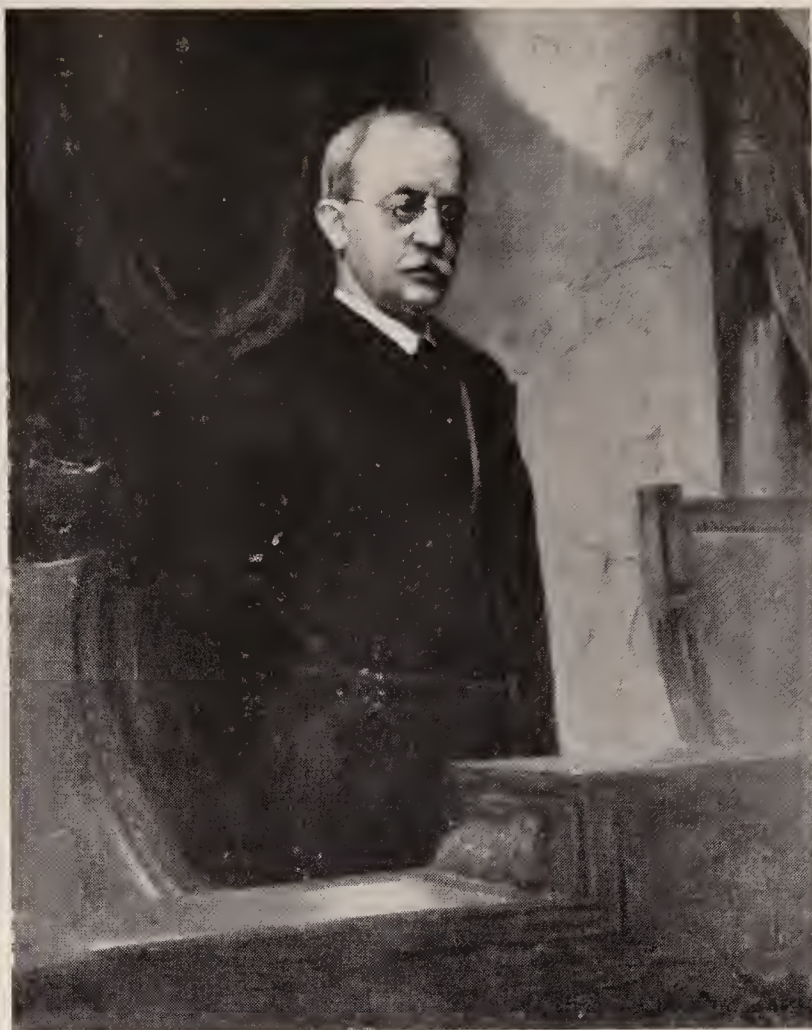
HON. GEORGE H. UTTER

1905-1907

By Hugo Breul

Southeast Corridor

Second Floor of State House



River Bend Cemetery
Westerly, R. I.

JAMES HENRY HIGGINS

Governor: 1907-1909.

Born: January 22, 1876 in Lincoln, Rhode Island.

Died: September 16, 1927 in Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

Buried: Pawtucket, R. I. St. Mary's Cemetery.

JAMES HENRY HIGGINS was born January 22nd, 1876, in Lincoln, Rhode Island, the son of Thomas F. and Elizabeth Mather Higgins. The family removed to Pawtucket where James was graduated from St. Joseph's Parochial School, and from the Pawtucket High School, at each of which he manifested scholastic ability and qualities of leadership. He was graduated in 1898 from Brown University where he was one of the Class Day speakers and one of the two winners of the Hicks prize on debate. In 1900 he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from Georgetown Law School, and in the same year began the practice of law in Providence and Pawtucket. He was elected Representative to the State Legislature from Pawtucket in 1901, and was one of the Special Committee on free transfers which compelled the Providence and Pawtucket traction companies to provide this facility for their patrons. Mr. Higgins was elected mayor of Pawtucket in 1902 and served until 1907; during which period he was responsible for the inauguration of many reforms. He was elected Governor of Rhode Island in 1907 and was re-elected in 1908. He was a vigorous opponent of lobbying practices as carried on at the State House, and a strong advocate for measures for public welfare. Governor Higgins died in Pawtucket, September 16th, 1927. He was a man of pleasing personality whose sincerity and honesty was respected even by his political opponents. He married Ellen Frances McGuire and they were the parents of two sons.

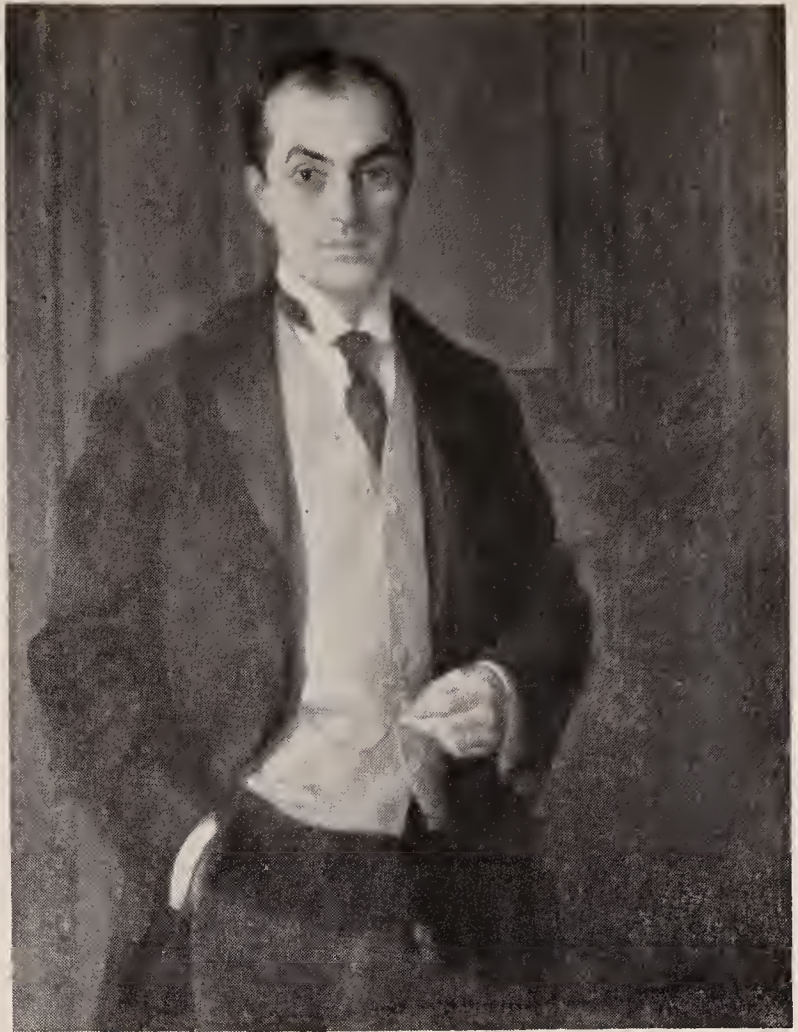
HON. JAMES H. HIGGINS

1907-1909

By Milton Lockwood

Governor's Office

State House



St. Mary's Cemetery
Pawtucket, R. I.

ARAM JULES POTHIER

Governor: 1909-1915; 1925 to February 4, 1928.

Born: July 26, 1854 in Province of Quebec, Canada.

Died: February 3, 1928 in Woonsocket, Rhode Island.

Buried: Blackstone, Massachusetts. Precious Blood Cemetery.

ARAM JULES POTHIER, son of Jules and Domitilde (Dallaire) Pothier, was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, July 26th, 1854. He was educated in Canadian Schools and at Nicolet College until 1871. Jules Pothier brought his family to Woonsocket, Rhode Island, in 1870, and in 1875, his son Aram, became a clerk in a savings bank of that city from which he rose to become president of the institution. In 1912, he became president of a large trust company in Providence. He was instrumental in interesting a number of important textile concerns to locate in Woonsocket.

Mr. Pothier was elected a member of the Woonsocket Committee in 1885, on which he served for three years; he was a representative from Woonsocket to the General Assembly in 1887-1888; in 1889 and 1900 he was commissioner from Rhode Island to the Paris Exposition. Upon the inauguration of the Woonsocket Government in 1889, he was made city auditor (1889 to 1894), and a member of the school committee 1889-1890. In 1894 he was elected mayor of Woonsocket, and was re-elected in 1895. In 1897 he was elected lieutenant governor by the largest plurality ever given to a candidate for that office, and in 1908 he was elected governor of Rhode Island, and served through re-election from 1909 to 1915 and from 1925 to February, 1928, when he died in office. He had the distinction of receiving in 1909 the largest majority that ever had been given to a gubernatorial candidate in the history of the State, and at the time of his death had been longer in office than any other governor since the adoption of the state constitution. He received the honorary degree of LL.D from Manhattan College, New York, 1911; Holy Cross, Massachusetts, 1912, and Niagara University, in 1912.

On April, 1902, Governor Pothier married, at Bridgeport, Connecticut, Mlle. Francoise de Charmigny of France, whom he met while representing Rhode Island at Paris.

HON. ARAM J. POTHIER

1909-1915

1925-1928

By William C. Loring

Southwest Corridor

Second Floor of State House



Precious Blood Cemetery
Blackstone, Mass.

ROBERT LIVINGSTON BEECKMAN

Governor: 1915 to 1921.

Born: April 15th, 1866 in New York City, N. Y.

Died: January 21, 1935 in Montecito, California.

Buried: Tarrytown, New York. Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

BEECKMAN, ROBERT LIVINGSTON, forty-eighth governor of Rhode Island (1915-21), was born in New York city, April 15, 1866, son of Gilvert Livingston and Margaret (Foster) Beeckman, and a descendant of Wilhelmus Beeckman (also spelled Beekman), the ancestor of the famous family of that name in New York. Following a public school education, he entered upon a business career, and at the age of twenty-one became a member of the firm of Lapsley Beeckman & Co., with which he remained until 1906.

He served as a representative in the state legislature for three terms, 1909-12, and the state senate for two terms, 1912-14. It was in the state senate that Mr. Beeckman sponsored the workmen's compensation bill, which brought him prominently before the Republican organization as a candidate for governor in 1914, to succeed Aram J. Pothier. In the general election Mr. Beeckman had five opponents, Patrick H. Quinn (Democrat), Fred D. Thompson (Progressive), Edward W. Thienert (Socialist), Ernest L. Merry (Prohibition), Peter McDermott (Socialist-labor), and he received a clear majority at the polls.

His administration was notable for the policy of reform for the state prisons, hospitals, insane-asylums and other state institutions. He was re-elected in 1916. The United States was preparing to enter the World war when Gov. Beeckman was inaugurated (1917) and his second administration had to do with the war activities which were carried on in all the states, and to which he gave his hearty support. After aiding in the mobilization of the resources of the state for the war and aiding in the carrying out of the marine activities on the shores of the state Gov. Beeckman made a trip to France where he personally visited the Rhode Island troops on the battle line.

Mrs. Beeckman was also active in war work, heading the Rhode Island unit of the Red Cross, and took part in the other of the women's activities of the war. The war was in its most crucial period when the time for election of a governor came in the fall of 1918 and he was elected for a third term.

He retired to his private business in the spring of 1921 and in the following years was the Republican nominee for the U. S. senate to oppose Sen. Peter Goelet Gerry, but was defeated. He was director of the Industrial Trust Co., The Newport Trust Co., and the International Silver Co. He was member of the Episcopal church, the Knickerbocker, Union, Metropolitan and Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C. He was married in New York city, Oct. 8, 1902 to Eleanor Thomas of Zanesville, O., who died in 1920, and again, Sept. 1, 1923, to Edna Marston. There were no children by either marriage.

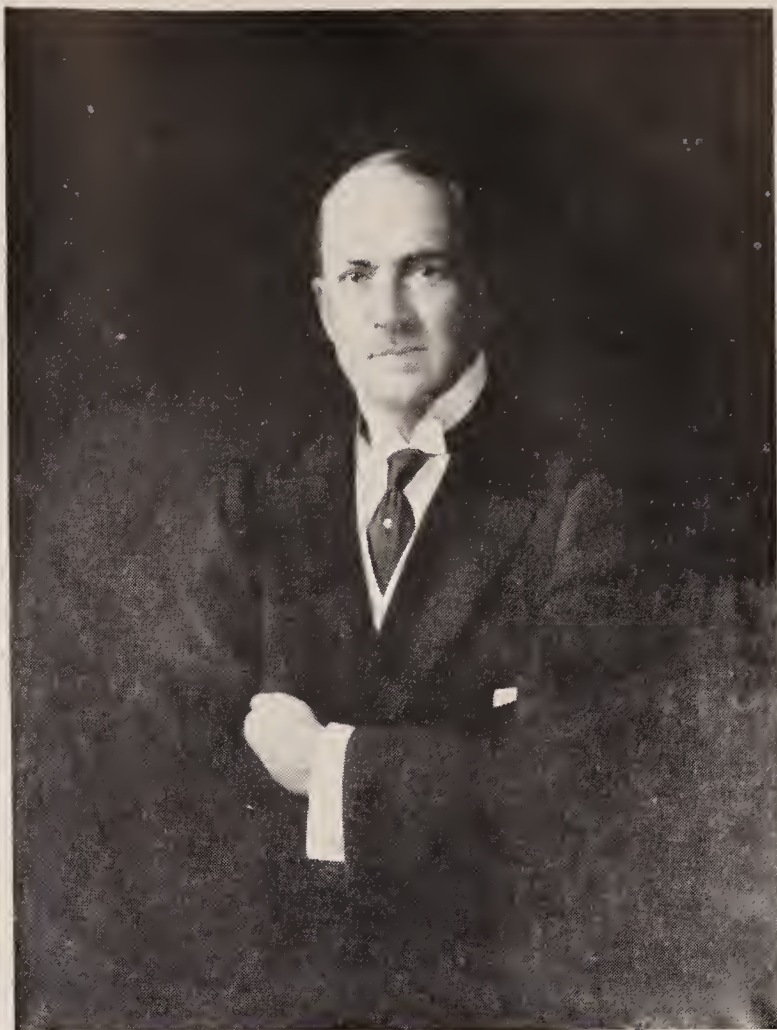
HON. R. LIVINGSTON
BEECKMAN

1915-1921

By J. C. Allan Carr

Southwest Corridor

Second Floor of State House



Sleepy Hollow Cemetery

Tarrytown, N. Y.

EMERY JOHN SAN SOUCI

Governor: 1921 to 1923.

Born: July 24, 1857 in Saco, Maine.

Died: August 10, 1936 in Providence, Rhode Island.

Buried: Hartford, Conn. Mt. St. Benedict Cemetery.

SAN SOUCI, EMERY JOHN, governor of Rhode Island (1921-23), was born in Saco, Maine, July 24, 1857, son of Euzebe and Mary Louise (Couette) San Souci, both natives of Canada. His father was killed in Virginia while serving with a Vermont regiment during the Civil war and as a result Emery J. San Souci left school at the age of eleven to go to work as a "back boy" in the Laconia cotton mills at Biddeford Maine. Later he served three years as a machinist's apprentice at the Saco Water Power Co. In 1875 he entered the shoe business, working in retail stores in Greenfield, Mass., and Providence, R. I., and from 1877 to 1888 was a traveling salesman for the Clark & Holbrook Manufacturing Co., of Hartford, Conn., makers of Women's shoes. He then returned to the retail business as a partner in the Hartford firm of Foller & San Souci and when this store was sold in 1890 to J. O. San Souci & Co., a retail shoe chain operated by two brothers, Joseph O. and Alfred G. San Souci, he remained in Hartford as manager. In 1892 he was put in charge of the family retail store in the Olneyville section of Providence.

By 1900 the brothers had disposed of their interests in other cities and consolidated the shoe store with a men's clothing business previously established. The business, which grew into one of Providence's successful department stores, was incorporated as J. O. San Souci & Co. in 1909 and Emery J. San Souci was its secretary-treasurer until he retired in 1919. He was also a director of the Union Trust Co. and a trustee of the Old Colony Co-operative Bank.

His political career began in 1901 with his election to the Providence common council, on which he served for six years. During 1909-15 he was aide-de-camp, with the rank of colonel, on the staff of Gov. Aram J. Pothier and from 1915 to 1919 was lieutenant governor of the state. In 1920 he was elected governor of Rhode Island on a Republican ticket by a plurality of 53,175, the largest recorded up to that time in a state gubernatorial election reflecting the first exercise of the right of women to vote. During his two years in office a program of social advances was adopted, providing, among other things, for aid to disabled veterans, vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons, increased benefits under the workmen's compensation law, stricter measures for the control of social diseases and higher standards of sanitation for milk.

After the expiration of his term he was appointed by President Harding U. S. collector of customs for the port of Providence which office he held until 1935. San Souci was a trustee of the Olneyville (R. I.) library and St. Vincent de Paul infant asylum, and belonged to the Knights of Columbus, B.P.O.E., Order of Eagles and Turks Head Club of Providence. In religion he was a Roman Catholic. A sociable, friendly man, he had the ability to make friends easily and was popular in any gathering. He was married in Binghamton, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1880, to Minnie Anne Josephine, daughter of Daniel Duffy, of Hartford, Conn., and they had two daughters: Mary Louisa and Euphemia Maybelle San Souci, who married Joseph Phillip Egan. He died in Providence, R. I., Aug. 10, 1936.

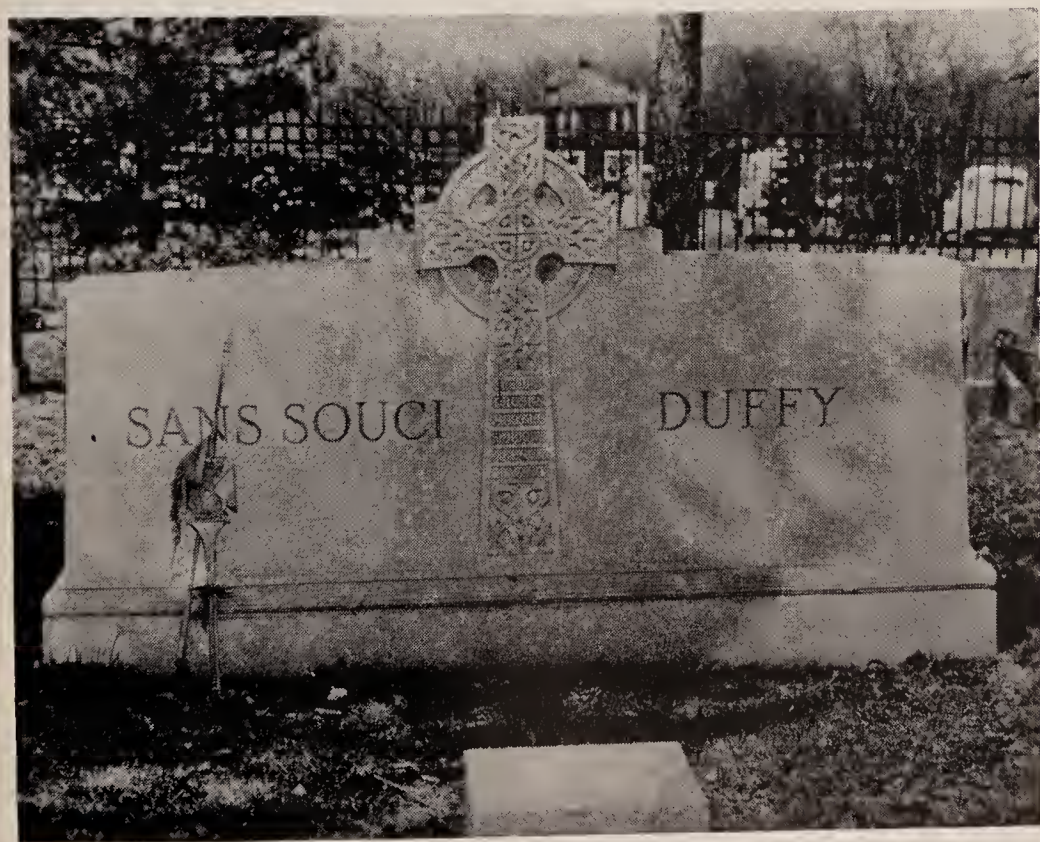
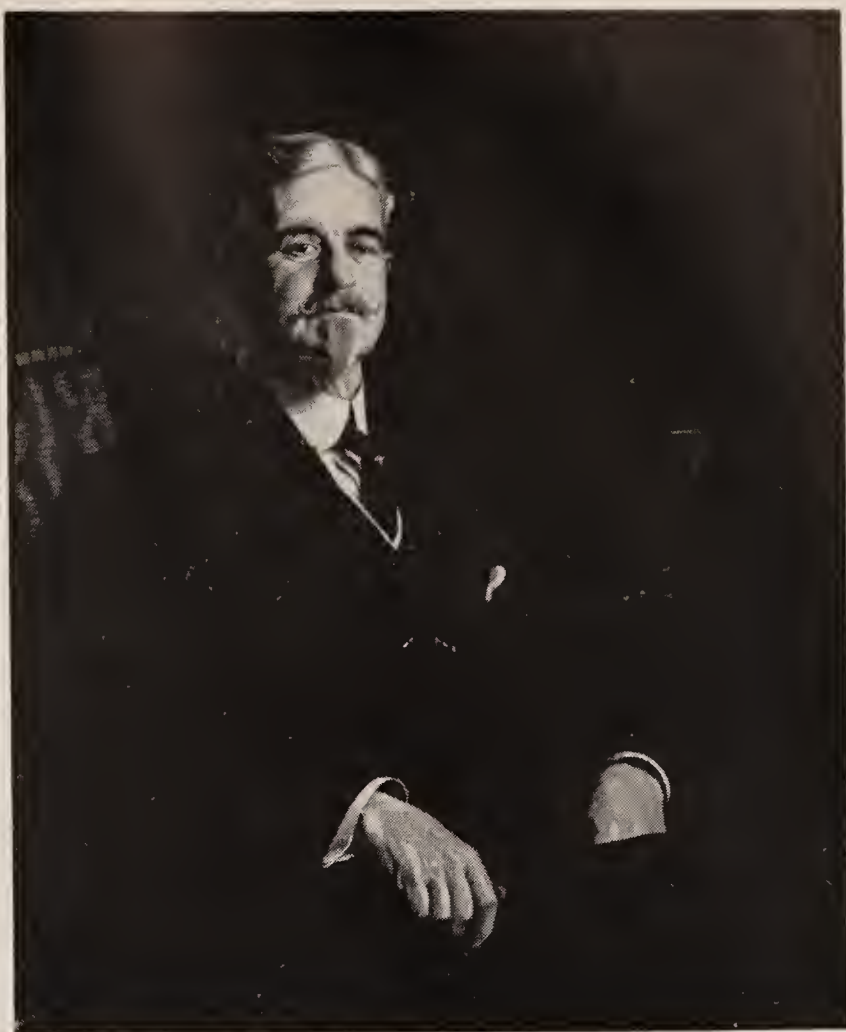
HON. EMERY J. SAN SOUCI

1921-1923

By Wilfred I. Duphiney

Southwest Corridor

Second Floor of State House



Mt. St. Benedict Cemetery
Hartford, Conn.

DEDICATION

July 4, 1954

HARTFORD, CONN.



Mary Louisa San Souci, Leo P. Flamion, National Commander, Franco-American War Veterans;
Maybelle San Souci Egan.

REDEDICATION OF THE GRAVE
OF
GOVERNOR JOSIAS LYNDON

MAY 30, 1958



Ralph S. Mohr, Past Dept. Commander American Legion; Wilfred C. Jeffrey, President Warren Town Council; Fred J. Janitto, Senator from Bristol; John J. Connell, Father Joseph J. Lamb.

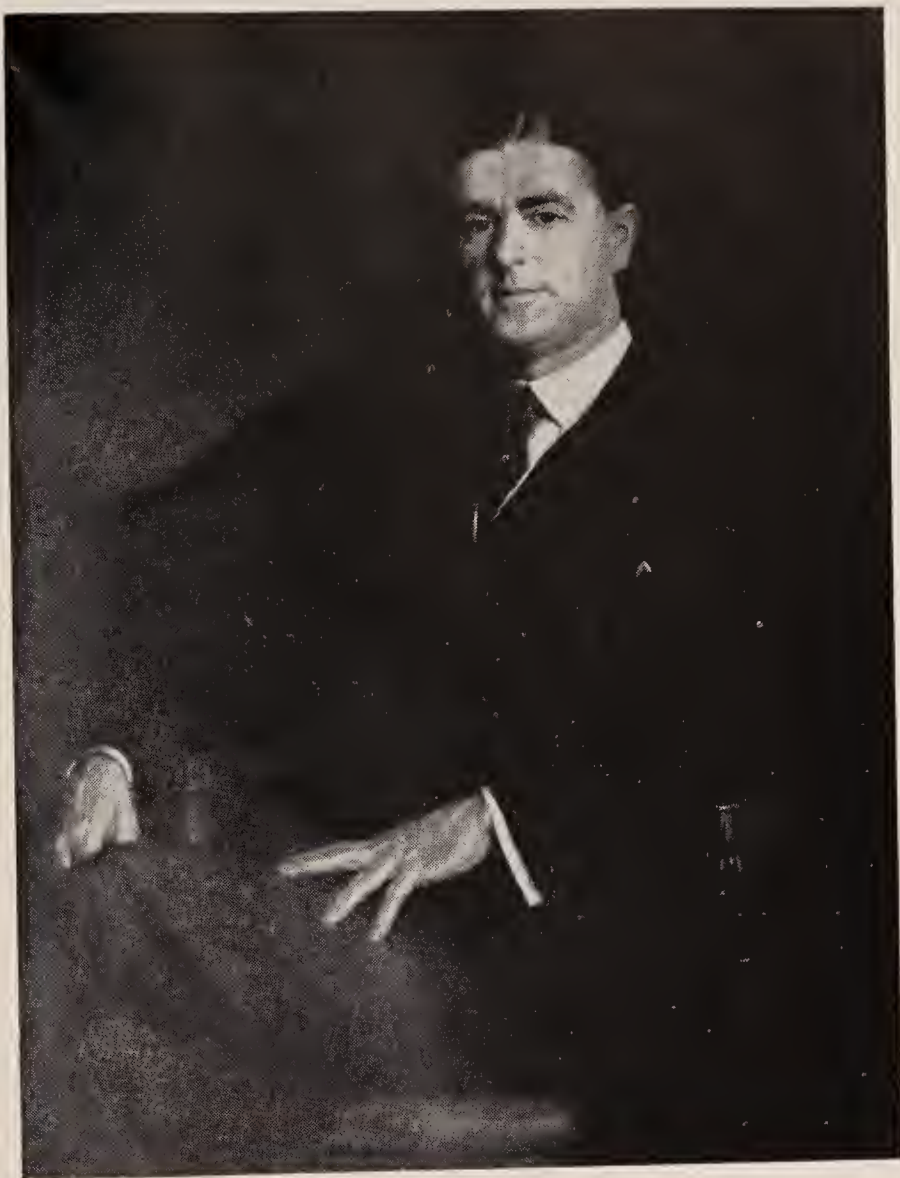
WILLIAM SMITH FLYNN

Governor: 1923 to 1925.

Born: August 14, 1885 in Providence, Rhode Island.

WILLIAM SMITH FLYNN, a son of James A. and Elizabeth (Kelley) Flynn, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, August 14th, 1885. He was graduated from Classical High School in 1903, and from Holy Cross College, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1907. He financed his way through college as purser, and later ticket agent, of a Providence steamboat line. Mr. Flynn then entered Georgetown University's law school, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1910. After further study in a Providence law office, Mr. Flynn was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1911, to the United States District Court in 1913, and to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in 1916. He served as a representative from Providence to the State Legislature 1912-1914, and 1917-1922. In 1917 and 1918, he was deputy floor leader, and in 1919, floor leader of his party. He was elected Governor of Rhode Island in 1922, and was the nominee of his party for United States Senator in 1924.

Mr. Flynn was chairman of the Advisory Board, Public Works Administration in 1933-1934; member Charter Revision Commission 1939; chairman Rhode Island Presidential electors; Division Director, Providence Civilian Defense Council, 1942-1943. He is also a Trustee of St. Joseph's and Butler Hospitals. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Holy Cross in 1923, and the same degree from Georgetown University in 1924. On September 22nd, 1931, Governor Flynn married Miss Virginia M. Goodwin.



HON. WILLIAM S. FLYNN

1923-1925

By Wilfred I. Duphiney

Governor's Office

State House

NORMAN STANLEY CASE

Governor: February 4, 1928 to 1933.

War Service: Captain in World War I.

Born: October 11, 1888 in Providence, Rhode Island.

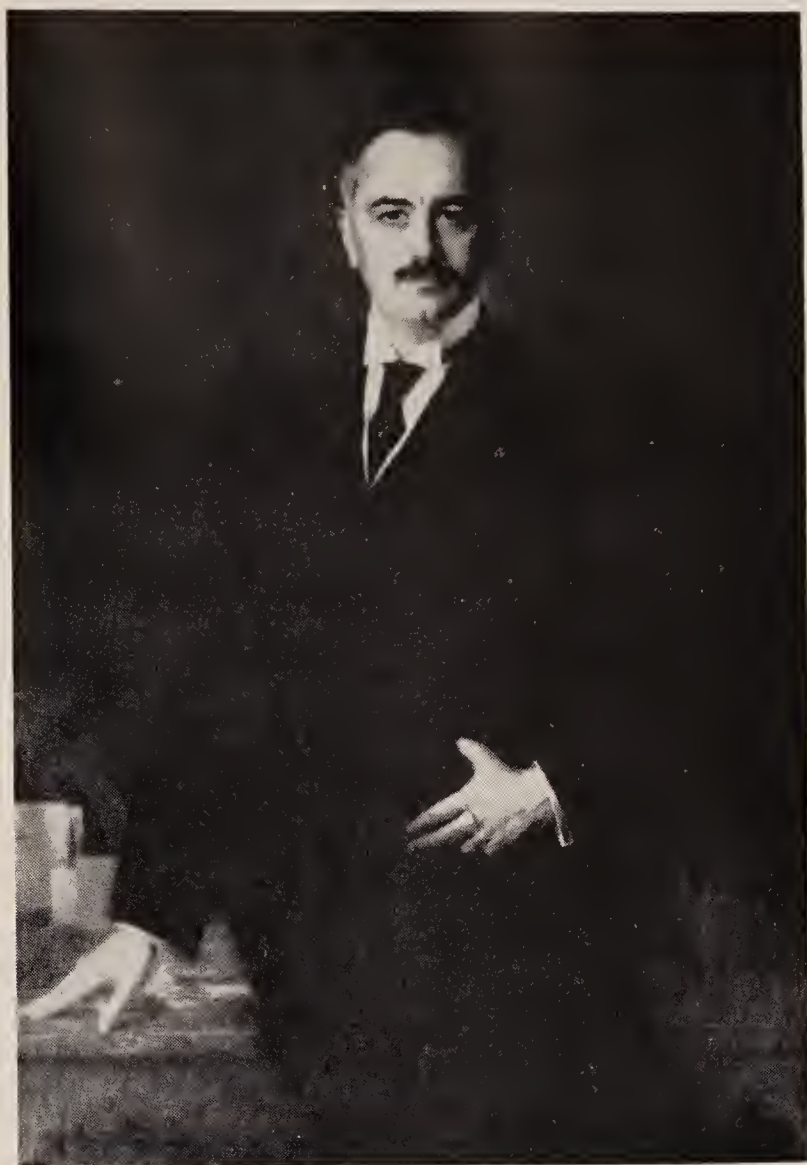
CASE, NORMAN STANLEY, governor of Rhode Island (1928-33), was born in Providence, R. I., Oct. 11, 1888, son of John Warren and Louise Marea (White) Case, and a descendant of William Case who came from England about 1630, settling in Massachusetts.

After being graduated A. B. at Brown University in 1908 he attended the Harvard Law School and Boston University Law School, receiving the LL.B degree at the latter in 1912. In 1911 he was admitted to the Rhode Island bar and in 1913 began the practice of law in Providence. He was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts in 1912 and to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1923. In 1915-19 he was a member of the common council of Providence and in 1921-26 was U. S. attorney for the district of Rhode Island.

He was elected lieutenant governor in 1927 on the Republican ticket, serving until Feb. 4, 1928, when he succeeded to the governorship on the death of Aram J. Pothier (q. v.) Subsequently he was elected to a full term (1929-31) and was reelected for the term of 1931-33. During his term the state reduced its indebtedness each year. He was the first governor of Rhode Island to appoint superior and district court judges, the change in the law being made upon his recommendation. The state unemployment relief act was passed during his administration and the welfare departments of the state were reorganized.

Mr. Case has been a member of the federal communications commission. In 1916 he served on the Mexican border as first lieutenant of troop A, R. I. Cavalry, and in World War I was captain of company A, 103d machine gun battalion, 26th (Yankee) division, and later was a member of the general staff, A. E. F. He is a member of the Masonic order, University Club of Providence and Delta Upsilon. In 1919 he was decorated by the French government with the ribbon of chevalier de L'Etoile Noire, and the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Manhattan college in 1930 and Rhode Island state college in 1931.

His religious affiliation is with the Baptist church. He was married in Providence, R. I., June 28, 1916, to Emma Louise, daughter of Fred Arnold, a lawyer, of Bethel, Vt., and had three children Norman Stanley, John Warren and Elizabeth Richmond Case. John Warren was killed in action at Brest, France, on Sept. 19, 1944. He was awarded the Air Medal with 2 oak leaf clusters. He is now buried in Cambridge, England, in the Air Force Cemetery.



HON. NORMAN S. CASE

1928-1933

By Sarkis Diranian

Southwest Corridor

Second Floor

State House

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN

Governor: 1933 to 1937.

War Service: (a.) 1st Lieutenant, Provisional Co., RIM, Spanish-American War; (b) Commander 1st Platoon Prov. Constabulary, World War I.

Born: October 2, 1867 in Providence, Rhode Island.

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN was born in Providence, R. I. October 2, 1867, a son of the late Arnold and Cornelia (Burges) Green. Educated in private schools and Providence High School. Received degree, A.B. at Brown University, 1887, and A.M., 1888. On June 4, 1956 was awarded the Susan Culver Rosenberger Medal, the highest Faculty Award of Brown University. Harvard Law School, 1888-1890, Universities of Bonn and Berlin, Germany, 1890-1892; was admitted to Rhode Island Bar 1892; to United States Circuit Court 1894; and United States Supreme Court 1905. In 1906, the law firm of Green, Hinckley and Allen was formed, of which he was the head until its dissolution in 1923. He thereupon became a member of the law firm of Green, Curran & Hart, of which he was the head until its dissolution in 1926. He then had a private practice which he still carries on. He was instructor in Roman Law at Brown University, 1894-1897.

In the Spanish-American War he received a commission as Lieutenant, commanding a provisional company of infantry. He drafted and procured the passage of the first law in any state prohibiting exclusion from places of amusement of men in the Army and Navy because of their uniform; was a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives in 1907 and made the speech placing in nomination Col. R. H. I. Goddard for United States Senator. Drafted and procured passage of laws punishing bribery of voters. In 1912 and 1930 was Democratic candidate for Governor of Rhode Island, being defeated each time by a very small margin. Was delegate to National Democratic Convention at Baltimore in 1912, and same year a Presidential elector; Chairman, Democratic State Convention, October, 1914; delegate to National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, 1916, and at San Francisco, 1920, and at New York, 1924; and at Houston, 1928; and at Chicago, 1932; and at Philadelphia, 1936; and at Chicago, 1940; and at Chicago, 1944; and at Philadelphia, 1948; and at Chicago, 1952; and at Chicago, 1956; candidate for Congress in 1920, Chairman, Democratic State Conventions, April 1924, and October, 1926; was Chairman Citizens' Plan Committee which put through East Side approach and College Hill Tunnel, 1911-1913; was Trustee, Butler Hospital, 1900-1919; secretary, Rhode Island Branch of American Red Cross, 1911-1918 and United States Delegate to its International Convention, 1912; Director, Providence Athenaeum, 1898-1901; Director, National Exchange Bank, 1904-1909; Organizer of the Brown Union and Chairman of its Board of Management, 1903-1907; chairman of Providence City Plan Commission, 1917-1919.

President J. & P. Coats (R. I.), Inc. 1912-1923. One of five Trustees of the Rhode Island Trolley Lines appointed by United States District Court in case of the United States v. the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, et als., 1914-1920. Secretary, Board of Trustees of the Rhode Island Trolley Lines, 1914-1920; Secretary and Director of the Rhode Island Company, 1914-1920. March 4, 1919, was appointed one of the three receivers of The Rhode Island Company. Secretary, Treasurer and Director

HON. THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN

1933-1937



of Sea View Railroad Company, 1914-1920; Director of Providence and Danielson Railway Company, 1914-1920; President, Morris Plan Bankers Association (Nat'l), 1924-1927. Trustee of Brown University, 1900-1929; Chairman, Democratic State Central Committee, 1929-1930; Trustee and President of Lincoln Library Association 1919-1930; President R. I. Civic Committee 1923-1931; for various periods Director, Arnold Block Estate; Director and Treasurer, Crawford Land Company; Director, Cheapside Land Company; Director and President, West Providence Land Company; Director, Lawyers Realty Corporation; President and Director, Rhode Island Emergency Public Works Corporation, 1933-1936. Member of the corporation, new Hattie Ide Chaffee Memorial Hospital, 1956. Member of Franklin D. Roosevelt Birthday Memorial Honorary Committee, 1957.

During the World War was prominent in many patriotic activities, including the following: Director of War Savings for Rhode Island; member, Providence Special Constabulary and Commander First Platoon, 1st Company; Chairman, American Citizenship Campaign in Rhode Island; member of War Council of Providence Chamber of Commerce; of Committee on War Memorials of War Council of Providence Chamber of Commerce; of War Camp Community Service Commission; of Rhode Island Council of Defense; of "Four Minute Men" of Rhode Island; of Committee of the City of Providence to welcome home the servicemen; of Rhode Island War Service Committee of American Library Association; of Committee of Brown University which planned its reorganization for War Work; of Committee of Rhode Island School of Design which reorganized it for War Work.

He was Governor of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, elected in 1932 and re-elected in 1934.

Elected U. S. Senator from Rhode Island for 1937-1943; reelected for 1943-1949; re-elected for 1949-1955; reelected for 1955-1961. On June 17, 1956 became the oldest member (in years) ever to serve in the United States Senate. He has been a member of the following Senate Committees; Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. 1937; Chairman, Special Committee to Investigate Presidential, Vice Presidential, and Senatorial Campaign Expenditures. 1944; Appropriations; Public Buildings and Grounds; Special Committee to Investigate Lobbying Activities; Democratic Senate Steering Committee; Library. 1937-1946; Chairman of Committee on Privileges and Elections, 1941-1946. Chairman of Rules Committee, 1955-1956; member of Joint Committee on the Library & Chairman of that committee; Member Joint Committee on Printing. Member Joint Committee on Arrangements for the Inauguration of President-elect, 1956-1957.

He was Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, having begun his service on that committee, serving to 1947. He again became a member of the committee in 1949, serving to the present time. He is an ex-officio member of all sub-committees of the Foreign Relations Committee; Chairman, Special Committee to Study the Foreign Aid Program. 1956-1957; member, Senate Committee on Rules and Administration; member, Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections; chairman, Subcommittee on the Library; Vice Chairman, Joint Committee on Library; member, Democratic Policy Committee of the Senate; member, Senate Office Building Commission; member, New England Senators' Conference. He was Chairman of the Joint Congressional Delegation to the NATO Parliamentary Conference, November, 1956. He was elected Chairman of the Joint Congressional Delegation to the Third NATO Parliamentary Conference, November, 1957.

He has been a member of Board of Fellows, Brown University since 1929; Chairman, Committee on Lectureships, Brown University; Trustee of Rhode Island School of Design since 1900, and Vice-President 1907-1939; Trustee, Providence Public Library, since 1903, and Secretary since 1908; Chairman of Board of Directors of Plantations Bank of Rhode Island since 1915; Director, Bankers Security Life Insurance Society (of New York); Director and President, Netop Land Company; Member, Board of Governors, Morris Plan Bankers Association (National); Director and President, The John Thayer Company; Charter Member of Roosevelt Memorial Association (National); Charter Member of American Law Institute (National); Charter Member of Stable Money League (National); Charter Member and Director, Legal Aid Society of Rhode Island; Fellow, American Geographical Society; Rhode Island Member, National Council of National Economic League; Member, Council of Legal Education of American Bar Association; Member of General Council, American Bar Association; Arbitrator, American Arbitration Association; Chairman, Rhode Island Committee Victory Fund; National Democratic Party; Member, Committee on Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students; Member, Board of Directors, Rhode Island Discount Company.

Member, Rhode Island Organization for Public Health Nursing since 1932; Member, Corporation of Providence Boys' Club since 1933; Honorary Member, Boy Scouts Troop 31 of Providence, 1931; Honorary Member, National Council of Boy Scouts of America since 1933; Honorary Member, Woonsocket Kiwanis Club since 1933; Honorary Member Fellow American Academy of Arts and Sciences (Boston) since 1933; Honorary President, Providence Junior Chamber of Commerce since 1933; Member Providence Grange No. 45 since 1935.

He was President, R. I. Society of the Cincinnati, 1947-1953. Was appointed by President Truman as Representative of the U. S. of America to the Seventh Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, 1952. Was also appointed by President Eisenhower to finish the Seventh Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in January, 1953. Has been Vice President of the Society of the Cincinnati, Inc. (National) since 1950; Member, Standing Committee of the General Society of the Cincinnati (R. I.) since 1953; Director, Society of the Cincinnati, Inc. since 1953; Member, R. I. Society of the Sons of the Revolution since 1949; Member, Sphinx Club since 1953.

He is member also of the following: Phi Beta Kappa Associates, Psi Upsilon Fraternity Alumni Association of Psi Upsilon, Vice President, 1932; Member of Founders' Committee, Psi Upsilon Alumni Association of the District of Columbia, 1956; Rheno Colonia zu Bonn; American Bar Association, Rhode Island Bar Association, Harvard Law School Association, American Philological Association, Rhode Island Historical Society, American-Scandinavian Foundation, American Federation of Arts, American Free Art League, Rhode Island Library Association, Charitable Baptist Society, Greater Providence Young Men's Christian Association; Hereditary member of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Rhode Island; China Institute in America, a chief of the National Algonquin Indian Council; Providence Preservation Society.

He is a member of the following Clubs: Hope, Agawam Hunt, Providence Art, Psi Upsilon, University, Town Criers, Economic, all of Providence; Chomowauke Lodge; University of New York, Brown of New York; University, National Press, National Capitol Democratic Club, Army-Navy Club, Brown of Washington, D. C., R. I. Press Club—Providence.

Residence, No. 14 John Street; business address, 32 Westminster Street, Providence, Rhode Island. Residence, University Club, Washington, D. C.; business address, 221 Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Became the oldest Member ever to serve in the Congress of the United States.

Washington, Jan. 31, 1959, Prov. Journal — Yesterday was a day of emotion and drama in the life of a 91-year-old man who with the stoicism of his pilgrim ancestry always has tried to avoid show and feeling, and instead has served practicality.

In a way it was a practical move that Sen. Theodore Francis Green made when he resigned as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The reasons he gave for his exit from one of the nation's most powerful jobs were couched in terms of realism. His eyesight, his hearing. . . .

But the chamber wherein he spoke was supercharged with tension and regret as tears came into the eyes of Senator Green's colleagues at this reluctant yielding to age by a man who had defied it so long.

The day had started differently from most others for the oldest man ever to sit in the U. S. Senate. The wispy little senator from Rhode Island had foregone his usual 2½-mile walk to the Capitol. He had urgent business — his resignation.

Senator Green did not change the habits of a long lifetime too much, though. He took a cab, but as he related with a chuckle, others paid for the ride.

The senator told his friends, "I had to take a cab, but I saw two other men waiting for cabs on the way, so we picked them up."

"And to show you I haven't lost all common sense," he quipped, "I let them pay for the cab!"

The senator laughed and his hearers joined in the laughter. Behind the words there was a meaning . . . "I haven't lost all common sense" . . . and behind the apparent gaiety a sigh lurked.

An air of poignancy had crept into the room when the microphones and television cameras were set for what amounted to a sort of limited political hara-kiri. Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex), the majority leader and a fellow Democrat, stood at his side as the Rhode Islander took the floor.

Members of the Foreign Relations Committee had asked Senator Green to stay on. But he had made his decision, and he was to repeat it for the world.

The Senate's most enthusiastic party-goer and bachelor gave his official statement. His eyesight was failing, his hearing poor, the workload was too great. . . . You almost could hear a feather drop on the carpeted floor.

Senator Green outwardly was gay, as if time had played a joke on him and he wasn't going to take it too seriously.

He has been known to take in six social events in one evening. A reporter asked politely whether the senator planned an orderly withdrawal on the social front.

"Not at all," he replied. "I've got to eat somewhere, haven't I? May as well have a free lunch!"

The old-timers in Washington said they couldn't recall a precedent for Senator Green's decision to yield his powerful post. There had been talk that some members of Congress strongly had urged him to take the step.

The old man was scornful of the theory that such urging had been a determining factor in his decision. He spoke of "callous" critics in discussing his move with the press.

New glasses he got after an operation for a cataract had been giving him trouble, he said. On several recent occasions he has been unable to hear properly, despite his hearing aid.

Senator Green quickly added, lest anyone misinterpret these signs, that his mind was as sharp as ever and he intended to serve in the Senate, at least until he is 100.

Earlier, the Foreign Relations Committee had passed a formal resolution beseeching Senator Green to reconsider. When it became obvious that he meant to quit and while he was making his little speech, moves already were afoot to show how his fellow senators felt.

Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark), who will succeed him, was talking about making the Rhode Island senator "chairman emeritus" of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Everyone was shaking the elder statesman's hand and wishing him well. A complimentary statement was issued by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. It began with the usual "It is with sincere regret" and praised Senator Green's services.

Relaxing a bit with the press after the formalities, Senator Green, speaking in his high-pitched nasal twang, said:

"My life is filled to overflowing with the things I had to do and the things that I want to do."

He looked around a bit wanly. "Quite a sendoff you are giving me," he remarked.

"A real patriot, a great American," Senator Johnson was heard to say.

(Courtesy of Providence Journal)

Address by Hon. Theodore Francis Green, of Rhode Island

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, July 7, 1954

On Sunday, July 4, it was my privilege to join with the citizens of Rhode Island in dedicating and marking the graves of former Governors of my State.

Ceremonies were held in many cemeteries in Rhode Island and at Newport I delivered the address at the dedication.

I ask unanimous consent to have this address printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Mayor Sullivan, Mr. Taylor, Senator Murray, Mr. Gildea, officials of the Newport city government, members of the armed services and Newport civic organizations, fellow citizens, today we join with citizens of our State in other places, in identifying and properly marking the graves of former Governors of Rhode Island. Not only in Rhode Island are exercises such as this being conducted, but also in other States where the remains of a few former chief executives are interred. It is quite remarkable that here in Newport cemeteries lie the remains of 23 former Governors of our State. In the Coddington Cemetery across the way are buried six of them. All of these men served their State with honor, and history records their accomplishments and endeavors. Many held office before we declared our independence, and others during the hectic days when our country was fighting to achieve it. Still others served during those trying days when we were fighting to preserve it and for our very existence as a Nation. It seems appropriate from this large number of governors to commemorate one as a representative of them all, and one has been chosen who is buried in Coddington Cemetery and who was the first chief executive to hear the title of governor, William Coddington. He was a friend of Roger Williams and was first elected with the title not of governor but of judge. Born in Lancashire, England, in 1601, Governor Coddington was a man of fortune and position who came to Boston in 1630. In Boston

he served as a judge with Dr. John Clarke later organized a new colony in the vicinity of New York. It was Roger Williams who induced both Judge Coddington and Dr. Clarke to locate on Narragansett Bay and it was soon after he established himself on the Island of Rhode Island that he was elected the first judge of Newport. Later he was elected the first governor, holding office from 1640 to 1647. He died here in November 1678.

Governor Coddington was a devout follower of Roger Williams the founder of our State and believed in his principle of complete religious liberty. He was a broad-minded and beneficent gentleman of sturdy character whose work was dedicated to establishing here in Rhode Island a colony where respectable citizens could reside without fear of being molested by the British Crown.

I love Newport and the whole island of Rhode Island. I am glad to be taking part in this dedicatory exercise of marking the graves of Governor Coddington, and the other 22 governors buried here. There naturally come to mind the graves elsewhere of other Governors of Rhode Island, among whom are several of my own ancestors. I think especially of the grave of my direct ancestor, Gov. William Greene of Warwick, buried in the family graveyard on the Greene farm there. Perhaps I may say a few words about him, since his record is, I think, unique. He was an able and a very independent Yankee. After being elected governor in 1743, his independence aroused so much opposition that after two years they elected Gov. Gideon Wanton in his place. However, after 1 year of the latter, the people decided they had made a mistake and reelected Governor Greene. Again after a year, in their vacillation they reelected Governor Wanton. Again after a year, they returned to their first love Governor Greene. This third time he stayed 7 years in office, when he was again retired and Gov. Stephen Hopkins was elected in his place, but lasted only 2 years, and Governor Greene

came back for the fourth time into the office of governor, which he held until his death in 1758. So he really served as governor 4 separate times for a total of 11 terms, a record which, as I said before, is, I think, unique, a monument to a Rhode Islander's spirit of independence and to political success in spite of it.

We in Rhode Island are the beneficiaries of the endeavors of our early governors. These men had various views and, with their interest, training, education, and background, representing many political philosophies, they were an inspiration to their fellow citizens and made magnificent individual contributions to the forward progress of our State.

Although I have spoken in particular of Governor Coddington and Governor Greene, I realize that when we recall the numerous patriotic acts in the history of our State, it is both difficult and unfair to single out any one or two governors for particular praise. A recital of their acts of patriotism, however, should stimulate us to follow their example. Rhode Island has always been independent. It was the general assembly of the colony of Rhode Island, acting on the advice of its governor, which adopted the resolution of independence and which widened the breach between our colony and its mother country.

Nowhere did the love of civil liberty manifest itself more clearly than here in Rhode Island, the birthplace of religious liberty. It was our general assembly which adopted the first resolution denying the right of any other power to levy taxes upon this colony. It was a governor of Rhode Island who alone refused to take the oath to support the Stamp Act. Here in Newport the citizens committed the first overt act of violence by destroying the British sloop *Liberty*. Later in Providence the citizens occasioned the first

bloodshed by burning the British Schooner *Gasppee*.

Our Governors all had a part in these historic events of our State and country. A review of their patriotic, independent acts arouses our admiration. It was acts such as these which finally led to the Declaration of Independence which we celebrate today.

Over the years there has been from time to time local interest in locating and caring for some of the graves of the former Governors of our State. However, no concentrated, organized effort was made until the State Graves Registration Committee was named in accordance with an act of the Rhode Island Legislature. It took initiative, time, effort, and foresightedness to carry out this program of locating and identifying all the graves of the former Governors of our State. Mr. Ralph Mohr, a former State Commander of the American Legion and Chairman of the State Graves Registration Committee and his assistants at headquarters and in the various cities and towns, deserve the heartfelt thanks of all the citizens of our State for their successful efforts culminating today at the various cemeteries in Rhode Island and elsewhere.

As a student of history I can well imagine the painstaking search of records which was required in order to establish definitely the true location of the graves of some of our Governors. The dedication of these graves today with the placing of these new markers should serve as a lasting reminder, that we should take proper care of them and give devoted respect to those who held the highest office within the power of the citizens of our State to grant, and whose sturdy character and inspiration have led us here in Rhode Island to be good, conscientious, patriotic American citizens. May the inspiration of their example help us to be their worthy successors.

Reprinted from the Congressional Record

PRESENTATION OF FIRST VOLUME



Presentation of the first book "Rhode Island Governors for 300 Years" by Ralph S. Mohr to Gov. Dennis Roberts.

Left to Right, standing: Leo Reardon, *State Photographer*, Ralph S. Mohr, *Author*, Henry Jackson, Alice T. Smith, Robert Scott, Eva Paquin, Chester W. Williams, *Chief of the State Division of Soldier's Welfare*.

Seated: Governor Roberts.

ROBERT EMMET QUINN

Governor: 1937 to 1939.

War Service: U. S. Diplomatic Service and Com. U. S. N. Res., World Wars I & II.

Born: April 2, 1894 in Phenix, Rhode Island.

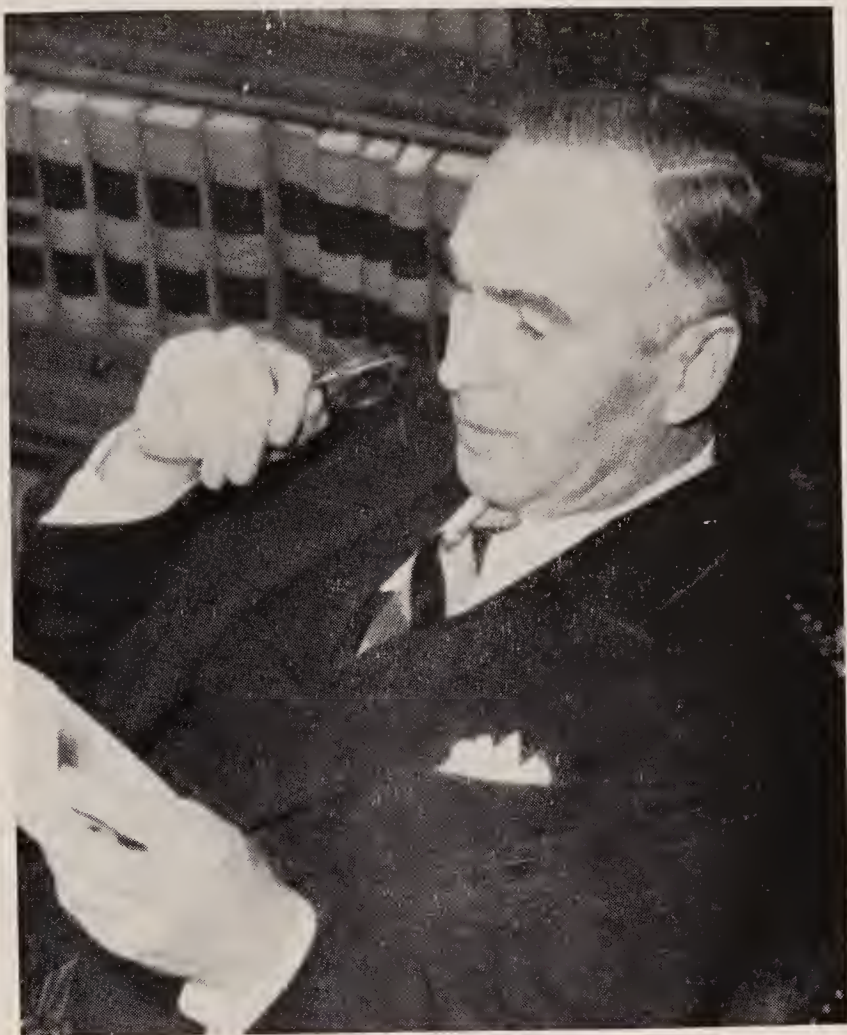
ROBERT EMMET QUINN, son of Charles and Mary Ann (McCabe) Quinn, of West Warwick, was born in Phenix, Warwick, April 2, 1894, receiving his education at the Warwick High School, Brown University (A. B., Class of 1915), and Harvard Law School (LL. B. Class of 1918.) During World War I served in the United States diplomatic intelligence service in England and France. President Kent County Bar Association and member of American Bar Association and Rhode Island Bar Association, also member of various social and civic service clubs. Served as senator, 1923-1925, and 1929-1933. He played a prominent part in the "filibuster" of 1923-1924 which resulted in the abolition of the property qualification in Rhode Island cities and a partial re-districting of the Rhode Island State Senate. Elected Lieutenant-Governor at the general election held November 8, 1932 and re-elected November 6, 1934. He was the central figure in the so-called "bloodless revolution" of January 1, 1935 which resulted in the abolition of the state appointed Public Safety Board in Providence and the election of an entirely new Rhode Island Supreme Court. The governmental changes effected on that date were by far the most important since the Dorr Rebellion. Elected Governor, November 3, 1936 and served the term from 1937 to 1939.

He was appointed an Associate Justice of the Superior Court in 1941 and served until the outbreak of World War II. The Rhode Island Senate and House unanimously gave him a leave of absence for the duration of the war.

He reported for duty in the Navy in February 1942 as a Lieutenant Commander and served until January 1946 when he went on in-active duty as a Captain. He was cited by both Army and Navy for distinguished service. He was recommended for the Legion of Merit by Admiral Thomas L. Gatch and was decorated for distinguished service by both Secretary Forrestal and Secretary Matthews. He was also awarded the Rhode Island Cross.

In 1951 he was appointed by President Truman to be the first Chief Judge of the United States Court of Military Appeals and has served in that capacity ever since.

Judge Quinn married Miss Mary Carter on August 3, 1923. They have four children. Their home is in West Warwick, Rhode Island.



HON. ROBERT E. QUINN

1937-1939

WILLIAM HENRY VANDERBILT

Governor: 1939 to 1941.

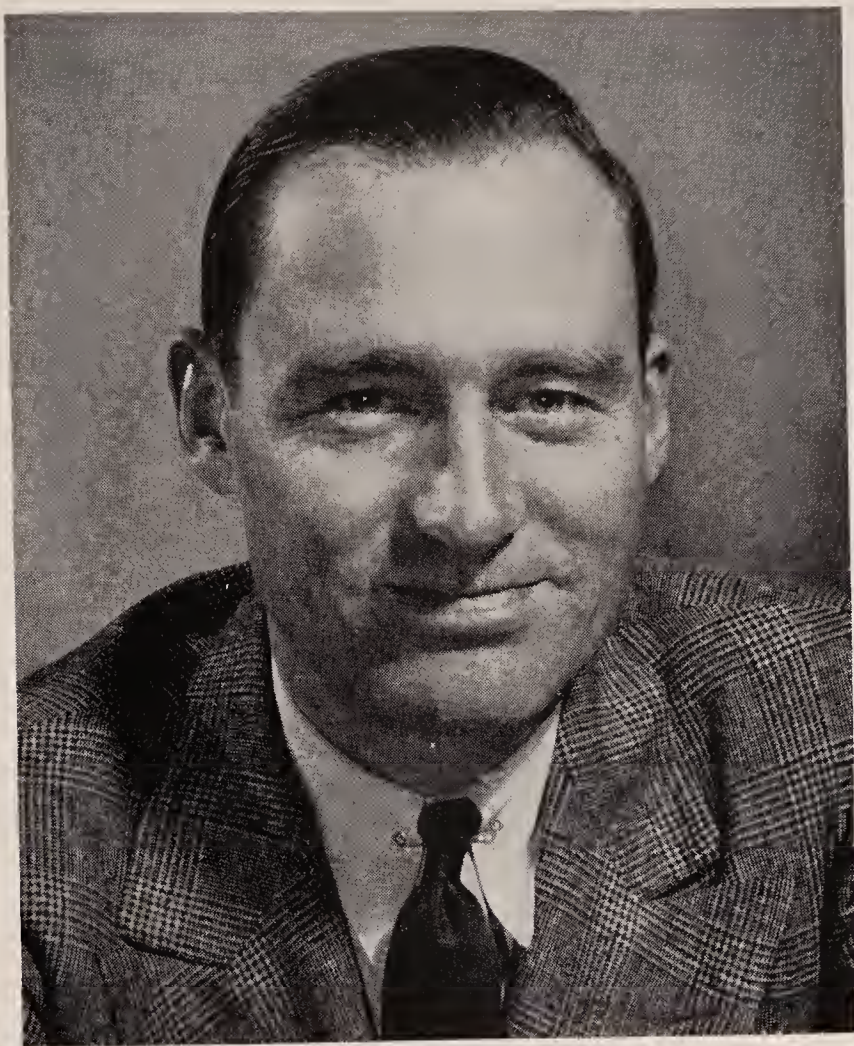
War Service: Midshipman Coast Defense in World War I; Captain, USNR, World War II.

Born: November 24th, 1901 in New York City.

WILLIAM HENRY VANDERBILT was born in New York City, November 24th, 1901, the son of Alfred Gwynne and Ellen (French) Vanderbilt. His education was obtained at St. George's School, Newport; Evans School, Arizona; and at Princeton University. At the age of sixteen he enlisted as midshipman in the Naval Coast Defense for service in the first World War. In 1925 he became actively interested in public transportation through the establishment of interstate bus lines. He served as State senator from Newport from 1928 to 1934; and in 1938 was elected Governor of Rhode Island. He was re-nominated by his party in 1940, but was defeated in the election by J. Howard McGrath.

During Governor Vanderbilt's administration four major objectives were achieved. (1) The first Civil Service law in the State's history was enacted, embracing a large majority of the personnel of the State government, with competitive examinations, providing for the competency and security of tenure in office of the great majority of all personnel in the State service. (2) The fiscal organization of the executive branch was revised to establish a means of control over budgets and expenditures. (3) The administrative work of the government was completely reorganized, following a comprehensive study by specialists in that field; numerous independent boards and commissions were eliminated; a system of quasi-judicial appellate tribunals was instituted, to guard against arbitrary or unwise administrative action in various fields; and departmental organization was clarified and made responsive to the control of officials on whom public responsibility could be centered. (4) An unbalanced budget was corrected and an operating surplus was produced.

Governor Vanderbilt served as Captain, United States Naval Reserve in World War II. He has been twice married, first in 1923 to Emily Davies, by whom he had one daughter, and secondly, in 1929, to Anne, daughter of Major Everett and Edith Colby. They are the parents of two daughters and a son, William.



HON. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT

1939-1941

JAMES HOWARD McGRATH

Governor: 1941 to October 6, 1945.

Born: November 28th, 1903 in Woonsocket, Rhode Island.

JAMES HOWARD McGRATH was born in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, on November 28, 1903, the son of James J. and Ida E. (May) McGrath. His father, an Irish emigrant, started work in his adopted country as a knitter in 1895. Later the senior McGrath was associated with the Independent Order of Foresters, a fraternal insurance organization with headquarters in Toronto, Canada. During the last twenty-five years of his life he was manager and organizer for this body in Rhode Island and other New England States. McGrath's mother was a bookkeeper in Providence before her marriage. There were four children in the McGrath family: T. Russell McGrath, now assistant treasurer, First Federal Savings and Loan Association, of Providence; two girls, now married; and James Howard McGrath. They were reared in Providence.

A newspaper subscription contest, sponsored by Senator Peter G. Gerry, owner of the Providence paper, gave young McGrath his first opportunity to show ability as an organizer. Utilizing his father's connection with the Foresters, the boy obtained subscriptions throughout the State, won the contest, and gained Senator Gerry's attention. After graduation from LaSalle Academy in 1922, McGrath entered Providence College, receiving his Ph.B. degree in 1926. During this period and during that of McGrath's subsequent attendance at Boston University, from which he was graduated with a degree in law in 1929, Senator Gerry had employed him as a junior assistant. McGrath was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1929.

From the age of sixteen McGrath had ambitions for a political career, and with Gerry's aid he became vice chairman of the Democratic State Committee while still a law student. He was president of the Young Men's Democratic League of Rhode Island (1924-28), and in 1930 he served as city solicitor of Central Falls, Rhode Island, a post he held until 1934. From chairman of the Democratic State Committee, he rose to chairman of the Rhode Island delegation to the Democratic national convention in 1932. He was the youngest man holding such a post. (He was also present at the 1936 convention.) At this time (1932) McGrath transferred his political support from Senator Gerry to Theodore F. Green, and joined the latter's law firm. In 1934 McGrath became United States District Attorney for Rhode Island, an office he held for the following six years.

In 1940 McGrath accepted the Democratic nomination for Governor of Rhode Island. Defeating the Republican candidate William H. Vanderbilt, McGrath polled more votes than any previous gubernatorial candidate. He was twice re-elected to the office (in 1942 and 1944). At the Democratic national convention in 1944, at which he was chairman of the permanent organization committee, Governor McGrath was the one who seconded Harry S. Truman's Vice-Presidential nomination. Truman liked McGrath; and later when Truman became President, he selected the Rhode Island Governor to be Solicitor General of the United States. McGrath's appointment was well re-

HON. J. HOWARD McGRATH

1941-1945

By Wilfred I. Duphiney

Governor's Office

State House



ceived in Washington circles when he resigned as Governor to assume his Federal position in October 1945. As Solicitor General he defended before the Supreme Court the constitutionality of the Public Utility Holding Company Act and supported the conviction of Yamashita, the Japanese general.

The Democratic nomination for United States Senator from Rhode Island was open in the year 1946, and McGrath returned to his native State to try for the candidacy. The State convention subsequently nominated him. He conducted his campaign at a time when the Republican party was gaining strength throughout New England; but despite the resultant general Republican landslide, McGrath was elected Senator on the Democratic ticket. He returned to Washington in the company of his law partner, the senior Senator from Rhode Island, Theodore F. Green.

Honorary degrees have been bestowed on Mr. McGrath by several universities; doctor of laws from Providence College, Manhattan College, Rhode Island State College (now University of Rhode Island), National University, Holy Cross College, St. Mary's College, Duquesne University, La Salle College; M. Sc. in Business Administration, Bryant College; D. Sc., Rhode Island College of Pharmacy and Applied Sciences; Ed. D., Rhode Island College of Education.

He married November 28, 1929 Estelle A. Cadorette.

JOHN O. PASTORE

Governor: October 6, 1945 to December 10, 1950.

Born: March 17, 1907 in Providence, Rhode Island.

JOHN O. PASTORE, son of Michele and Erminia (Asprinio) Pastore, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, on March 17, 1907. He attended the Providence public schools and was graduated from Providence Classical High School in 1925. The degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred upon him by Northeastern University in 1931. He was admitted to the Rhode Island Bar in May 1932.

On July 12, 1941, Mr. Pastore married Elena Elizabeth Caito. They have three children, John O. Jr., Frances Elizabeth and Louise Marie.

Mr. Pastore received honorary degrees from Providence College, LL.D.; Rhode Island State College (University of Rhode Island), LL.D; Brown University, LL.D; Rhode Island College of Education, Ed.D.; Rhode Island College of Pharmacy, Sc.D; Bryant College, Sc.D.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Pastore served in the House of Representatives of the Rhode Island General Assembly from 1934 through 1938. He served as Assistant Attorney General of the State of Rhode Island in the years 1937-1938 and again in 1940-1941.

In 1944, Mr. Pastore was elected Lieutenant-Governor. He was sworn in as Governor of Rhode Island on October 6, 1945, when the then Governor, J. Howard McGrath, became Solicitor General of the United States.

Governor Pastore was re-elected in 1946 and again in 1948.

On November 7, 1950, he was elected United States Senator to fill an unexpired term. On November 4, 1952, Senator Pastore was re-elected for the six-year term beginning January 3, 1953. And again in November, 1958, he was re-elected with the greatest plurality ever accorded a candidate in this state.

Senator Pastore's committee assignments in the United States Senate include the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the Senate Appropriation Committee and the Special Sub-committee on Disarmament of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In 1955 Senator Pastore served as a member of the United States Delegation to the Tenth General Assembly of the United Nations. He served at the United Nations as Congressional Advisor to the United States Delegation with reference to establishing the new International Atomic Energy Agency.

In addition to being Senator-designee to the first Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy at Geneva in 1955, Senator Pastore was also Senator-designee in 1957 at the initiation of the International Atomic Energy Agency at Vienna.



HON. JOHN O. PASTORE

1945-1950

JOHN SAMMON McKIERNAN

Governor: December 19, 1950 to January 2, 1951.

War Service: United States Army, World War II.

Born: October 15, 1911 in Providence, Rhode Island.

JOHN SAMMON McKIERNAN, son of John Francis and Loretta (Mulvey) McKiernan, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, October 15th, 1911. He is a graduate of Classical High School, Providence; Notre Dame University, A.B. Cum Laude, 1934; and Boston University Law School, LL.B., 1937. He is a former President of the Notre Dame Alumni Club of Rhode Island and Southeastern Massachusetts; member of the Board of Governors, Notre Dame University, representing Rhode Island; and is a veteran of World War II, in which he served with the United States Army overseas.

Mr. McKiernan was admitted to the Rhode Island Bar in 1937; was legal adviser for the Civil Service Commission, City of Providence, 1941; roving clerk of General Assembly, 1941-1942; Chairman, Fair Rents Committee, City of Providence, 1941; First Assistant City Solicitor, City of Providence, 1942-1943, 1946-1947. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island in 1946, and was re-elected in 1948, 1950, and 1952. Upon the resignation of Governor John O. Pastore to take office as United States Senator, Mr. McKiernan, on December 19th, 1950, assumed the office of Governor, which he held until January 2nd, 1951, when Dennis J. Roberts, the Governor-elect, was sworn into office, at which time Governor McKiernan again became Lieutenant-Governor. He was appointed an Associated Justice of the Superior Court on May 7, 1956.



HON. JOHN S. MCKIERNAN

1950-1951

DENNIS JOSEPH ROBERTS

Governor: 1951-1958.

War Service: U. S. Naval Reserve, World War II.

Born: April 8th, 1903 in Providence, R. I.

DENNIS JOSEPH ROBERTS, son of Dennis Joseph and Mary Agnes (Hagan) Roberts, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, April 8th, 1903. He was graduated from La Salle Academy, 1923; Fordham University, B.S., 1927; Boston University Law School, LL.B., 1930; and has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Providence College, 1949; Fordham University, 1951; University of Rhode Island, 1951; also the degree of Doctor of Education from Rhode Island College of Education, 1951. He served as State Senator from Providence, from 1934 to 1938; Democratic State Chairman, 1938 to 1943; and as Mayor of Providence, from 1941 to 1951. He was elected Governor of Rhode Island in 1950, and re-elected in 1952, 1954, 1956.

Governor Roberts has practiced law since 1930. In 1943, while Mayor of Providence, he obtained leave of absence to enlist in the United States Naval Reserve, for service in the second World War, in which he attained the grade of Lieutenant Commander in the Office of Strategic Services (1943-1944).

Among the important changes in the State Constitution adopted during the administration of Governor Roberts are: Repeal of the Poll Tax, Permanent Registration, Veterans' Exemption, and most important of all, Home Rule for cities and towns.

Major legislation sponsored and signed into law by Governor Roberts includes: Reorganization of the Department of Social Welfare to provide better administration of that large agency; creation of the Rhode Island Development Council, an agency of the Executive branch, to promote the economic development of Rhode Island; and the combining of all fiscal operations of State Government in the Department of Administration.



HON. DENNIS J. ROBERTS

1951-1958

CHRISTOPHER DEL SESTO

Governor: 1958-1960.

Born: March 10, 1907 in Providence, Rhode Island.

DEL SESTO, CHRISTOPHER, son of Eraclio Del Sesto and Rose (Geremia) Del Sesto, was born on March 10, 1907 in Providence, Rhode Island. His father, who died in 1935, and his mother, who died in 1937, were both born in Pietravairano, Province of Caserta, Italy. They came to this country in the middle 1890's, and were both naturalized citizens.

On October 12, 1933, Mr. Del Sesto married Lola Elda Faraone of Providence, Rhode Island. They have three children: Christopher T. Del Sesto, born October 9, 1935, now a student at Harvard Law School. Ronald W. Del Sesto, born October 25, 1940, now a Freshman at Georgetown University. Gregory T. Del Sesto, born October 17, 1949, now in the fourth grade at Moses Brown School, Providence, Rhode Island.

Mr. Del Sesto graduated from English High School, January, 1924, with the highest honors, and was valedictorian of the class. In 1928, he graduated cum laude from Boston University with the degree of Bachelor of Business Administration. He graduated cum laude from Georgetown University, Law School in 1939 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. Since that time, he has continued advanced studies in taxation and law at New York University, University of Miami, and Practicing Law Institute, New York.

After passing State examination, Mr. Del Sesto was admitted to practice as Certified Public Accountant. As Attorney-at-Law, he was admitted first in the District of Columbia, after taking examinations, and also admitted to practice in the State of Rhode Island, after taking examinations in that State.

In addition to being a member of the Bars of the District of Columbia and State of Rhode Island, he has been admitted to practice before U. S. Treasury Department, Federal Courts, Tax Court, and United States Supreme Court. In his professional work, he has specialized in taxation and finance. For the most part, he has been retained by other attorneys in handling complicated legal matters involving taxation, finance and accounting. He has lectured before the Rhode Island Bar Association on matters of taxation for several years.

Mr. Del Sesto has had teaching experience as instructor at Taunton, Massachusetts High School, and also instructor at Boston University and Northeastern University. He has been on an advisory committee of the University of Rhode Island in connection with lectures on taxation given annually by that institution.

He has held the State Government positions as Chief Accountant in the State Treasurer's Office, Budget Director of the State of Rhode Island, Finance Director of the State of Rhode Island, and as Finance Director, he had charge of the Controller's Office, Purchasing Department, Division of Taxation, Budget Office, and the Bureau of Audits, which supervised all the accounts and records of all State agencies and the 39 cities and towns of Rhode Island.

While in Government service, he served on the State Unemployment Relief Commission, which had charge of the administration of relief programs during the depression.



HON. CHRISTOPHER DEL SESTO

1959-

He was also a member of the State Emergency Public Works Commission, which constructed many projects during the depression, such as buildings at the State Institutions at Howard, State Sanatorium at Wallum Lake, buildings at Rhode Island State College, State Airport, State Pier at Galilee, Rhode Island, and many other projects. He also served ex officio as a member of the Board of Trustees of Rhode Island State College. He was a member of the State Retirement Board for State Employees when it was first created, and assisted in setting up the Retirement System now in effect in the State of Rhode Island for State employees. Mr. Del Sesto worked actively in the reorganization of the State Government in 1935.

In Federal Government, Mr. Del Sesto was a member of staff of Chief Accountant, Securities & Exchange Commission, and Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the U. S. in the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

While a member of the Department of Justice, he was assigned to many cases involving monopolies of the milk industry. One of his most important assignments was a case in Chicago, which resulted in the breaking up of the milk monopoly in the Chicago area. Also, while with the Department of Justice, he worked with representatives of Mayor LaGuardia's office in investigating milk monopoly in the New York City area. While with the Department of Justice, he also appeared before a Joint Congressional Committee on behalf of the Department of Justice, outlining certain monopolistic practices in the petroleum industry.

During the war, Mr. Del Sesto was appointed State Director of the Office of Price Administration for Rhode Island, in charge of rationing, price, and rent control. The pattern of organization set up by him in Rhode Island was gradually adopted through the country. His work in Rhode Island achieved nation-wide prominence. The Saturday Evening Post, a national magazine having over 3,000,000 circulation, carried an article explaining in detail the Rhode Island pattern of organization. Liberty Magazine, also a national magazine having millions of circulation, carried an article explaining in detail the enforcement activities of the Rhode Island Office in stamping out the black market during the war.

While OPA Director, he delivered an address before the Teachers' Institute which has been regarded as a masterpiece. Reprints of the speech appeared in many newspapers, and the National OPA Office had over a half million copies printed and distributed throughout the country. In the summer of 1944, he was awarded a citation by the Providence Journal as being one of the twelve persons in Rhode Island who had contributed most on the civilian front during the war.

Mr. Del Sesto was candidate on Republican ticket for Mayor of Providence in 1952. He was defeated, but received highest vote ever received by a Republican candidate for Mayor, except Collins in 1938. He was a candidate for Governor of Rhode Island in 1956 and was elected, but did not serve because of Supreme Court decision invalidating 4,954 votes. He was again candidate for Governor of Rhode Island in 1958, and was elected.

Mr. Del Sesto is a member of the Rhode Island Bar Association, American Bar Association, R. I. Society of Certified Public Accountants, Turks Head Club, Italo-American Club of Rhode Island, Aurora Club, Dunes Club, University Club, St. Liberato Catholic Society, and National Association of Cost Accountants.

Historical Cemeteries Within the State of Rhode Island

Tabulation as of Dec. 31, 1958

| Location | Cemeteries located by new survey | Cemeteries previously located & recorded | Total No. of graves in Cemetery | No. of Veterans buried in graves in Cemetery |
|-----------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| Barrington | 7 | 7 | 2605 | 201 |
| Bristol | 8 | 4 | Too numerous to record | 778 |
| Burrillville | 112 | 9 | 2026 | 206 |
| Central Falls | 1 | 1 | Too numerous to record | 603 |
| Charlestown | 46 | 9 | 628 | 62 |
| Coventry | 109 | 41 | 2533 | 910 |
| Cranston | 45 | 28 | 605 | 3672 |
| Cumberland | 29 | 19 | 2999 | 538 |
| East Greenwich | 71 | 33 | 1604 | 259 |
| East Providence | 5 | 5 | Too numerous to record | 595 |
| Exeter | 75 | 7 | 481 | 28 |
| Foster | 133 | 41 | 7764 | 175 |
| Glocester | 77 | 22 | 1615 | 227 |
| Hopkinton | 26 | 9 | 443 | 169 |
| Jamestown | 9 | 4 | 62 | 52 |
| Johnston | 69 | 28 | 2032 | 139 |
| Lincoln | 31 | 13 | 505 | 89 |
| Little Compton | 32 | 13 | 754 | 146 |
| Middletown | 24 | 5 | 225 | 86 |
| Narragansett | 12 | 1 | 156 | Unable to determine |
| Newport | 19 | 15 | 228 | 311 |
| New Shoreham | 9 | 1 | 68 | 71 |
| No. Kingstown | 70 | 37 | 1908 | 300 |
| No. Providence | 8 | 7 | 45 | 38 |
| No. Smithfield | 29 | 18 | 441 | 291 |
| Pawtucket | 8 | 8 | Too numerous to record | 3493 |
| Portsmouth | 36 | 6 | 400 | 75 |
| Providence | 13 | 10 | 122 | 3687 |
| Richmond | 48 | 15 | 1211 | 116 |
| Scituate | 109 | 75 | 5815 | 334 |
| Smithfield | 62 | 26 | 1303 | 98 |
| So. Kingstown | 94 | 25 | 1734 | 340 |
| Tiverton | 81 | 19 | 1483 | 120 |
| Warren | 11 | 9 | 3532 | 282 |
| Warwick | 90 | 71 | 2023 | 571 |
| Westerly | 21 | 10 | Too numerous to record | 569 |
| West Greenwich | 38 | 8 | 1455 | 29 |
| West Warwick | 26 | 13 | 645 | 423 |
| Woonsocket | 11 | 16 | Too numerous to record | 574 |
| (some in Mass.) | | | | |
| Totals | 1,704 | 688 | 49,450 | 20,657 |

Thanks For Graves Committee

ONE DAY, several years ago, the grave of Samuel Ward King, last Governor of Rhode Island under the Royal Charter, was discovered in a brush-covered, trash-littered Johnston cemetery.

Most people would have wagged their heads in dismay at the disrespect shown such an important historical personage, fired off a protest to some official, and let it go at that. A man named Ralph S. Mohr did more than that.

He got himself named to the R. I. Graves Registration Committee appointed in 1950 by the then Gov. John O. Pastore, and became its chairman.

The 20-member committee went to work, searching out historical cemeteries in the state and the final resting places of men and women who, because of their contributions to the state and country, deserve something better than languishing anonymously in a potter's field.

This week, eight years later, the Graves Registration Committee completed its primary task and handed in a commendable piece of work.

Thanks to Mr. Mohr's committee, the state's 39 cities and towns now have a record of the burial place of all their veterans of all American wars, beginning with the Revolution.

Six master volumes list 19,937 veterans in 1,695 cemeteries throughout the state — 1,000 more cemeteries than had been listed previously.

The committee also found and marked the graves of all but two of the deceased former Governors of Rhode Island. Cemeteries of any historical significance in the state have been appropriately marked.

It was a monumental task that the committee performed, and one that needed to be done. However, the work of the Graves Registration Committee should not have been in vain. Every effort should be made by the appropriate agencies to see that the graves so laboriously tracked down are kept up and not allowed to fall into disgrace.

Pawtucket Times, Sept. 7, 1958

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